

THE
SURVEY
OF
LONDON:

CONTAINING

The Original, Increase, Modern Estate and Government of that City, Methodically set down.

With a Memorial of those famous Acts of Charity, which for publick and Pious Uses have been bestowed by many Worshipfull Citizens and Benefactors.

As also all the Ancient and Modern Monuments erected in the Churches, not only of those two famous Cities, LONDON and WESTMINSTER, but (now newly added) Four miles compass.

Begun first by the pains and industry of JOHN STOW,
in the year 1598.

Afterwards enlarged by the care and diligence of A.M.
in the year 1618.

And now compleatly finished by the study & labour of A. M.
H. D. and others, this present year 1633.

Whereunto, besides many Additions (as appears by the Contents) are annexed divers Alphabetical Tables: especially two,

The first, an Index of Things.

The second, a Concordance of Names.

LONDON,

Printed for Nicholas Bourn, and are to be sold at his Shop at the South Entrance of the ROYAL-EXCHANGE. 1633.





TO
THE RIGHT HONORABLE

RALPH FREEMAN, now Lord Maior of the City of
LONDON, Sir Edward Barkham, Sir Martin Lumley, Sir Iohn Gore, Sir
Hugh Hamnersley, Sir Richard Deane, Sir James Cambell, Sir Robert Ducey, Sir
George Whitmore, Sir Nicholas Raynton, Knights, Edward Littleton, Esquire,
Recorder of LONDON: And to all the other Aldermen,
Brethren-Senators in the state of so famous a City; All of them
being my Honorable and worthy Masters:

*A. M. Wisseth the fruition of all temporall Felicities in this life; and the
never-failing fulnesse of blessednesse in the life to come.*

(***)

RIGHT HONORABLE,

THis famous City hath now enioyed the
peacefull succession of more than one
and thirty worthy Lord Maiors, since
Master Iohn Stow (the painfull Searcher
into Reverend Antiquity) did first pre-
sent LONDONS SURVEY to this Ho-
nourable Senate, Sir Robert Lee, then
Lord Maior, with gracious and favourable acceptance.

Who purposing to adde inerease to this Worke (ac-
cording to the dignity of the Subiect) but prevented by infir-
mity, and Sicknesse-bringing Death, imparted not only his
good Intentions, but best Collections also unto me, by his
importunacy now perswaded both to correct the Errors,
and perfect so well deserving a VVorke: And had his re-
quest beene wanting, the respect and honour I owe to this
Royall City (the tender Mother and Nurse to us both)
had beene incitement enough to further a Booke of such
consequence, as far as my weake abilities would give leave.

A3

Ha-

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

Having therefore at first drawne a brieve Discourse thereof, lest I might unadvisedly dash on the Rocks of Displeasure, I delivered it to the Right VVorshipfull, Sir *Henry Mountague*, then Recorder of *London*; by whom commanded to appeare before your Worships in the Councell Chamber at *Guild-Hall*, I received Encouragement and Authority, with promise of helpe and furtherance, to perfect this worthy Monument. VVhich accordingly (after the care and paines of twelve yeeres travell about it) I presented unto this Honourable Senate, in the yeere 1618.

M. D. But now that I might adde a Complement to this Survey, which might best become it, have I done my diligent endeavour (unto which have I called the assistance of other learned Antiquaries) to set downe Methodically, the Originall, Increase, Moderne Estate, and Government of this City; as also by what Name, or Officer rather, whether of *Port-graves*, *Port-reeves*, *Barons*, *Provosts*, or *Bayliffes*, the Governours, Rulers, and Magistrates were anciently distinguished.

Cambd. in Brit. Before all other, I find the name of Alderman, well worthy observation, as being derived from most venerable Antiquity: For ancient Records say, that in the dayes of King *Edgar*, there was a worthy Noble man, of the Blood Royall, named *Ailwine*, in great authority and favour with the King, insomuch that he was therefore termed, *Healf-Koning*, as much to say, as *Halfe-King*; and by Office was stiled, *Alderman of all England*: as appeares by this Epitaph engraven on his Tombe, in that Famous Monastery (by him founded) in the *Ile of Ely*:

Hic requiescit D. Ailwinus, incliti Regis Edgari Cognatus, totius Angliæ Aldermannus, & huius sacri Cænobii miraculosus Fundator.

Here resteth Lord *Ailwine*, Cousin to the Noble King *Edgar*, *Alderman of all England*, and miraculous Founder of this holy Abbey.

VVhich

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

Which plainly sheweth, that in those times of ancient and venerable respect, this Title of *Alderman*, was only given, for a further addition of Repute and Honour.

Some Authors have delivered, that men bearing such a Stile, were sometimes called *Doomesmen*, sometimes *Ealdermen*, *Judges of the Kings Courts*, &c. As being distinguished by those additions of Honour and Esteeme from other men, for their greater maturity of Iudgement, gravity of yeeres, experience and person; and therefore the fitter for weighty imployment in the State-affaires, by apt correspondency of their trust and fidelity. Which name of dignity declaring the most eminent degree of Magistracy, doth still (as heretofore it hath) extend it selfe thorowout all *England*, in Cities, Townes, and Corporations; and in some the *Alderman* only is the chiefe Commander: Even so is it much more Maiestickall here, in the supreme City of the whole Land, *London*, the *Metropolis of Great Britaine*, the Mother of authentike Memory, the Ancient and Moderne Seat of our Kings, yea, the very Chamber Royall for Maiesty it selfe, and the open Haven for all Merchandise and Commerce, as being the rich Store-house of Peace and Plenty.

It shall be needlesse to trouble your Honour, and the rest of my worthy Masters, with repetition here of those Officers and Governours, that ruled this Great City in elder times, because you shall finde them sufficiently set downe in their apt and distinct places, untill this higher degree of Honour came to full perfection, I meane the *Maioralty*, which some hold to be in King *Iohns* time, but most maintaine & avouch it to bee in the first yeere of King *Richard* the first, whose Vertue and Courage won him the name of *Cueur-de-lion*. From which happy beginning, it hath neither beene mine, nor my most industrious and helpfull Friends good fortune, to ranke downe in formall order the successive line of the *Sheriffes*, *Maiors*, and *Aldermen*, according to my former intended purpose, concerning their Birth-place, and Parentage; nor how many of them this Honourable City it selfe

Math. Paris.
Geffrey Monm.
will. Malmes.
Ed. Virgil.

W. 17.

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

then yeelded, as challenging them her owne Off-spring, she being as well a loving Mother to breed them in her owne Bowels, as a carefull Nurse afterward to bring them up.

For my selfe, *Londons* Off-spring, though the meanest, yet hold I it no small attribute of Honour to record it, how much more Glory then for you (equall in worth and ranke) to reade it, and what comfort for Posterity to remember and acknowledge it, that this Ancient, Famous, and Renowned Mother City, never wanted from time to time Honourable Sonnes of her owne bearing and breeding, to sit at Sterne, to undergoe all Offices of Credit and Authority, yea, even the Maioralty, from Father to Son in the third Generation; and they to boast their Grandfathers, and great Grandfathers, borne & bred in this worthy City, some to the fourth, others the third, but many the second Generation, as in the Reportary following will more at large appeare.

Witnesse
Garrads.
Barres.
Rowes.
Branch, &c.

I forbear to speake of such as have beene Aldermen and Sheriffes; first, the Fathers; then, the Sonnes; yet neither living to enioy the Maioralties Dignity. As also what fluent plenty of Magistrates in the same high Office, the severall Sheirffes of *England* have yeelded, wherewith the said Discourse will more familiarly acquaint you.

Witnesse
Barnham, Fa-
ther and Son.

And now, let me beseech your Honour and VVorships, to allow this *Survey of London* your gracious entertainment; and the rather, for that it now comes in a fairer Volume than ever, replete with plenty and enlargement of memorable *Additions*, not only with the splendor of *Armes*, and other glorious Ensignes of Honour, but with speciall observations of venerable *Antiquity*, and infinite supplements of Ancient and Moderne Monuments, as well of the Churches in the famous Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, as in foure miles compasse round about them, such as before this instant were never published.



To the Reader.

THat I may give you a reason of such things as the Iudicious and severe Censurer may deeme blemishes and imperfections in this Worke: For the Order, you may be pleased to understand, it is not so absolutely Methodicall as I could wish it were, yet needs none other Apologie, than the length of time it hath beene growing to this Bulke, and Mortality of the Authors, who have spent (two of them now) their lives in the disquisition of venerable Antiquity concerning this City. The Learned know, Men are all various in their Opinions, as in their Faces you hardly finde of a Nation two that resemble in all proportions, so in their Minds is there as much discrepancy, and then must there needs be the same or more in their Writings, the expresse Image of their Minds. And this is the Fate of our present Worke, which begun Methodically, hath not beene so well prosecuted, whether out of difference in Iudgement, or want of Information, I dispute not: Probable it may be, the desire of inserting all things for the delight of the Reader, might breed this want of Method, and the rather am I induc'd to incline thereto, since every dayes Experience teaches, how unstable oftentimes and incertaine Friendship is, when she promises Information in this kinde: Yet this, the ingenuity of a courteous Reader will excuse, since the Benefit compensates the Wrong.

And to administer a salve to this sore, and prevent Distraction in the Reader, in this last Impression have you variety of Tables, succinct and pithy, yet not obscure: In the beginning, the whole body of the Book dissected into sixtie Chapters, whose short Contents epitomize the Substance of the Work: Then briefe Schemes as well of all the Churches in and about London and Westminster foure miles compasse, as of all the Halls and Companies of this Honourable City, both Alphabetically ranged with reference to their proper places. Lastly, that nothing might be wanting which should bring ease and furtherance to the Studious Reader, have you a Catalogue of Authors, on whose authority the truth of our Assertions may depend.

Neither leave we you heare: In the end also have we furnished it with two exact Tables; The first an Index, containing in it the chiefe Streets, Lanes, Conduits, stately Houses of Noblemen, Innes of Court, Chancery, and other ancient Monuments of this City, not without the admixion also of worthy Actions and Customes of Citizens. The other a Concordance of those, whose Honour in their Office, Charity in their Almes, Memory in their Monument,

To the Reader.

ment, hath acquainted Posterity with their Names: By this Guide, bee who boasts his Birth in a Magnificent City (as the Ancient did in Rome or Athens) may with great facility finde his Ancestors in their Honours, Almes-giving, Tombes, or other memorable and worthy Actions here recorded: For instance (not to exceed our Memories) finde the name of Anderson in the Concordance, and according to the first figures (105. a. ¶) turne to the Page, and you have his Liberality or Benefaction to Brazen-nose College in Oxford; then consult the second (291. a. ¶) in like manner, and you have his Monument in Saint Olave Vpwel's Church: so the third (592. b. ¶) and you shall finde him there Sheriffe, Anno Dom. 1601. The same order is observed in the rest, onely for distinction sake, I have added these letters, B. to such as have bene Bishops, and M. to those that have borne the Office of Maior.

Thus have we endevored to prevent Distraction, and reduce the copious Variety of this Worke to beads, for the Readers ease; not without a great deale of Paines, Care, and Charge: The Iudicious can give the best estimate of the Paines; of the Care none better than he that hath reaped benefit by the reading; as for the Charge, the proportion of the Volume speakes, especially to the skilfull in that Mystery; to which if you adde the length of time (now almost three yeeres) it hath lyen under the Presse, there is none but may conceirve the greatnesse thereof. Yet no small satisfaction to all these may you afford (Gentle Reader) by your candid and courteous acceptance, with a future encouragement (in this, or the like) to the ready endevours of him that will study to be

Your Servant,

C. I.

The Contents of the severall Chapters of this Booke.

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All the Churches in and about L O N D O N, foure miles compasse (Alphabetically digested) with reference to the severall places where their Situation, Monuments, Reparations, and other memorable things recorded thorowout this whole Booke.

The 97. Churches within the Walls.

Names.	Fol.	Names.	Fol.	Names.	Fol.
<i>Albanes Woodstreet.</i>	308. 819	<i>Gabriel Fenchurch.</i>	217. 836	<i>Martins Ironmonger lane.</i>	282. 852
<i>Barking.</i>	120. 820	<i>George Bosolphlane.</i>	228. 836	<i>Martins Ludgate.</i>	372. 852
<i>Breadstreet.</i>	391. 820	<i>Gregories by Pauls.</i>	411. 836	<i>Martins Orgars.</i>	238. 853
<i>Great.</i>	251. 821	<i>Hellins.</i>	178. 837	<i>Martins Oteswich.</i>	188. 853
<i>Honilane.</i>	282. 822	<i>James Dukes place.</i>	148. 837	<i>Martins Vintry.</i>	261. 853
<i>Leffe.</i>	251. 822	<i>James Garlickhithe.</i>	262. 838	<i>Matthew Frydaystreet.</i>	350. 854
<i>Lumbardstreet.</i>	219. 822	<i>Iohn Baptist.</i>	246. 838	<i>Maudlins Milkestreet.</i>	306. 854
<i>Stayning.</i>	222. 822	<i>Iohn Evangelist.</i>	395. 838	<i>Maudlins Oldfishstreet.</i>	409. 855
<i>The Wall.</i>	183. 823	<i>Iohn Zacharie.</i>	321. 838	<i>Michael Bassinghall.</i>	299. 855
<i>Alphage.</i>	395. 823	<i>Katherine Coleman.</i>	158. 839	<i>Michael Cornhill.</i>	212. 856
<i>Andrew Hubbard.</i>	228. 824	<i>Katherine Creechchurch.</i>	149. 839	<i>Michael Crookedlane.</i>	236. 856
<i>Andrew Underhaft.</i>	151. 824	<i>Lawrence Isawrie.</i>	284. 840	<i>Michael Queenhithe.</i>	400. 857
<i>Andrew Wardrobe.</i>	407. 825	<i>Lawrence Pountney.</i>	239. 843	<i>Michael Quene.</i>	387. 857
<i>Anne Aldersgate.</i>	326. 825	<i>Leonard Eastcheape.</i>	231. 843	<i>Michael Royall.</i>	256. 859
<i>Anne Black-Friers.</i>	374. 826	<i>Leonard Fetterlane.</i>	325. 844	<i>Michael Woodstreet.</i>	311. 859
<i>Antholins.</i>	265. 827	<i>Magnus.</i>	230. 844	<i>Mildred Breadstreet.</i>	392. 859
<i>Aufins.</i>	351. 827	<i>Margaret Lothbury.</i>	292. 845	<i>Mildred Pountrey.</i>	273. 861
<i>Bartholomew Exchange.</i>	191. 827	<i>Margaret Moses.</i>	395. 845	<i>Nicholas Aton.</i>	223. 862
<i>Bennet Fink.</i>	189. 828	<i>Margaret New fishstreet.</i>	230. 845	<i>Nicholas Coleaby.</i>	398. 863
<i>Bennet Grasse-Church.</i>	231. 773. 828	<i>Margaret Pattens.</i>	137. 228. 846	<i>Nicholas Olaves.</i>	399. 863
<i>Bennet Pauls Wharfe.</i>	406. 829	<i>Mary Alechurch.</i>	235. 846	<i>Olaves Hartstreet.</i>	134. 863
<i>Bennet Sherahog.</i>	276. 829	<i>Mary Aldermanbury.</i>	303. 847	<i>Olaves Jewrie.</i>	290. 865
<i>Botolph Belinsgate.</i>	225. 829	<i>Mary Aldermay.</i>	266. 847	<i>Olaves Silverstreet.</i>	324. 865
<i>Christs Church.</i>	341. 763. 830	<i>Mary to Bow.</i>	268. 848	<i>Pancras Soperlane.</i>	277. 866
<i>Christophers.</i>	192. 831	<i>Mary Bothaw.</i>	246. 849	<i>Peters Chape.</i>	337. 866
<i>Clement East-cheape.</i>	235. 832	<i>Mary Colechurch.</i>	275. 850	<i>Peters Cornhill.</i>	210. 867
<i>Dionis Backe-Church.</i>	218. 832	<i>Mary Hills.</i>	227. 850	<i>Peters Pauls Wharfe.</i>	400. 867
<i>Dunstons East.</i>	138. 832	<i>Mary Monnhawe.</i>	400. 850	<i>Peters Poore.</i>	184. 868
<i>Edmunds Lumbard street.</i>	221. 833	<i>Mary Summerfet.</i>	400. 850	<i>Stevens Colemanstreet.</i>	293. 869
<i>Etchelborongh.</i>	178. 833	<i>Mary Staynings.</i>	321. 851	<i>Stevens Walbrooke.</i>	244. 870
<i>Faiths.</i>	355. 833	<i>Mary Woodchurch.</i>	244. 851	<i>Swithins.</i>	241. 870
<i>Fosters.</i>	338. 773. 836	<i>Mary Woollnoth.</i>	223. 852	<i>Thomas Apostles.</i>	258. 871
				<i>Trinity Church.</i>	397. 872

The 16. Churches without the Walls, standing part within the Liberties, and part without.

<i>Andrew Holborne.</i>	428. 763. 770. 873	<i>Botolph Aldersgate.</i>	330. 772. 867	<i>Giles Triplegate.</i>	312. 762. 778. 883
<i>Bartholomew great.</i>	420. 871	<i>Botolph Algate.</i>	118. 878	<i>Olaves Southwarke.</i>	457. 884
<i>Bartholomew leffe.</i>	415. 874	<i>Botolph Bishopsgate.</i>	169. 780. 879	<i>Saviours Southwarke.</i>	450. 884
<i>Brides Church.</i>	437. 762. 875	<i>Dunstons West.</i>	431. 879	<i>Sepulchres.</i>	423. 779. 885
<i>Bridewell Precinct.</i>	312. 876	<i>George Southwarke.</i>	454. 793. 882	<i>Thomas Southwarke.</i>	457. 887
				<i>Trinity Minorities.</i>	146. 888

The 9. out Churches in Middlesex and Surry.

<i>Clement Daves.</i>	491. 889	<i>Katherine Tower.</i>	117. 900	<i>Mary Whitechapell.</i>	469. 903
<i>Giles in the Fields.</i>	488. 800. 894	<i>Leonard Shorditch.</i>	471	<i>Magdalens Bermondsey.</i>	460. 905
<i>James Clarkenwell.</i>	484. 899	<i>Martins in the Fields.</i>	493. 800. 901	<i>Savoy Church.</i>	490. 905

The 17. Churches foure miles compasse about London, and in the City of Westminister.

<i>Battersey.</i>	795	<i>Islington.</i>	810	798	<i>Pench.</i>	784
<i>Chelfey.</i>	786	<i>Kennington.</i>	710	799	<i>Newington.</i>	792
<i>Dexford.</i>	805	<i>Lambeth.</i>	710	790	<i>Roderith.</i>	806
<i>Fulham.</i>	783				<i>Stepney.</i>	787
<i>Greenwich.</i>	803	<i>Westmin.</i>	Marg. 499. 519. 773. 807		<i>Stratford Bow and Bromley.</i>	789
<i>Hackney.</i>	796		Peter. 500. 763. 774.		<i>Wandsworth.</i>	793
			814.			

All the Companies in L O N D O N, Alphabetically
ordered, together with their severall *Halls*, and *Armes*,
with reference to the places where they are
spoken of in this Worke.

<i>Their Halls. Armes.</i>		<i>Their Halls. Armes.</i>	
A rmorers.	293. 624	Haberdashers.	312. 606
Apothecaries.	645	Imbroderers.	338. 632
Bakers { White. }	138. 624	Inne-holders.	249. 631
{ Browne. }		Joyners.	249. 636
Barber-Surgeons.	339. 623	Ironmongers.	156. 608
Black-Smithes.	409. 635	Leatherfellers.	179. 622
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the Truth of those worthy and Ancient Matters contained in this
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A *Bbas Floriacensis*
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ley.

Antonius Florentinus.
Arnold Rich.
Afferius Menevensis.
Baconthorpe Iohn.
Baldock Ralph.
Bale Iohn.
Bannester Iohn.
Beda.
Benedict of Whirhall.
Beware the Cat.
Body William.
Bradshaw Henry.
Buchanan.
Burchard.
Cæsars Commentaries.
Camden Clarencieux.
Capgrave Iohn.
Caxtons Chronicle.
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Chaucer.
Chronica Chronicorum.
Chronicle of Abingdon.
Chronicle of S. Albans.
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Chronicle of Dunstable.
Chronicle of Scarborow.
Clifford Thomas.
Cooper Thomas.
Dedicato Radulphus.
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Dion Rom.
Dunthorne William.
Dyson Humphrey.
Edmerus.
Edmond de Hadenham.
Elderton William.
Eversden Iohn.
Fabians Chronicle.
Fabians Manuscript.
Fitz-Stephen.

Flores Historiarum.
Floriacensis Wigorniensis
Fox his Monuments.
Froisard.
Gaguin Robert.
Geffery of Monmouth.
Gervase of Tilburie.
Glaſtenbury Antiquities
Giraldus Cambrensis.
Gower Iohn.
Grafton Richard.
Guildas.
Halls Chronicle.
Hall Edward.
Hardings Chronicle.
Harrison William.
Henry of Leicester.
Henry of Marleborow.
Higeden Ranulph.
Historia Tripartita.
Holinſbed Raphael.
Horne Andrew.
Hoveden Roger.
Huntingdon Henry.
Ioceline of Furneis.
Iohn de Bavow.
Iohn of Beverley.
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Iucliffe Roger.
Knighton Henry.
Lambert William.
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Leyland Iohn.
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Lib. Albo.
Lib. S. Bartholomew.
Lib. Bermondſey.
Lib. Burton ſup. Trent.
Lib. Bury S. Edmonds.
Lib. Chartſey.
Lib. de Clarkenwell.
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Lib. Conſtitutionum.

Lib. Cuſtomes-London.
Lib. Dunmow.
Lib. Dunthorne.
Lib. Ely.
Lib. Erſwicke.
Lib. Fleetwood.
Lib. de S. Katharines.
Lib. de Knighton Guild.
Lib. S. Maria Eborum.
Lib. S. Maria Overies.
Lib. S. Martins.
Lib. Ofney.
Lib. de Papie.
Lib. Roſſenſ.
Lib. Tewkesbury.
Lib. Trinitatis.
Lib. Waverley.
Lib. de Woodbridge.
Lidgate Iohn.
Lilie George.
Lilie William.
Liwin.
London Iohn.
Lucan.
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Manuſcripts.
Manuſcript French.
Marianus Scotus.
Mathew Paris.
Mathew of Weſtminſter.
Melancthon.
Merimonth Adam.
More Thomas, Knight.
Montgomery Iohn.
Nevil Alexander.
Osbernus Dorobernenſis.
Oſtherborne Henry.
Packenton William.
Paradine William.
Paſton William.
Patten William.
Patent de Ingham.

Philip Commynes.
Politianus.
Poly Chronicon.
Polydore Virgil.
Pomponius M. L.
Price Iohn, Knight.
Ptolomew.
Ralph Cogſhall.
Records Canterbury.
Records of Guildhall.
Records Parliament.
Records Patent.
Records of Pontſraſt.
Records in the Rolls.
Records of the Tower.
Records of the Vintry.
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Riſhanger William.
Robert de Amesbury.
Roger of Wendover.
Rouſe Iohn.
Savage Dennis.
Scoggan Henry.
Simon of Durham.
Smith Thomas, Knight.
Socrates.
Sorocold Thomas.
Spelman Henry.
Spot Thomas.
Strabo.
Sulcardus.
Tacitus.
Textor Iohn.
Thorne William.
Tuke Brian, Knight.
Vita Erkenwaldi.
Walsingham Thomas.
Walter of Coventry.
Wbethamſted.
William of Huntingdon.
William of Malmesbury.
Witchendus.
Wolfe Reginald.

To theſe might be added many more, who covet rather the benefit and furtherance of ſo neceſſary a Worke, than vain-glory and reputation amongſt men.

[illegible][illegible]

1944



THE SURVEY OF LONDON:

Containing the Originall, Antiquity, Increase, Moderne Estate, and Description of that Citie.



AS the *Roman* Writers, to glorify the Citie of *Rome*, drew the Originall thereof from gods & demygods, by the *Trojan* progenie: so *Geoffrey* of *Monmouth*, the *Welsh* Historian, deduceth the foundation of this famous Citie of *London*, for the greater glorie thereof, and emulation of *Rome*, from the very same Originall. For he reporteth, that *Brute* lineally descended from the demy-god *Aeneas*, the sonne of *Venus*, daughter of *Iupiter*, about the yeere of the world 2855. and 1108. before the nativity of *Christ*, builded this Citie neere unto the River now called *Thames*, and named it *Troynovant*, or *Trenovant*. But herein, as *Livie* (the most famous Historiographer of the *Romanes*) writeth, *Antiquity* is pardonable, and hath an especiall priviledge, by interlacing divine matters with humane, to make the first foundation of Cities more honourable, more sacred, and as it were, of greater Majestie.

King *Lud* (as the afore said *Geoffrey* of *Monmouth* noteth) afterward, not only repaired this Citie; but also increased the same with faire Buildings, Towers and Walls, and after his owne name,

called it *Caire-Lud*, as *Luds Towne*, and the strong Gate which he builded in the West part of the Citie, he likewise (for his owne honour) named *Ludgate*.

This *Lud* had issue two sonnes, *Androgeus*, and *Theomantius*, or *Tonantius*, who beeing not of age to governe at the death of their Father, their Vncle *Cassibelan* tooke in him the Crowne; about the eighth yeere of whose reigne, *Iulius Caesar* arrived in this Land, with a great power of *Romanes* to conquer it. The manner of which Conquest, I will summarily set downe out of his owne Commentaries, which are of farre better credit, than the relations of *Geoffrey Monmouth*.

The chiefe government of the Britains, and ordering of the warres, was then (by common advice) committed to *Cassibelan*, whose Signiorie was separated from the Cities towards the Sea-coast, by the River called *Thames*, about 80. miles off from the Sea. This *Cassibelan* in times past, had made continuall warre upon the Cities adjoining, but the Britains being moved with the *Romanes* invasion, had resolved in that necessity to make him their Sovereigne and Generall of the warres. *Caesar* having knowledge of their intent, marched with his Army to the *Thames*, into the Signory of *Cassibelan*. This River can be passed but onely in one place on foot, and that very hardly. When he came thither, he saw a great power

Caire Lud, the Citie of *Lud*, but *Luds-towne* is a *Saxon* word,

Caesars Commentaries, lib. 5.

The River of *Thames* to be passed on foot in *Caesars* time.

Trinobanti hath the written copie. *Livie*.

of his enemies in battaile array, on the other side of the River. Now was the Banke sticked full of stakes, sharpened at the end; and likewise other stakes (of the same making) were driven into the Channell, and hidden with the water. Cæsar having understanding thereof, by his Prisoners and Runnemaies, sent his Horsemen before, and commanded his Footmen to follow immediately after them. But the Romane Souldiers went with such speed and force, having no more than their heads onely above the water: that the enemy being not able to withstand the violence of the Footmen, and the men of Armes, forsooke the banke, and tooke them to flight. Cassibelan despairing of his good successe, by fighting in plaine battaile, sent away all his greater powers, and keeping still about foure thousand waggoners, watched which way the Romanes went, and drew somewhat aside out of the way, hiding himselfe in cumbersome and woody places. And wheresoever hee knew the Romanes should march, hee drave both Cattell and people thence into the woods. When the Romanes Horsemen ranged any thing freely abroad into the fields for forrage, or to harry the Countrey: he sent his waggoners by all waies and paths out of the woods, upon their men of Armes, and encountered with them to their great prejudice, through the feare whereof, he kept them short from ranging at their pleasure.

So the matter was brought to this passe, that Cæsar would not suffer his Horsemen to stray any farnesse from his maine Battaille of Footmen, and adventured no further to annoy his enemies, in wasting their fields, and burning their houses, than he could compass by the travaile of his Footmen, as they were able to journey.

In the meane while, the Trinobants, which was the strongest Citie, wel-neere, of all those Countreies, and out of which Citie, a yong Gentleman called Mandubrace, upon confidence of Cæsars helpe, comming unto him into the maine Land of Gallia, now called France, had thereby escaped death, which he should have suffered at Cassibelans hand, (as his Father Imanuence had done, who had reigned in that Citie:) sent Ambassadors to Cæsar, promising to yeeld unto him, and to doe what hee should command them. Instantly desiring him, to protect Mandubrace from the furious Tyranny of Cassibelan, and to send him into the City,

with authority to take the government thereof upon him. Cæsar accepted the offer, and appointed them to give unto him 40. Hostages, and withall to finde him graine for his Armie, and so sent hee Mandubrace unto them.

When others saw that Cæsar had not only defended the Trinobants against Cassibelan, but had also saved them harmlesse from the pillage of his owne Souldiers: then also did the Cenimagues, Segontians, Acalits, Bibrokes, and Cassians likewise submit themselves unto him, and by them he learned, that not farre from thence was Cassibelans Towne, (fortified with woods and marish grounds) into the which he had gathered a great number both of men and cattell.

For the Britains call that a Towne, when they have fortified a cumbersome wood with a ditch and Rampire, and thither they resort to eschew the invasions of their enemies. To this place therefore marched Cæsar with his Legions; hee found it excellently fortified, both of nature, and by mans advice: nevertheless, he resolved to assault it in two severall places at once; whereupon the Britaines being not able to endure the force of the Romanes, fled out at another part, and left the Towne unto him: a great number of cattell he found there, and many of the Britaines he slew, and others hee tooke in the chase.

Whilest these things were a doing in these quarters, Cassibelan sent messengers into Kent, which lyeth upon the Sea, and in which there reigned then foure particular Kings, named, Cingetorix, Carvil, Taximagul, and Segonax, whom he commanded to raise all their forces, and suddenly to set upon, and assault the Romanes in their Trenches by the Sea side: the which when the Romans perceived, they sallied out upon them, slew a great sort of them, and taking Cingetorix their noble Captaine prisoner, retired themselves to their Campe in good safetie.

When Cassibelan heard of this, and had formerly taken many other losses, and found his Countrey sore wasted, and himselfe left almost alone, by the defection of the other Cities, he sent Ambassadors by Comius of Arras to Cæsar, to intreat him concerning his owne submission: the which Cæsar did accept; and taking Hostages, assessed the Realme of Britaine to a yeerely Tribute,

The policie of Cassibelan upon his ill successe.

His advantage against the Romane horsemen.

Trinobants Citizens of London.

Mandubrace and the Trinobants yeeld to Cæsar, and he defended them.

Cassibelans Towne west from London, for Cæsar saith, 80. miles from the Sea.

Cities of the Britains were cumbersome woods fortified.

Britaine selfed to pay a yeerely tribute to Rome.

to be paid to the people of Rome, giving straight charge to Cassibelan, that he should not seeke any revenge upon Mandubrace, or the Trinobants, and so withdrew his Armie to the Sea againe.

Trinobant, new Londō.

Thus farre out of *Cæsars* Commentaries, concerning this History, which hapned in the yeere before Christs nativity, 54. In all which proceffe, there is for this purpose to be noted, that *Cæsar* nameth the Citie of *Trinobantes*, which hath a resemblance with *Troy nova*, or *Trinobantum*, having no greater difference in the Orthography, than changing (b) into (v), and yet maketh an error, whereof I will not argue. Onely this I will note, that divers learned men doe not thinke *Civitas Trinobantum*, to bee well and truly translated, the Citie of the *Trinobantes*: but it should rather bee the state, communalty, or Signiorie of the *Trinobantes*, for that *Cæsar* in his Commentaries useth the word *Civitas*, onely for a people living under the selfesame Prince and Law. But certaine it is, that the Cities of the *Brittaines* were (in those daies) neither artificially builded with houses, nor strongly walled with stone, but were onely thicke and cumbersome Woods, plashed within, and trenched about: and the like (in effect) doe other the *Romane* and *Greeke* Authors affirme, as *Strabo*, *Pomponius Mela*, and *Dion*, a Senator of *Rome*, which flourished in the severall reignes of the *Romane* Emperours, *Tiberius*, *Claudius*, *Domitian*, and *Severus*: to wit, that before the arrivall of the *Romanes*, the *Brittaines* had no Townes, but called that a Towne, which had a thicke intangled Wood, defended (as I said) with a ditch and banke, the like whereof the *Irishmen*, our next neighbours, doe at this day call *Fastnes*. But after that these hither parts of *Britaine* were reduced into the forme of a Province, by the *Romans*, who sowed the seeds of civility over all *Europe*; this Citie, whatsoever it was before, began to be renowned and offame. For *Tacitus*, who first of all Authors nameth it *Londinium*, saith, that in the 26. yeere after Christ, it was, albeit no Colonie of the *Romanes*, yet most famous for the great multitude of Merchants, provision, and entercourse. At which time, in

Cities of the Britains not artificially builded with houses, nor walled with stone

Strabo. Pomponius Mela. Tacitus. Dion.

Londō most famous for merchants and entercourse.

that notable revolt of the *Brittaines* from *Nero*, in which threescore and tenthousand *Romanes* and their confederates were slaine; this Citie, with *Verulamium*, neere *Saint Albans*, and *Maldon* in *Essex*, then all famous, were ransacked and spoiled. For *Suetonius Paulinus*, then Lieutenant for the *Romanes* in this Ile, abandoned it, as not then fortified, and left it to the spoile.

Shortly after, *Iulius Agricola*, the *Romane* Lieutenant, in the time of *Domitian*, was the first that (by adhorting the *Brittaines* publikely, and helping them privately) wonne them to build houses, for themselves, Temples for the gods, and Courts for Justice, to bring up the Noble mens children in good Letters, and humanity, and to apparell themselves *Romane* like. Whereas before (for the most part) they went naked, painting their bodies, &c. as all the *Romane* Writers have observed.

True it is, I confesse, that afterward many Cities and Townes in *Britaine*, under the Government of the *Romanes*, were walled with Stone, and baked Bricks, or Tyles; as *Richbōrow*, *Ryptchester*, in the Ile of *Thanet*, till the channell altered his course; besides *Sandwich* in *Kent*, *Verulamium*, besides *Saint Albans* in *Hartfordshire*, *Cilcester* in *Hampshire*, *Wroxcester* in *Shropshire*, *Kencester* in *Herefordshire*, three miles from *Hereford Towne*; *Ribcester*, seven miles above *Preston*, on the water of *Rible*; *Aldeburge*, a mile from *Borrowbridge*; or *Watheling Street*, on *Vre River*, and others.

And no doubt but this Citie of *Londō* was also walled with Stone, in the time of the *Romane* Government here, but yet very lately. For, it seemeth not to have beene walled in the yeere of our Lord 196. because in that yeere, when *Aleſus* the Tyrant was slaine in the Field, the *Franks* or *Franconians* easily entred *Londō*, and had sacked the same, had not GOD (of his great favour) at the very instant, brought along the River of *Thames*, certaine Bands of *Romane* Souldiers, who slew those *Franks* in every street of the Citie.

The Brittaines had no houses, but cottages.

The Brittaines went naked, their bodies painted.

Richbōrow in Kent. Verulamium. Cilcester. Wroxcester. Kencester. Leyland.

Of the wal about Londō.

B 2 Wall

Wall about the Citie of LONDON.

Simcon of
Durham.



In few yeeres after, as *Simcon of Durham*, an ancient Writer, reporterh, *Helen*, the Mother of *Constantine the great*, was the first that in-

walled this Citie, about the yeere of Christ, 306. But howsoever those wals of stone might be builded by *Helen*, yet the *Britaines* (I know) had no skill of building with stone, as it may appeare by that which followeth, about the yeere of Christ, 399. when *Arcadius* and *Honorius*, the sonnes of *Theodosius Magnus*, governed the Empire, the one in the East, the other in the West. For *Honorius* having received *Britaine*, the Citie of *Rome* was invaded and destroyed by the *Gothes*; after which time the *Romanes* left to rule in *Britaine*, as being employed in defence of their Territories neerer home. Whereupon the *Britaines*, not able to defend themselves against the invasions of their enemies, were many yeeres together under the oppression of two cruell Nations, the *Scots* and *Picts*, and at length were forced to send their Ambassadors, with Letters and lamentable supplications to *Rome*, requiring aide and succour from thence, upon promise of their continuall fealtie, so that the *Romanes* would rescue them out of the hands of their enemies. Hereupon, the *Romanes* sent unto them a Legion of armed Souldiers, which comming into this Iland, and encountering with the enemies, overthrew a great number of them, and drave the rest out of the frontiers of the Country. And so setting the *Britaines* at liberty, counsell'd them to make a Wall, extending all along between the two seas, which might be of force to keepe out their evill neighbours, and then returned home with great triumph. The *Britaines* wanting Masons, builded that wall, not of stone (as they were advised) but made it of turfe, and that so slender, that it served little or nothing at all for their defence. And the enemy percei-

The *Romanes* left
to govern
in *Britaine*.

The *Scots*
and *Picts*
invade
this Land.

Britaines
unskillfull
of building
with
stone.

ving that the *Romane* Legion was returned home, forthwith arrived out of their Boats, invaded their borders, overcame the Countrey, and (as it were) bare downe all that was before them.

Whereupon, Ambassadors were eftsoones dispatched to *Rome*, lamentably beseeching, that they would not suffer their miserable Countrey to bee utterly destroyed. Then againe, another Legion was sent, which comming on a sudden, made a great slaughter of the enemy, and chased him home, even to his owne Countrey. These *Romanes* at their departure told the *Britaines* plainly, that it was not for their ease or leisure, to take upon them (any more) such long and laborious journies for their defence, and therefore bade them practise the use of Armour and Weapons, and learn to withstand their enemies, whom nothing else did make so strong, as their faint heart and cowardise. And for so much as they thought, that it would be no small helpe and encouragement unto their tributarie friends, whom they were now forced to forsake: they builded for them a wall of hard stone, from the West Sea to the East Sea, right betwene those two Cities, which were there made to keepe out the enemies, in the selfe-same place where *Severus* before had cast his Trench: the *Britaines* also putting to their helping hands as labourers.

This Wall they builded eight foot thicke in bredth, and twelve foot in height, right as it were by a line from East to West; as the ruines thereof, (remaining in many places till this day) doe make to appeare. Which worke thus perfected, they gave the people straight charge to looke well to themselves, they teach them to handle their weapons, and instruct them in warlike feats. And lest by the Sea side Southwards, where their Ships lay at harbor, the enemy should come on Land; they made up sundry bulwarkes, each somewhat distant from other, & so bid them farewell, as minding no more to return. This hapned in the dayes of *Theodosius* the yonger, almost 500. yeeres after the first arrivall of the *Romanes* here, about the yeere after Christs Incarnation, 434.

Witchendun.
Wall of
stone builded
by the
Romanes,
betwixt
the *Britains*
and *Scots*.

The

Malmesb.
Bede.

The Brit-
tains given
to glutton-
ny, drunken-
nesse, pride, and
contenti-
on.

The Brit-
tains plag-
ued for
their sinful
life.

Witchendun.
Bede.
The Saxons
sent for to
defend the
Brittains,
but they
druve the
into the Moun-
taines.

Saxons un-
skillfull of
building
with stone.
Bennet, a
Monke,
brought in
Masons.

Woodden
churches,
and golde
priests.

Monaste-
ries of ro-
ten timber

The Brittaines after this continuing a lingring and doubtfull warre with the Scots and Picts; made choice of *Vortiger* to be their King and Leader: which man (as saith *Malmesbury*) was neither valorous of courage, nor wise of counsell, but wholly given over to the unlawfull lusts of his flesh. The people likewise (in short time) being growne to some quietnesse, gave themselves to gluttony and drunkennesse, pride, contention, envie, and such other vices, casting from them the yoke of *Christ*. In the meane season, a bitter Plague fell among them, consuming in short time such a multitude, that the quicke were not sufficient to burie the dead: and yet the remnant remained so hardned in sinne, that neither death of their friends, nor feare of their owne danger, could cure the mortality of their soules; wherupon a great stroke of vengeance ensued upon the whole sinfull Nation. For, being now againe infested with their old neighbours, the Scots and Picts, they consult with their King *Vortiger*, and send for the Saxons, who shortly after arrived here in *Brittaine*; where, saith *Bede*, they were received as friends: but as it proved, they minded to destroy the Countrey as enemies. For after they had driven out the Scots and Picts, they also drave the Brittaines, some over the Seas, some into the waste mountaines of *Wales* and *Cornwall*, and divided the Countrey into divers Kingdomes amongst themselves.

These Saxons were likewise ignorant of building with stone, untill the yeere 680. for then it is affirmed, that *Bennet*, Abbot of *Wirrall*, Master to the reverend *Bede*, first brought Artificers of stone houses, and glasse windowes into this Iland, amongst the Saxons: Arts, before that time, unto them unknowne, and therefore used they but wooden buildings. And to this accordeth *Polychronicon*, who saith, that then had yee wooden Churches; nay wooden Chalices, and golden Priests; but since, golden Chalices, and wooden Priests. And, to knit up this Argument, King *Edgar*, in his Charter to the Abbey of *Malmesbury*, dated the yeere of *Christ* 974. hath words to this effect: *All the Monasteries in my Realme, to the outward sight, are nothing but worm-eaten and rotten*

Timber, and boords; and that worse is, within they are almost empty and void of divine Service.

Thus much be said for walling; not onely in respect of this Citie, but generally also of the first within the Realme. Now to returne to our *Trinobant*, (as *Cæsar* calls it;) the same is (since) by *Tacitus*, *Ptolomæus*, and *Antonius*, called *Londinium*, *Longidinium*; of *Ammianus*, *Lundinum*, and *Augusta*, who calleth it also an ancient Citie. Of our Brittaines, *Lundaine*; of the old Saxons, *Lunden-cæster*, *Lundenbirig*, *Londennir*. Of strangers, *Londra* and *Londres*; of the inhabitants, *London*: whereof you may read a more large and learned Discourse, and how it tooke the name, in that Worke of my loving friend, Master *Camden*, now *Clarenceaux*, which is called *Britannia*.

Concerning Mr. *Camden*, in his more absolute relation of *London*, the Argument we have now in hand; I will be so bold as to borrow his owne words, as he hath set them downe in his *Britannia*. Summing over the severall names then given and attributed thereto, as formerly hath beene declared: hee comes to his owne iudgement:

For mine owne part, (saith hee) seeing that *Cæsar* and *Strabo* doe write, that the ancient Brittaines called those Woods and Groves, by the name of Cities and Townes, which they had fenced with Trees, cast down and plashed, to stop up all passage: Seeing also I have understood, that such Woods or Groves are in the British Tongue named *Llhwyn*: I incline a little to the opinion, that *London* thence tooke name, as one would say, by way of excellencie; The Citie, or A Citie thicke of Trees. But if herein I faile of the truth; let me (with good leave) give my conjecture. And here would I have no man to charge me with inconstancie, while I disport in conjecture; that whence it had the same, thence also it took name, even from Ships, which the Brittaines in their language call *Lhong*: so that *Londinium* may seeme to sound as much as a Ship-Road, or Citie of Ships. For the Brittaines terme a Citie *Dinas*, whence the Latines have fetched their *Dinum*. And hence it is; that elsewhere it is called *Longidinium*; and in the Funerall Song or Dumps of a most ancient British * Bard, *Lhong-porth*, that is,

Camden in
his Britan-
nia concern-
ing the
name of
London.

Of British
Townes
and Cities

London re-
ceived
name frō
Ships and
shipping.

Dinas Brit.
Dinum Lat.

* Poet.

How many Cities have derived their names from Ships.

The situation of London.

The benefit of the Thames ebbing and flowing, & also of the shipping.

Concerning the first founder of London.

Brute supposed to be the builder.

Antiquity of London.

London no free Citie, nor Colony in the Romanes time.

An Harbour or Haven of Ships. And by this very terme Bononia, or Bolen in France, which Ptolomee calleth Gessoriacum Navale, in the British Glossarie is named Bolunglhong: as Naupaetus, Naustathmos, Nauplia, Navalia Augusti, &c.

But of these, none hath better right to assume unto it the name of a Ship-Road, or Haven, than our London. For in regard of both Elements, most happy and blessed it is; as being situated in a rich and fertile soile, abounding with plentiful store of all things, and on the gentle ascent and rising of an Hill, hard by the Thames side, the most milde Merchant (as one would say) of all things that the world doth yield: which swelling at certaine houres with the Ocean Tides, by his safe and deepe Channell (able to entertaine the greatest Ships that be) daily bringeth in so great riches from all parts, that it striveth at this day with the Mart-Townes of Christendome for the second Prize, and affordeth a most sure and beautiful Road for Shipping. A man would say that seeth the Shipping there, that it is (as it were) a very wood of Trees, disbranched to make glades and let in light: So shaded it is with Masts and Sayles.

Who was the first Founder, is by length of time growne out of knowledge: and in truth, very few Cities there are, that know their owne first Founders, considering they grew up to their greatnesse by little and little. But as other Cities, so this of ours, fa-thereth her originall upon the Trojans, as verily beleeving that Brute (the Nephew in the third descent of great Æneas) was the builder thereof. But whosoever founded it, the happy and fortunate estate thereof hath given good prooffe, that built it was in a good houre, and marked for life and long continuance. And that it is for Antiquity Honourable, Ammianus Marcellinus giveth us to understand; who called it in his time, (and that was 1200. yeeres agoe) An old Towne. And Cornelius Tacitus in like manner, who in Nero's dayes, 1540. yeeres since, reported it to have bin a place Very famous for fresh trade, concourse of Merchants, & great store of victuals, and all things necessary. This onely at that time was wanting to the glory thereof, that it had the name neither of a free City, nor of a Colony. Neither verily could it have stood with the Romanes profit, if a Citie flourishing

with Merchandize, should have enjoyed the right of a Colonie or Free Citie. And therefore it was (as I suppose) that they ordained it to be a Præfectura: for so they termed all Townes where Marts were kept, and Iustice ministred: Yet so, as that they had no Magistrates of their owne: but Rulers were sent every yeere to governe in them, and for to minister Law, which in publike matters, namely of Taxe, Tributes, Tolles, Customs, warfare, &c. they should have from the Senate of Rome. Hence it commeth that Tacitus, the Panegyrist, and Marcellinus call it onely a Towne.

And although it was not in name loflier; yet in wealth, riches and prosperity, it flourished as much as any other: yea and continued in manner alwaies the same, under the dominion of Romanes, English-Saxons, and Normans, seldome or never afflicted with any great calamities. In the reigne of Nero, when the Brittaines had conspired to recover and resume their liberty under the leading of Boadicia; the Londoners could not with all their weeping teares, hold Suetonius Paulinus, but that after he had levied a power of the Citizens to aide him, he would needes dislodge and remove from thence, leaving the Citie naked to the enemy; who forthwith surprized and slew some few, whom either weaknesse of sexe, feeblenesse of age, or sweetness of the place had detained there.

This City of London having bin destroyed & burnt by the Danes & other Pagan enemies, about the yeere of Christ 839; was, by Alfred, King of the west-Saxons, in the yeere 886. repaired, honourably restored, and made againe habitable: Who also committed the custody thereof unto his sonne in law, Ethelred, Earle of Mercia, unto whom before he had given his daughter Ethelfled.

And that this Citie was then strongly walled, may appeare by divers accidents; whereof William of Malmesbury hath, that about the yeere of Christ, 994 the Londoners did shut up their gates, and defended their King Ethelred, within their Walls against the Danes.

In the yeere 1016. Edmund Ironside, reigning over the west-Saxons, Canutus the Dane, bringing his Navy unto the west part of the Bridge, did cast a trench about the Citie of London, and then attempted to have won it by assault: but the

London a Præfectura, governed by Officers yeerely sent to it from Rome.

London flourished equally with any other place.

Suetonius Paulinus, Lieutenant for Rome.

The Citie of London destroyed by the Danes and againe repaired. The Citie of London lay waste, & not inhabited for the space of almost 50. yeeres.

19. Malmesbury. Assur. Marianne. Florentius.

the Citizens repulsed him, and drave them from their Walls.

Also in the yeere 1052. Earle Godwin, with his Navie sayled up by the South end of the Bridge, and so assailed the Walles of this Citie.

William Fitzstephen, in the reigne of *Henry the second*, writing of the Walls of this Citie, hath these words: *The wall is high and great, well towred on the North side, with due distance betweene the Towres. On the South side also, the Citie was walled and towred: but the fishfull River of Thames, by his ebbing and flowing, hath long since subverted them.*

By the North side, he meaneth from the River of *Thames* in the East, to the River of *Thames* in the West: for so stretched the Wall in his time, and the Citie being farre more in length from East to West, than in breadth from South to North; and also narrower at both ends, than in the middest, is therefore compassed with the Wall on the Land side, in forme of a bow, except denting in betwixt *Cripplegate* and *Aldersgate*. But the Wall on the South side, along by the River of *Thames*, was straight, as the string of a bow, and all furnished with Towres or Bulwarkes, (as we now terme them) in due distance every one from other, as witnesseth our Author, and our selves may behold for the Land side. This may suffice for prooffe of a Wall, and forme thereof about this Citie, and the same to have bene of great Antiquity, as any other within this Realme.

And now touching the maintenance and repairing the said Wall, I read, that in the yeere 1215. the 6. of King *John*, the Barons entring the City by *Ealdgate*, first took assurance of the Citizens, then brake into the *Jews* houses, searched their coffers, to fill their owne purses: and after, with great diligence repaired the wals and gates of the Citie, with stones taken from the *Jews* broken houses. In the yeere 1257. *Henry the third* caused the wals of this Citie, which were fore decayed, and destitute of Towres and Towrets, to be repaired in more seemely wise than before, at the common charges of the Citie. Also, in the yeere 1282 King *Edward the first*, having granted to *Robert Kilmarby*, Archbishop of Can-

terbury, licence for the enlarging of the *Blacke Friars Church*, to breake and take downe a part of the Wall of the Citie, from *Ludgate* to the River of *Thames*: He also granted to *Henry Waleis*, Maior, and the Citizens of *London*, the favour to take toward the making of the wall, and inclosure of the Citie, certaine customs, or toll, as appeareth by his Grant. This wall was then to be made from *Ludgate* west to *Fleetbridge*, along behinde the houses, and along by the water of the *Fleet* unto the River of *Thames*. Moreover, in the yeere 1310. *Edward the second* commanded the Citizens to make up the Wall already begunne, and the Tower at the end of the same Wall, within the water of *Thames*, neere unto the *Blacke Friars*, &c. 1322. the second of *Edward the third*, the Walls of this Citie were repaired. It was also granted by King *Richard the second*, in the tenth yeere of his reigne, that a toll should be taken of the wares, sold by Land or by Water, (for tenne yeeres) towards the repairing of the Walls, and cleansing of the Ditch about *London*. In the 17. of *Edward the fourth*, *Ralph Ioseline* Maior, caused part of the Wall about the Citie of *London* to be repaired; to wit, betwixt *Ealdgate* and *Aldersgate*. He also caused the *Moore-field* to be seached for clay, and bricke thereof to be made and burnt: he likewise caused chalke to be brought out of *Kent*, and to be burnt into lime in the same *Moore-field*, for more furtherance of the worke. Then the *Skinners*, to beginne in the East, made that part of the Wall, betwixt *Ealdgate* and *Buries markes*, towards *Bishopsgate*; as may appeare by their Armes in three places fixed there. The Maior, with his Companie of Drapers, made all that part betwixt *Bishopsgate* and *Alhallowes Church* in the same Wall, and from *Alhallowes* towards the *Posterne* called *Mooregate*. A great part of the same Wall was repaired by the Executors of *Sir John Crosby*, late Alderman, as may appeare by his Armes in two places there fixed: And other Companies repaired the rest of the Wall to the *Posterne* of *Cripplegate*.

In a Record which I have seene, and affirmed also by *John Rouse*, and (after him) by *Raphael Holinshed*, I finde thus written:

Patent.

W. Fitzstephen.

The Citie of London walled round about by the River of Thames.

Wals of London repaired.

Roger of Randover.
Mat. Paris.
Ranul.
Crosby.
Mat. Paris.

written: In Anno 1477. by the diligence of *Ralph Iofeline*, Maior of *London*, the Wall about *London* was new made, betwixt *Aldgate* and *Creplegate*. He caused the *Moore-fields* to be searched for clay, and bricke to be made and burnt there. He caused chalke also to be brought out of *Kent*, and in the same *Moore-fields* to be burnt into lime, onely for the furtherance of that worke. The Maior, with his company of Drapers, made all that part betwixt *Bishoppgate* and *Alhallowes Church* in the same wall. *Bishoppgate* it selfe was new built by the Merchants *Almanes* of the *Stillyard*. And from *Alhallowes Church* in the wall, towards *Mooregate*, a great part of the same was builded, of the goods, and by the Executours of Sir *Iohn Crosby*, sometimes an Alderman, and Maior of *London*, as may appeare by his Armes thereon fixed in two places. The Company of Skinners made that part of the wall betwene *Ealdgate* and *Buries markes*, towards *Bishoppgate*; as may appeare by their Armes in three places fixed. The

Bishoppgate
new build-
ded.

other Companies of the Citie, made the other deale of the wall: which was a great worke to be done in one yeere.

The Goldsmiths repaired from *Creplegate* towards *Aldersgate*, and there the worke ceased. The circuit of the wall of *London* on the lands side, to wit, from the Tower of *London* in the East, unto *Ealdgate*, is 82. Perches: from *Ealdgate* to *Bishoppgate*, 86. Perches: from *Bishoppgate* in the North, to the *Posterne* of *Creplegate*, 162. Perches: from *Creplegate* to *Aldersgate*, 75. Perches: from *Aldersgate* to *Newgate*, 66. Perches: from *Newgate* in the West, to *Ludgate*, 42. Perches: in all, 513. Perches of assise. From *Ludgate* to the *Fleet-Dike* West, about 60. Perches: from *Fleet-bridge* South to the River *Thames*, about 70. Perches: and so the Totall of these Perches amounteth to 643. every Perch consisting of 5. yardes and an halfe; which doe yeeld 3536. yardes and an halfe, containing 10608. foot, which inake vp two English miles, and more by 608. foot.

Circuit of
the Wall
from the
East to the
West, and
according-
ly to eve-
ry gate.

Of Ancient and present Rivers, Brooks, Boorns, Pooles, Wells, and Conduits of fresh Water, serving the Citie; as also of the Ditch compassing the Wall of the same, for Defence thereof.



Anciently, untill the Conquerours time, and two hundred yeeres after, the Citie of *London* was watred (besides the famous River of *Thames* on the south part) with the River of wells, as it was then called: on the west, with water called *walbrooke*, running thorow the midst of the Citie into the River of *Thames*, serving the heart thereof: and with a fourth water or Boorne, which ranne within the Citie, through *Langborne Ward*, watring that part in the East. In the West Suburbs was also another great water, called *Oldborne*, which had his fall into the River of the wells.

Then were there three principall fountains or wells in the other Suburbs;

to wit, *Holy-well*, *Clements well*, and *Clarks well*. Neere unto this last named Fountaine, were divers other wells; to wit, *Skinners well*, *Fags well*, *Tode well*, *Loders well*, and *Radwell*. All which said Wells having the fall of their overflowing into the foresaid River, much increased the streame, and in that place, gave it the name of well. In west *Smithfield* there was a Poole, in Records called *Horsepoole*, and another neere unto the parish Church of *S. Giles* without *Creplegate*. Besides all which, they had in every street and lane of the Citie, divers faire Wells, and fresh Springs: and after this manner was this Citie then served with sweet and fresh waters, which being since decayed, other means have beene sought to supply the want; as shall be shewed: but first of the afore-named Rivers and other waters, is to be said as followeth:

Thames,

River of
Thames.

Thames, the most famous River of this Island, beginneth a little above a Village called *Winchcomb* in *Oxfordshire*, and still increasing, passeth first by the *Univerſity of Oxford*, and ſo (with a marvellous quiet courſe) to *London*, and thence breaketh into the *French Ocean* by maine tides, which twiſe in twenty foure houres doth ebbe and flow, more than threſcore miles in length, to the great commodity of *Travailours*, by which all kinde of *Merchandises* are eaſily conveyed to *London*, the principall *Storehouſe*, and *Staple* of all commodities within this *Realme*. So that, omitting to ſpeake of great ſhips, and other veſſels of burthen, there appertaineth to the *Citie of London*, *weſtmiſter*, and the *Burrough of Southwarke*, above the number (as is ſuppoſed) of twothouſand *Wherries*, and other ſmall *Boats*, whereby three thouſand poore men (at leaſt) be ſet on worke, and maintained.

Wherries
on the
Thames.

River of
Wels.

That the River of *Wels* in the *West* part of the *Citie*, was of old ſo called of the *Wels*, it may bee proved thus: *William the Conquerour*, in his *Charter* to the *Colledge of Saint Martin le grand* in *London*, hath theſe words: *I doe give and grant to the ſame Church, all the land and the Moore without the Poſterne which is called Creplegate, on eyther part of the Poſterne: that is to ſay, from the North corner of the wall (as the River of the Wels, there neere running, departeth the ſame Moore from the wall) unto the running water which entreth the Citie.* This water hath bene long ſince called, the River of the *Wels*; which name of River continued, and it was ſo called in the *Reigne of Edward the firſt*: as ſhall be ſhewed, with the decay alſo of the ſaid River.

Decay
of the Ri-
ver of the
Wels.
Parliament
Record.

In a faire book of *Parliament records*, now lately reſtored to the *Tower*, it appeareth, that a *Parliament* being holden at *Carlile*, in the yeere 1307. the 35. of *Edw. the firſt*, *Henry Lacy*, Earle of *Lincolne*, complained, that whereas (in times paſt) the courſe of water, running at *London* under *Oldborne bridge*, and *Fleet bridge* into the *Thames*, had bene of ſuch bredth and depth, that ten or twelve ſhips, Navies at once with *Merchandises*, were wont to come to the ſoſaid Bridge of *Fleet*, and ſome of them unto *Oldborne*

River of
Wels bare
Ships.

bridge: Now the ſame courſe (by filth of the *Tanners*, and ſuch others) was ſore decayed; alſo by raiſing of wharves, but eſpecially, by a diverſion of the water, made by them of the *New Temple*, for their *Milles* ſtanding without *Baynards Caſtle*, in the firſt yeere of *King Iohn*, and by divers other impediments, ſo as the ſaid ſhips could not enter as they were wont, and as they ought. Wherefore hee deſired, that the *Maior of London*, with the *Shiriffes*, and other diſcreet *Aldermen*, might be appointed to view the ſaid courſe of the ſaid water, and that by the oathes of good men, all the ſoſaid hindrances might bee removed, and it to be made as it was wont of old. whereupon *Roger le Barbaſon*, the *Conſtable of the Tower*, with the *Maior* and *Shiriffes*, were aſſigned to take with them honeſt and diſcreet men, and to make diligent ſearch and enquirie, how the ſaid River was in former time, and that they leave nothing that may hurt or ſtoppe it, but keepe it in the ſame eſtate that it was wont to be. So farre the *Record*.

Patent
Record.
Milles by
Baynards
Caſtle,
made in
the firſt of
K. Iohn.

River ſo
called in
the yeere
1307.

Whereupon it followed, that the ſaid River was at that time cleaned, theſe *Milles* removed, and other things done for the preſervation of the courſe therof: notwithstanding never brought to the old depth and bredth: wherupon the name of River ceaſed, and it was ſince called a *Brooke*; namely, *Turnemill* or *Tremill Brooke*, for that divers *Milles* were erected upon it, as appeareth by a faire *Register Booke*, containing the foundation of the *Priorie* at *Clarken-well*, and donation of the lands thereunto belonging, as alſo by divers other *Records*.

Turnemill
Brooke.

This *Brooke* hath bene divers times ſince cleaned, namely, and laſt of all to any effect, in the yeere one thouſand five hundred and two, the ſeventeenth of *Henry the Seventh*, the whole courſe of *Fleet-Dike*, then ſo called; was ſcowred (I ſay) downe unto the *Thames*, ſo that *Boats* with *Fiſh* and *Fewell* were rowed to *Fleet bridge* and *Oldborne bridge*, as they of old time had bene accuſtomed, which was a great commodity to all the inhabitants in that part of the *Citie*.

In the yeere 1589. was granted a fifteen by a common Councel of the *City*, for

Fleet-Dike promised to be clen-
sed, the mony col-
lected, and the Citi-
zens de-
ceived.

for the clenſing of this Brooke or Dike : the money amounting to a thousand marks, was collected, and it was undertaken, that by drawing divers Springs about *Hampſted Heath* into one head and courſe, both the Citie ſhould bee ſerved of freſh water in all places of want, and alſo, that by ſuch a follower, (as men call it) the channell of this Brooke ſhould be ſcoured into the River of *Thames*. But much money being therein ſpent, the effect failed ; ſo that the Brooke, by meanes of continuall in-
crochments upon the banks, getting over the water, and caſting of ſoylage in to the ſtreame, is now become worſe cloyed than ever it was before.

The running water, ſo called by *William Conqueror* in his ſaid Charter, which entreth the Citie, &c. (before there was any ditch) betweene *Biſhopsgate* and the late-made *Poſterne* called *Mooregate*, entred the wall, and was truly of the wall called *walbrooke*, not of *Gualo*, as ſome have farre fetched. It ran through the Citie, with divers windings from the North towards the South, into the River of *Thames*; and had (over the ſame) divers Bridges along the ſtreets and lanes through which it paſſed. I have read in an old Booke, long ſince printed, that the Prior of holy Trinity within *Ealdgate*, ought to make over *walbrooke* in the VVard of *Broadſtreet*, againſt the ſtone wall of the Citie, viz. the ſame bridge that is next the Church of *All Saints* at the VVall. Alſo, that the Prior of the New Hoſpitall, *S. Mary Spittle*, without *Biſhopsgate*, ought to make the middle part of one other Bridge next to the ſaid Bridge towards the North : and that in the 28. yeere of *Edward the firſt*, it was by Inquiſition found before the Mayor of London, that the Pariſh of *S. Stephen* upon *walbrooke*, ought of right to ſcower the courſe of the ſaid Brooke; and therefore the *Shiriffes* were commanded to diſtaine the ſaid Pariſhioners ſo to do. In the yeere 1300. the keepers of thoſe bridges at that time, were *William Iordan*, and *John de Bever*. This water-courſe having divers Bridges, was afterwards vaulted over with Bricke, and paved levell with the ſtreets and lanes, where-through it paſſed; and ſince that alſo, houſes have

walbrooke
vaulted
and paved
over.

been builded thereon, ſo that the courſe of *walbrooke* is now hid under ground, and thereby hardly knowne.

Langborne water, ſo called of the length thereof, was a great ſtreame breaking out of the ground in *Pen Church ſtreet*, which ranne downe with a ſwift courſe, weſt, through the ſtreet, thwart *Graſtreet*, and downe *Lumbard ſtreet*, to the weſt end of *Saint Mary wolnoths Church*, and then turning the courſe South, downe *Shareborne Lane* (ſo termed of ſharing or dividing) it brake into divers rilles or rilllets to the River of *Thames*. Of this Boorne that VVard tooke the name, and is to this day called *Langborne VVard*. This Boorne is alſo long ſince ſtopped up at the head, and the reſt of the courſe filled up, and paved over, ſo that no ſigne thereof remaineth, more than the names aforeſaid.

Oldborne or *Hilborne*, was the like water, breaking out about the place where now the *Barres* doe ſtand, and it ranne downe the whole ſtreet to *Oldborne bridge*, and into the River of the *wels*, or *Turne-mill brooke*. This Boorne was likewiſe (long ſince) ſtopped up at the head, and in other places, where the ſame hath broken out: but yet till this day, the ſaid ſtreet is there called, high *Oldborne hill*, and both the ſides thereof, (together with all the grounds adjoining, that lye betwixt it and the River of *Thames*) remaine full of Springs, ſo that water is there found at hand, and hard to be ſtopped in every houſe.

There are (ſaith *Fitz Stephen*) neere London, on the North ſide, ſpeciall wels in the ſuburbs, ſweet, whoſome and cleere, among which, *Holy VVell*, *Clarks VVell*, and *Clements VVell*, are moſt famous, and frequented by ſchollers and youths of the Citie in ſummer evenings, when they walke forth to take the Ayre.

The firſt, to wit, *Holy well*, is much decayed and ſpoiled, with filthines purpoſely laid there, for the heightning of the ground for Garden plots.

The Fountaine called *Saint Clements well*, North from the Pariſh Church of *S. Clements*, and neere unto an Inne of *Chancerie*, called *Clements Inne*, is faire curbed ſquare with hard ſtone, cleane for common uſe, and is alwaies full.

The

Langborne.

Shareborne
Lane.

Langborne
Ward.

Oldborne.

Fitz Stephen.

Holy well,

Clements
Well.

clarkes well.

The third is called *Clarkes Well*, or *Clarken-Well*, and is curbed about square with hard stone: not farre from the west end of *Clarken-well Church*, but close without the Wall that incloseth it. The said Church tooke the name of the Well; and the Well tooke name of the Parish *Clarkes* in *London*, who (of old time) were accustomed there yeerely to assemble, and to play some large Historie of holy Scripture. For example, of later time, to wit, in the yeere 1390. the 14. of *Richard the second*, I read, that the Parish *Clarkes* of *London*, on the 18. of *July*, plaid Enterludes at *Skinneres well*, neere unto *Clarkes well*, which Play continued three dayes together, the King, Queene, and Nobles being present. Also the yeere 1409. the tenth of *Henry the fourth*, they played a Play at the *Skinneres well*, which lasted eight dayes, and was of matter from the Creation of the world: there were to see the same, the most part of the Nobles and Gentiles in *England*, &c.

Playes by the Parish Clarkes at Clarkes well.

Playes at the Skinneres well.

Skinneres well.

Wrestling place.

Fags well.

Other smaller Wels were many neere unto *Clarkes well*; namely *Skinneres well*, so called, for that the *Skinneres* of *London* held there certain Playes, yeerely plaid of holy Scripture, &c. In place whereof, the wrestlings have of latter yeeres beene kept, and is in part continued at *Bartholomew tide*.

Then was there *Fags well*, neere unto *Smithfield*, by the *Charter-house*, now lately dammed up. *Todwell*, *Loders well*, and *Radwell* are all decayed, and so filled up, that their places are hardly now discerned.

Somewhat North from *Holy well*, is one other Well, curbed square with stone, and is called *Dame Annis the cleere*; and not farre from it, but somewhat west, is also another cleere water, called *Perilous Pond*, because divers Youths (by swimming therein) have beene drowned. And thus much be said for Fountaines and Wels.

Horsepoole in *westsmithfield*, was sometime a great water; and because the inhabitants in that part of the Citie did there water their Horses, the same was in old Records called *Horsepoole*. It is now much decayed, the Springs being stopped up, and the Land-water falling into the small bottome, remaining

inclosed with Bricke, is called *Smithfield Pond*.

By *S. Giles Churchyard* was a large water, called a *Poole*: I read in the yeere 1244. that *Anne* of *Lodbury* was drowned therein. This *Poole* is now (for the most part) stopped up; but the Spring is preserved, and was cooped about with stone, by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*.

Poole without Creplegate.

The said River of *wels*, the running water of *Walbrooke*, the Boornes aforementioned, and other the fresh waters that were in and about this Citie, being in proceffe of time, by inroachment for buildings, and heightnings of grounds, utterly decayed, and the number of Citizens mightily increased; they were forced to seeke fresh waters abroad; whereof some, at the request of King *Henrie the third*, in the 21. yeere of his reigne, were (for the profit of the Citie, and good of the whole Realme thither repairing; to wit, for the poore to drink, and the rich to dresse their meate) granted to the Citizens, and their Successors, by one *Gilbert Sanford*, with liberty to convey water from the Towne of *Teyborne*, by pipes of lead into their Citie.

Patent, 1236.

Water conveyed from Teyborne.

The first Cisterne of lead, castellated with stone in the Citie of *London*, was called the *Great Conduit* in west *Cheape*, which was begun to be builded in the yeere 1285. *Henry Wales* being then Maior: the water-course from *Paddington* to *James hed*, hath 510. rods; from *James hed* on the hill, to the *Mewsgate*, 102. rods; from the *Mewsgate* to the *Crosse* in *Cheape*, 484. rods.

Andr. Horn. Great Conduit in west Cheape.

Water conveyed firs Teyborne to London.

The Tonne upon *Cornhill* was cisternated in the yeere 1401. *John Sandworth* then being Maior.

Tonne upon Cornhill.

Bosses of water at *Belinsgate*, by *Pauls wharfe*, and by *S. Giles Church* without *Creplegate*, made about the yeere 1423.

Bosse of Belinsgate, and other Bosses.

Water conveyed to the Gaoles of *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, 1432.

Water was first procured to the Standard in west *Cheape*, about the yeere 1285. which Standard was againe new builded by the Executors of *John welles*, as shall bee shewed in another place.

King *Henry the sixth*, in the yeere 1442. granted to *John Hatherley*, Maior, licence

licence to take up 200. fodar of Lead, for the building of Conduits, of a common Granery, and of a new Crosse in west Cheape, for the honour of the Citie.

The Conduit in west Cheape, by Pauls gate, (commonly called, The little Conduit) was builded about the yeere 1442. one thousand markes was granted by common Councell for the building thereof, and repairing of the other Conduits.

The Conduit in Aldermanbury, and the Standard in Fleetstreet, were made and finished by the Executors of Sir William Eastfield, in the yeere 1471. A Cisterne also was added to the Standard in Fleetstreet, and a Cisterne was made at Fleetbridge, and another without Creplegate, in the yeere 1478.

Conduit in Graffstreet, in the yeere 1491.

Conduit at Oldborne Crosse, about 1498. againe new made by Mr. William Lambe, 1577.

Little Conduit by the Stockes Market, about 1500.

Conduit at Bishopsgate, about 1513.

Conduit at London wall, against Colemanstreet, about 1528.

Conduit at Ealdgate without, about 1535.

Conduit in Lothbury, and in Colemanstreet, neere to the Church, 1546.

Conduit of Thames water at Dowgate, 1568.

Thames water conveyed into mens houses by pipes of Lead, from a most artificiall Forcier standing neere unto London Bridge, and made by Peter Morbis, Dutchman, in the yeere 1582. for the service of the Citie on the East part thereof.

Conduits of Thames water by the parish Churches of S. Mary Magdalen, and S. Nicholas Cole-Abbey, neere unto old Fishstreet, in the yeere 1583.

One other new Forcier was made neere to Broken Wharfe, to convey Thames water into mens houses of west Cheape, about Pauls, Fleetstreet, &c. by an English Gentleman, named Bevis Bulmer, in the yeere 1594.

Another Conduit was also built at Aldersgate, without the Gate, in Anno 1610. and Thames water conveyed unto

it in pipes of wood and stone, by an English Gentleman, named Mr. Thomas Hayes.

Next to the Conduit water thus conveyed to Aldersgate, and as you have already heard, that famous (and never to be forgotten) new River, brought from Chadwell and Amwell, by the onely care, cost, and liberall expences of one worthy man, Sir Hugh Middleton, Knight and Baronet, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, deserveth to be recorded in everlasting memory.

I spare here to speake of the length of time that such an intent was in talking on, like much good matter, well motioned, though little minded; long debated, but never concluded, till courage and resolution lovingly shooke hands together, as it appears it did in the Soule of this (no way to bee daunted) well-minded Gentleman.

For, if those enemies to all good endeavours, Danger, Difficulty, Impossibility, Detraction, Contempt, Scorne, Derision, yea, and Desperate Despight, could have prevailed by their accursed and malevolent interposition, either before, at the beginning, in the very birth of proceeding, or in the least stolne advantage of the whole prosecution; this Worke of so great worth had never bin accomplished.

I am not ignorant of an Act of Parliament, granted by Queene Elizabeth of blessed memory, to her Citizens of London, for cutting and conveying a River from any part of Middlesex or Hertfordshire, to the Citie of London, with a limitation of ten yeeres time for the performance thereof: But the expiration of her Royall life sooner came, than any such matter would be undertaken.

Also our late gracious Sovereigne King James pleased to grant the like Act (but without date of time) for the same effect: and when all else refused, Sir Hugh Middleton undertook it, to bring his intended River from Chadwell and Amwell, to the North side of London, neere Islington, where he builded a large Cisterne to receive it.

The Worke began the 26. day of February, Anno Dom. 1608. and in five yeers space was fully accomplished: concerning the conveyance of it along to London,

Malignant enemies to all honest and commendable actions.

In or about the 10. yeere of her reigne.

When the River began at the first, and finished in 5. yeeres.

Thames water conveyed into mens houses in the east part of the Citie.

Conduits in old Fishstreet.

Thames water conveyed into the west part of the Citie.

The ingenious conveying of the River in some places.

The Lord Maior and Aldermen rode to see the Cisterne.

The workmen in the Cisterne.

London, from Chadwell and Amwell, I my selfe (by favour of the Gentlemen) did divers times ride to see it, and diligently observed, that admirable Art, paines and industry were bestowed for the passage of it, by reason that all grounds are not of a like nature, some being ozie and very muddy, others againe as stiffe, craggy and stony.

The depth of the Trench (in some places) descended full thirty foor, if not more; whereas (in other places) it required as sprighfull Art againe, to mount it over a valley in a Trough, betweene a couple of hills, and the Trough all the while borne up by wooden Arches, some of them fixed in the ground very deepe, and rising in height above 23. foor.

Being brought to the intended Cisterne, but not (as yet) the water admitted entrance thereinto: on Michaelmasse day, in Anno 1613. being the day when Sir Thomas Middleton, Knight, (Brother to the said Sir Hugh Middleton) was elected Lord Maior of London for the yeere ensuing; in the afternoone of the same day, Sir Iohn Swinerton, Knight, and Lord Maior of London, accompanied with the said Sir Thomas, Sir Henry Montague, Knight, and Recorder of London, and many of the worthy Aldermen, rode to see the Cisterne, and first issuing of the River thereinto: which was performed in this manner:

A troope of Labourers, to the number of 60. or more, well apparelled, and wearing greene Monmouth Caps, all alike, carryed Spades, Shovels, Pickaxes, and such like instruments of laborious employment, marching after Drummes twice or thrice about the Cisterne, presented themselves before the Mount, where the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and a worthy company beside, stood to behold them, and one man (in behalfe of all the rest) delivered this Speech.

The Speech at the Cisterne, according as it was delivered to me.

Long have we labour'd, long desired & pray'd
For this great Works perfection: & by th'ayd
Of Heaven, and good mens Wishes, 'tis at length
Happily conquer'd by Cost, Art, and Strength.
And after five yeeres deare expence in dayes,

Travaile and paines, beside the infinite Wayes
Of Malice, envie, false suggestions;
Able to damne the spirits of mighty ones
In wealth and courage: This, a Worke so rare,
Onely by one mans industry, cost and care,
Is brought to blest effect, so much withstood;
His onely ayde, the Cities generall good.
And where (before) many unjust complaints,
Envionsly sent, caus'd oft restraints,
Stops, and great crosses, to our Masters charge,
And the Works hindrance: favour now at large
Spreads it selfe open to him, and commends
To admiration both his paines and ends.
(The Kings most gracious love) Perfection draws
Favour from Princes, and (from all) applause.
Then worthy Magistrates, to whose content,
(Next to the State) all this great care was bent,
And for the publike good (which grace requires)
Your loves and furtherance chiefly he desires,
To cherish these proceedings, which may give
Courage to some that may hereafter live,
To practise deedes of Goodnesse, and of Fame,
And gladly light their Actions by his Name.
Clarke of the Worke, reach me the Booke to show,
How many Arts from such a Labour flow.

First, here: the Overseer, this triid man,
An ancient Souldier, and an Artizan.
The Clarke, next him Mathematician,
The Master of the timber-worke takes place
Next after these; the Measurer, in like case,
Brick-layer, and Enginer; and after those,
The Borer and the Pavier. Then it shoves
The Labourers next; Keeper of Amwell-head,
The Walkers last: so all their names are read.
Yet these but parcels of six hundred more,
That (at one time) have bene imployd before.
Yet these in sight, and all the rest will say,
That all the weeke they had their Royall pay.

(Spring,
Now, for the fruit: then: Flow forth; precious
So long and dearely sought for, and now bring
Comfort to all that love thee: loudly sing,
And with thy Chrystal murmurs strook together,
Bid all thy true wel-wishers welcome hither.

At which words the Flood-gates flew open, the streame ranne gallantly into the Cisterne, Drummes and Trumpets founding in triumphall manner, and a brave Peale of Chambers gave full issue to the intended entertainment.

Thus much for waters serving this Citie; first by Rivers, Brookes, Boornis, Fountaines, Pooles, &c. And since by Conduits, partly made by good and charitable Citizens, and otherwise by charges of the Commualty, as shall bee more amply shewed in our description of the Wards wherefin they are placed.

C

And

All this he readeth in the Clarks Booke.

At the letting open of the Sluce.

Benefa-
ctors to-
wards the
Water-
Conduits.

And now some Benefactors to these Conduits shall be remembred.

In the yeere 1236. certain Merchant strangers, of Cities beyond the Seas, to wit, of *Amiens*, *Corby*, and *Nele*, for priuiledges which they enjoyed in this Citie, gave 100 l. towards the charges of conveying water from the Towne of *Teyborne*.

Robert Large, Mayor, 1439. gave to the new water Conduits then in hand, 40. Markes; and towards the vaulting over of *walbrooke*, neere to the parish Church of *S. Margarets* in *Lothbury*, 200. Markes.

Sir William Eastfield, Maior, 1438. conveyed water from *Teyborne* to *Fleetstreet*, to *Aldermanbury*, and from *High-tory* to *Creplegate*.

William Combes, Sheriffe, 1441. gave to the worke of the Conduits 10. l.

Richard Rawson, one of the Sheriffes, 1476. gave 20. l.

Robert Revel, one of the Sheriffes, 1490. gave 10. l.

John Mathew, Maior, 1490. gave 20. l.

William Bucke, Taylor, in the yeere 1494. towards repairing of Conduits, gave 100. Marks.

Dame Thomasin widdow, late wife to *Sir John Percivall*, Merchant Taylor, Maior, in the yeere 1498. gave toward the Conduit in *Oldborne*, 20. Marks.

Richard Shore, one of the Sheriffes, 1505. gave to the Conduit in *Oldborne*, 10. l.

The Lady *Ascue*, widdow to *Sir Christopher Ascue*, 1543. gave towards the Conduits, 100. l.

David Woodrooffe, Sheriffe, 1554. gave toward the Conduit at *Bishopsgate*, 20. l.

Edward Iackman, one of the Sheriffes, 1564. gave towards the Conduits, 100. l.

Barnard Randolph, common Serjeant of the Citie, 1583. gave to the water Conduits, 900. l.

Thus much for the Conduits of fresh water to this Citie.

Of the Ancient and famous River of Thames, whence it deriveth her head or originall, and so conveyeth it selfe on to the Cities service, being supplied by divers other sweet Rivers in her course.



OV have already heard, what Rivers, Brookes, Boornes, Pooles and Conduits of fresh water have liberally afforded (out of their plenty) most commodious helpe for the service of so great a Citie. And yet the River of *Thames*, much more famous than all the rest, yeelding by Forniers, Conduits, and other meanes of conveyance, inestimable benefit to the Citie, we have said little or nothing of her due worth, neither of her antiquity, course and originall, all which deserve to be more especially respected. According therefore to the advice of very wise and learned judgements, and borrowing such helps as they have gladly lent me, I will begin with the head or spring of this famous River, and shew how it glideth along in current, untill it come to imbrace the bosome of the Sea, and there to take up her entertainment

in his liquid armes. Giving credit to such mens writings, as have (of set purpose) fought out the Spring of the *Thames*, it is faithfully affirmed, That this famous streame hath her head or beginning, out of the side of an Hill, standing in the Plaines of *Cotswold*, about a mile from *Tetbury*, neere unto the *Fosse*, (an highway so called of old) where it was sometime named *Ifis*, or the *Ouse*, although divers doe (ignorantly) call it *Thames* even there; rather of a foolish custome, than any skill, because they either neglect, or are utterly ignorant, how it was named at the first. From hence it runneth directly toward the East, (as all good Rivers should doe) and meeteth with the *Cirne* or *Churne*, a Brooke, called in Latine *Corinium*: whereof *Cirncester* Towne (by which it commeth) doth take the denomination in most opinions.

From hence it hasteth unto *Creekelade*, alias

The head or beginning of the *Thames* out of the side of an Hill in *Cotswold*, neere to *Tetbury*.

Ifis or the *Ouse*.

The *Cirne* called *Corinium*.

Creekelade.

The River of *Thames* a chiefe honour to the whole Land, and especially to the Citie of *London*.

Lechlade,
Radcote-
bridge,
Newbridge,
Evesham.

Oxford or
Ousford, so
called of
the River
Charnwell.

Abbandune
or Abbing-
ton.

Some
write that
the maine
streamé
was
brought
thither,
which ran
before be-
tweene
Andredes &
Culingham.

Cair Dour,
Dorchester.

Ousennie at
Oxford.

Thamesis at
Thame, and
so forward

Reding
sometime
Pontium.

S. Mary o-
ver Rhee.

Sudrie; the
South
Kingdom.

alias Crekanford, Lechlade, Radcotebridge, Newbridge, and Evesham, receiving (by the way) an infinite sort of small Streames, Brookes, Beckes, Waters and Rundels. And here (on this side of the Towne) divideth it selfe into two courses, of which one goeth straight to Botley and Hinksey; the other passeth by Godstow, a Village not farre off. This later spreadeth it selfe also (for a while) into sundry smaller branches, which run not farre, before they be reunited, and then beclipping sundry pleasant Meddowes, it passeth at length by Oxford, of some supposed rather to be called Ouseford, of this River, where it meeteth with the Charnwell. A litle from whence the originall branches doe joine, and goe together by Abbandune (alias Sen-sham or Abbington, as wee call it,) although no part of it (at the first) came so neere the Towne as it now doth, till a branch thereof was led thither from the maine streame, through the industry of the Monkes, as (beside the testimony of old Records thereof, yet extant to be seene) by the decay of Cair Dour, now Dorchester it selfe, sometime the thorow-fare from Wales, and the West Countrey unto London, which ensued upon this fact, is easie to bee seene.

From hence it goeth to Dorchester, and so unto Thame, where joyning with a River of the same denomination, it loseth the name of Isis or Ouse, (whereof Ousennie at Oxford is produced) and from thence is called Thamesis all along as it passeth. From Thame it goeth to wallingford, and so to Reding, which (in time past) of the number of Bridges there, was called Pontium. Albeit that the English name doth rather proceed from Rhee or Ree, the Saxon word for a water-course or River: which may bee seene in Overee, or Suthree, for over the Ree, or south of the Ree; as to the skilfull doth readily appeare. Yet some hold, (and not altogether against probability and likelihood) that the word Suthree, is so called of Sudrie; to wit, the south Kingdome, whereunto (in part) the Thames is a bound. But that holdeth not in denomination, either of the said Church, or name of the foresaid Countie. Other affirme likewise, that Reding

is so called of the Greeke word (Rho) which is to overflow.

Surely, as neither of these conjectures are to be contemned, so the last cometh most neere to mine ayd, who affirme, that not only the course of every water it selfe; but also his overflowing, was in times past called Rhee, by such Saxons as inhabited this Iland. And even to this day, in Essex, I have oft observed, that when the lower grounds (by rage of waters) hath beene overflowne; the people beholding the same have said; All is on a Rhee; as if they would have said; All is now a River. Albeit the word River is derived from the French; and borrowed by them from the Latines: but not without corruption, as it was brought to them. I will not here give notice how far they are deceived, which call the aforesaid Church by the name of Saint Mary Anderies, or Saint Mary over Isis, or Ise: but I will proceede with the course of this Noble Streame; which, howsoever these matters stand, it hath passed by Reding, and there received the Kenet, which cometh from the Hills that lye West of Marleborough, and then the Theris, commonly called the Tide, that cometh from Therisford. It hyeth thence to Sudlington, otherwise called Maidenhead, and so to windlesore, or windsore, Eton, and then to Chertsey, where Erkenwald Bishop of London, sometime builded a Religious House or Cell, as I doe reade.

From Chertsey it hasteth directly unto Stanes, and receiving another Streame by the way, called the Cole, (where upon Colebrooke standeth) it goeth by Kingstone, Shene, Sion, and Brentford, or Bregensford: where it meeteth with the Brane or the Brene, another Brooke descending from Edgeworth. Vpon this Brooke also, Sir Iohn Thinne had sometime a sumptuous and stately House, with a marvellous provision to inclose and retaine such Fish, as should come about the same. From Brentford it passeth by Morslach, Putney, Fulham, Batterssey, Chelsey, Lambeth, and so to London.

Our famous River being thus brought to London, and hasting on apace, to meete with Oceanus her amorous Hus-

(Rho) Red-
ding, to o-
verflow.

The Saxon
name to
water-
courses &
over-
flows.

All is on a
Rhee, All is
now a Ri-
ver.

S. Mary
Anderies, S.
Mary over
Isis or Ise.

Reding.
Kenet.

Theris, &c.
ming from
Therisford.

Sudlington.
Maidenhead
Windlesore.
Eton.
Chertsey.

Stanes.
Cole, Cole-
brooke.
Kingstone.
Shene, Sion.
Brentford,
Bregensford.
Brane,
Brene.

Morslach,
Putney.
Fulham.
Batterssey,
Chelsey,
Lambeth,
London.

Thames be-
yond Lon-
don, east-
ward.

Brome on
Kent side.
Lewsham.

Wolwich.
Lee or Luic
on Essex
side.
Darwent
on Kent
side.

The many
Iles.

Commo-
dities of
this noble
River.

The length
of the
Thames, frō
the head
to the fall
into the
Sea.

An hono-
rable affir-
mation of
the River
of Thames.

band: the first water that it then mee-
teth withall, is the *Brome* on *Kent* side;
west of *Greenwich*, whose head is *Bromis*
in *Bromley* Parish, and going thence to
Lewsham, it taketh in a water from the
East, and so directeth its course forth-
right unto the *Thames*.

The next water that it meeteth with-
all, is on *Essex* side, almost against *Wol-
wich*, and that is the *Lee* or *Luic*. And
being past that, the *Darwent* also mee-
teth with our *Thames* on *Kent* side, two
miles and more beneath *Erith*, it rising
at *Tanridge*. The next River that fal-
leth into the *Thames*, is West of the *wa-
nie* Iles, a Rill of no great fame, neither
long course: for, rising about *Coring-
ham*, it runneth not many miles East,
and by South, till it falls into the mouth
of this River, which I doe now describe.
Last of all we come to the *Medway*, a
notable River, in mine opinion, wate-
ring all the South, and Southwest parts
of *Kent*, in whose description we cannot
(at this time) proceed any further.

Having (in this manner) briefly
touched this Noble River, and such
Brookes as fall into the same: I will in-
sert a word or two, concerning the com-
modities of the said River, which I will
performe with so much brevity as is
possible; hereby also finding out her
whole tract and course from the head,
to the fall thereof into the Sea. It appea-
reth evidently, that the length thereof
is (at the least) an hundred and eighty
miles, if it be measured by the journeyes
of the Land. And as it is in course, the
longest of the three famous Rivers of
this Ile: so is it nothing inferiour to
them, in abundance of all kind of Fish,
whereof it is hard to say, which of the
three have either most plenty, or grea-
test variety, if the circumstances be du-
ly weighed.

What some other write, concerning
the Rivers of their Countries, it skillerth
not, neither will I (as divers doe) invent
strange things of this Noble streame,
therewith to nobilitate, and make it
more honourable: But this will I in
plaine termes affirme, That it neither
falloweth up bastards of the *Celtish*
Brood, nor casteth up the right-begot-
ten, that are throwne in, (without hurt)
into their Mothers lappe: as *Politian*

fableth of the *Rhene*, *Epistolarum* lib. 8.
Epist. 6. nor yeeldeth clots of gold, as
the *Tagus* doth: but an infinite plenty
of excellent, sweet and pleasant Fish,
wherewith such as inhabit neere to her
banks, are fed and fully nourished.

What should I speake of the fat and
sweet Salmones, dayly taken in this
streame, and that in such plenty, (after
the time of the Smelt is past) as no Ri-
ver in *Europe* is able to exceed it? But
what store also of Barbels, Trowts, Che-
vins, Pearches, Smelts, Breames, Ro-
ches, Daces, Gudgeons, Flounders,
Shrimps, Eeles, &c. are commonly to
be had therein, I refer me to them that
know by experience better than I, by
reason of their daily trade of fishing in
the same. And albeit it seemeth from
time to time, to be (as it were) defrauded
in sundry wise, of these her large
commodities, by the insatiable avarice
of Fishermen: yet this famous River
complaineth commonly of no want, but
the more it loseth at one time, the more
it yeeldeth at another. Onely in Carpes
it seemeth to be scant, sith (not long
since) that kinde of Fish was brought o-
ver into *England*, and but of late (to
speake of) into this streame, by the vi-
olent rage of Land-floods, that breake
open the heads and dammes of divers
Gentlemens Ponds, by which meanes
it became somewhat partaker also of
this said commodity, whereof (before)
it had no portion that I could ever
heare.

Oh that this worthy River might bee
spared but one yeere from Nets, &c. but
alas, then should many a poore man be
undone. In the meane time it is lamen-
table to see, how it is and hath beene
choked of late, with sands and shelves,
by the penning and wresting of the
course of the water for commodities
sake. But as this is an inconveniency
easily remedied, if good order were ta-
ken for the redresse thereof: so now, the
fine or pay set upon the Ballast, some-
times freely given to the Merchants by
Patent, even to the Lands end, (*Insques
au point*) will be another cause of harme
to this noble streame: and all through
an advantage taken at the want of an
(i) in the word *point*: which grew
through an error committed by an

English

Politian in
lib. 8. *Epist.*
Epist. 6.

The great
plenty of
fat & sweet
Salmons
taken in
the *Thames*
daily.

The spoile
and havok
of cove-
tous Fi-
shermen.

Carpes a
Fish late
brought
into Eng-
land, and
later into
the *Thames*.

The River
choaked
up with
sands and
shelves in
many pla-
ces, a mat-
ter much
pittied,
and requi-
ring re-
dresse.

English Notarie, unskilfull in the *French* tong, wherein that Patent was granted.

Furthermore, the said River floweth and filleth all her chanel, twice in the day and night; that is, in every 12. houres once, and this ebbing and flowing holdeth on for the space of 70. miles within the maine Land: the streame or Tide being alwaies highest at *London*, when the moon doth exactly touch the north-east, and south or west points of the heavens, of which one is visible, the other under the earth, & not in our sight. These Tides also differ in their times, each one comming later than other, by so many minutes as passe, yet the revolution and naturall course of the heavens do reduce and bring about the said Planet, to these her former places, wherby, the common difference between one Tide & another, is found to consist of 24. minutes, which wanteth but 12. of a whole houre in 24. as experience doth confirme. In like sort, we see by daily tryall, that each Tide is not of equall height and greatness. For at the full and change of the Moone, we have the greatest floods, and such is their extraordinary course, that as they diminish from their changes & fuls, unto the first and last quarters: so afterwards they increase againe, untill they come to the full and change.

Sometimes also they rise so high, (if the wind be at the North or North-east, which bringeth in the water with more vehemency, because the Tide that filleth the channell, commeth from *Scotland* ward) that the *Thames* overfloweth her bankes neere unto *London*: which hapneth especially in the fuls and changes of *January* and *February*, wherein the lower grounds are (of custome) soonest drowned. This order of flowing in like sort is perpetuall, so that when the Moone is on the South-west and North of points, then is the water at *London* at the highest. Neither doe the Tides alter, except some rough winds out of the West or South-west, doe keepe backe and checke the streame in her entrance: as the East and North-east doe hasten the comming in thereof, or else some other extraordinary occasion put by the ordinary course of the Northerne Seas, which doe fill the said River by their naturall returne and flowing. And that

both these doe happen oftsoones among, I referre me to such, as have not seldome observed it: as also the sensible chopping in of three or foure Tides in one naturall day, whereof the unskilfull doe descant many things, according to their minds.

But howsoever these small matters doe fall out, and how often soever this course of the streame doth happen to be disturbed: yet at two severall times of the Moone, the Waters returne to their naturall course and limits of time exactly. *Polydore* saith, that this River is seldome increased, or rather never overfloweth her banks by land-floods: but he is herein very much deceived, as it shall more apparantly be seene hereafter. For the more that this River is put by of her right course, the more the water must (of necessity) swell with the white waters, which run downe from the Land: because the passage cannot bee so swift and ready in the winding, as in the straight course.

The Land-floods also doe greatly staine the finenesse of the streame, in so much that after a great land-flood, you shall take up Haddocks with your hands beneath the Bridge, as they float aloft on the water: whose eyes are so blinded with the thicknesse of that element, that they cannot see where to become, and make shift to save themselves before death take hold on them. Otherwise, the water (of it selfe) is very cleere, and, in comparifon, next unto that of the Sea, which is most subtile & pure of all other; as that of great Rivers is most excellent in comparifon of smal brooks. Although *Aristotle* will have the salt water to be most grosse, because a Ship will beare a greater burden on the Sea, than on the fresh water, and an Egge sinks in this, that swimmeth in the other. But he may easily be answered, by the quantity of roome, and abundance of waters in the Sea, whereby it becometh of more force, to sustaine such vessels as are committed to the same, and whereunto the greatest Rivers are nothing comparable.

I would here make mention of sundry Bridges over this noble streame: of which, that of *London* is most chiefly to be commended: for it is (in a manner)

C 3 a con-

The River ebbeth & floweth every 12. houres, for the length of seventy miles.

The alteration and difference of the tides.

The just distance between one tide & another.

The extraordinary rising of the tides, and how caused.

The streame oftentimes checks in her entrance into the Land.

Two severall times of the Moone, the waters finde their true course

The error of *Polydore Virgil*.

Land-floods doe much staine the streames finenesse.

Thames water as cleere as that of the Sea.

The objection of *Aristotle* answered.

a continuall street, well replenished with large and stately houses on both sides, and situate upon twenty Arches, whereof each one is made of excellent free stone, every of them being three-score foot in height, and full twenty in distance one from another, as I have often viewed. In the like manner, I could entreat of the infinite number of Swans daily to be seene upon this River, and of two thousand Wherries and small Boats, whereby three thousand poore Watermen are maintained, through the carriage and recarriage of such persons as passe or repasse (from time to time) upon the same. Beside, those huge Tide-boats, Tilt-boats, and Barges, which eyther carry passengers, or bring necessary provision from all quarters of *Oxfordshire, Barkeshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, and Kent*, unto the Citie of London.

Having thus farre proceeded in the description of this famous River, even from her head and originall, till her embracing the Sea: I thought good to go on a little further, concerning the extent of the *Thames* jurisdiction, from a place called *Colnie Ditch*, a little above the Bridge of *Stanes* westward, to *London Bridge*: and from thence to a certaine place called *Rendall*, alias *Renland*, alias *Renleete*, and of the Water of *Medway*, as being matter more proper to the Citie of *Londons* Survey, than any other discourse else whatsoever. For many yeeres, the authority and jurisdiction of this River, hath undoubtedly belonged to the Lord Maior, Commualty, and Citizens of *London*, by the sufficient testimony of divers Grants, Charters, and Confirmations, made by the precedent Kings and Queenes of this Land, and by our late deceased King *James* of happy memory, besides sundry Acts of Parliament ordained to that end.

But because some question appeared to be not long since made by the Lord high Admirall of *England*, concerning that case of Power or Jurisdiction, a full and finall conclusion was at length established, betweene the Lord high Admirall, and the Lord Maior and Commualty of *London* also, concerning the Prerogative then questioned.

Whereby, as in former ancient privileges, the right and title hath beene alwaies evident; so then it appeared a plaine and manifest case, that the Lord Maior of *London* for the time being, and his successors for ever in that eminent dignity, have full power and authority over the said Rivers, the Lord Maior bearing the stile and title of Conservator or preserver of them, within the forenamed bounds and limits; Having absolute power, of inflicting punishment for all unlawfull fishings, eyther by Fishermen or any other, fishing within the same at any time: yea, and to search, oversee and punish all such, as shall abuse his lawfull authority in those proceedings from time to time. And because his great and serious employments withhold him from such attending on this important businesse, as the urgent necessity thereof doth (almost continually) require: he hath a Deputy or Substitute, named the Water-Bayliffe of *London*, who under his Honours authority, and by vertue of his more absolute power, doth continually search, oversee and punish all offenders, that dare infringe those rights of duty, belonging to so famous a River, or make spoile of that intended for generall benefit.

And whereas, there are a certaine company of Fishermen, called *Tinckermen*, frequenting the River of *Thames*, Eastward, who (in times past) not onely have beene reported, but also manifestly approved, and found out, to make an infinite destruction of the yong brood and Fry of Fish, by use of unlawfull Nets, and unpermittable Engines, feeding and glutting their Hogges with them, as *M. Doctor Dee* reporteth: By the diligent and extraordinary cost and care of the Lord Maior, his Brethren, and the rest of the Citizens of *London*, as also the vigilant respect of his worthy Officer the Water-Bayliffe, day and night attending to cut off such an horrible abuse; those unlawfull Nets and Engines are now quite suppress, and a true & orderly forme of fishing brought into use, that such waste and havocke may no more be made. Through which restraint of robbetrie, and application of continuall providence, our River of

Thames

Two thousand boats upon the *Thames*, and 3000. pooremen maintained by the same, whose gaines come in most in the Terme time.

The extent of the River of *Thames* under the jurisdiction of the L. Maior, Commualty and Citizens of *London*.

Acts of Parliament for the Cities prerogative on the River.

The Lord Maior of *London* his title and authority over the River, and to inflict punishment on all offenders.

The water Bailiffe of *London*, his power on the River under the L. Maior.

Tinckermen mighty destroyers of the Frye of Fish.

Waste and spoile very providently prevented and cut off.

Thames (the honour and beauty of this whole Island) is become againe most rich and plentifull, yeelding daily out of her bountifull bosome, great store of Fish of all kindes, and at much more reasonable rate, than in many yeeres past hath beene seene, as our weekly Markets in this Honourable Citie, can better testifie, than I report: a matter highly to bee commended, and (no doubt) but will bee as heedfully continued.

Vpon a great complaint lately made to the Lord Maior, concerning Timbers being and standing in *Tilbury Hope*, beneath *Gravesend*, a matter not onely perillous to passengers upon the River, but a cause also to destroy (infinitely) the yong brood and fry of Fish, by the harmes those Timbers did to Fishermens Nets, by reason of their continuall standing in the maine course, and speedy current of the streame, which was mightily annoyed and injured thereby: his honourable care extended so farre, that by the paines and diligence of his Water-Bayliffe, being thereto by his Office and place warrantably directed, those grievous hurts and annoyances were all taken up, and conveyed to the Guildhall in *London*, as an example to all that should dare to offend in the like nature, or presume to prejudice such an honourable course of our fishing, as it is faithfully reported, at every Tide, by day and night, foure Bushels of small Fish and Fry, (continually throughout the whole) are saved and preserved by this worthy providence, which otherwise had remained to the former desperate spoile, and continued a great hindrance to the abounding increase now likely to ensue thereby.

The Lord Maior and Commualty, not many yeeres since, have caused this Noble River of *Thames* westward, to be cleared and cleansed of 79. stops or hatches, consisting of divers great stakes and piles, purposely erected by Fishermen for their private gaine, and standing dangerous for passengers neere unto the faire deepe: so that none of them doe now remaine upon the River, but onely such as stand out of the passable faire way, and can bee no prejudice to passengers. For otherwise, they serve

as a great succour to the young breed and Frie, being planted at the waters bottome, and placed so remotely on the River; that they releve and comfort many poore Fishermen thereon dwelling. Beside, in the great heate and drought of Summer, when usually water is most scanty, these are then the cause of raising it so high, that Barges may well and safely passe, with all kind of goods to our ancient Mother Citie; whereas else they would be grounded, how many soever, and be void of passage, by lownesse of the water.

There are likewise a number of Fishermen belonging to the River of *Thames*, some stiled by the name of *Tinckermen*, others, *Hebbermen*, *Petermen*, *Trawlermen*, &c. that have lived (in precedent times) by very unlawfull fishing on this River, and to the great injurie of her abounding store. But by meanes of this wel-provided restriction, so forwarded in the maine Magistrate, and followed in the diligent endeavour of the carefull Water-Bayliffe, (making no spare of his paines at all times whatsoever) their insolence hath beene reduced to a more temperate qualification, and the awfull hand of civill Government appeareth to carry much better respect, than formerly it did.

Not let this provident care, both for the safety of passengers on the River, and preservation of the Breed, Frie, and Fish in the River, bee understood as a matter of novelty, without any precedent example in elder dayes; when it plainly appeareth, that the very like course was kept and effected in the time of King *Henry* the fourth, the seventh yeere of his reigne, *Anno Dom. 1405*. Also more late in the dayes of King *Henry* the eighth, &c. As appeareth by Records in divers Chronicles, and so warranted and avouched, as already hath beene said, and shall (in more ample manner) hereafter appeare.

Concerning the controversiall question, about the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway*, all variance and difference was absolutely concluded, in the yeere 1613 the twentieth day of May: Sir *John Swynnerton* Knight, being then Lord Maior, and carefull Conservator of the said Rivers rights; and *Thomas Sparrey*, Esquire,

Some things seeming hurtfull, may be beneficiall as they are used.

Tinckermen, *Hebbermen*, *Petermen*, *Trawlermen*, All great abusers of Gods blessings in the River.

Care had of the River of *Thames* in former times.

The end of controversie concerning the *Thames* and *Medway*.

Timbers in the *Thames* at *Tilbury hope* no meane hurt to the River.

The benefit ensuing by taking up those annoying Timbers out of the streame.

The clearing and cleansing of the River westward of stops & hatches.

Courts
kept for
the yeerly
preservation
of
the River.

Esquire, his Substitute, and respective Water-Bayliffe, for the performing of such a maine trust reposed in him, appertaining justly unto his place and office.

At eight severall times yeerely, within the foure Countreies of *Middlesex*, *Surrey*, *Kent*, and *Essex*, the Lord Maior of *London* for the time then being, with his Brethren the Aldermen, for the better maintaining of the Rivers rights and priviledges, doe sit in person judicially, and charge foure Juries by oath, to make inquisition after all offences, committed upon the River of *Thames*. And as the verdict (presented by the said Jurie) maketh appearance, so doe they accordingly proceed to the punishment of the transgressors, answerably to the nature of their offences, and as to Justice shall seeme expedient: Wherein, the Rivers prosperity, safety

of passengers, and generall good of the Common-wealth, are their chiefest respects.

And because it may appeare more probably unto all men, in what worthy manner the Lord Maior and his Brethren doe proceed in this case, by the helpe of Master *Edmund Homes*, Gent. I have hereto added, the last Courts that were kept about this Rivers service, in the time of Sir *John Iolles*, Knight, to take away all sinister scruple or doubt, that can be otherwise alledged. For he being present in the Journey, (as I my selfe might also have beene, if my leasure would have so permitted) observed the course of all that then passed, and as hee delivered it to mee, so have I set it downe, with some other few collections of mine owne, out of such Antiquities as have come to my hands.

A late and honorable testimony what care the Citie hath for the Rivers conservation.

*A further testimony concerning the River of Thames,
and of the right and authority of the Lord Maior of London,
to the conservancie of the said River, &c.*



IN the yeere 1616. on Wednesday, being the third of *July*, Sir *John Iolles*, Knight, L. Maior of the Citie of *London*,

and Conservator of the River of *Thames*, and waters of *Medway*, assisted and accompanied by *Francis Iones*, *Edward Rotheram*, *Alexander Prescot*, *Martin Lumley*, Aldermen of *London*; and *William Gore*, Alderman, and Shiriffe (at that time) of the said Citie; *Thomas Iones* Esquire, Common Serjeant of the said Citie, in the absence of Sir *Henry Mountague*, Recorder of the same Citie, attended by *Thomas Sparrey*, Esquire, Subconservator of the said River of *Thames*, with fifty Officers and other servants, tooke Barges at *Belinsgate*, and (within few houres) arrived at *Gravesend* in *Kent*, where a Session for the Conservancie of the said River was kept, before the said Lord Maior, and his forenamed Assistants.

At which time and place, a Jurie of Freeholders of the said Countrey, being sworn to enquire of all offences com-

mitted in any part of that River whatsoever within the said Countrey; Master Common Serjeant delivered them a charge to this effect:

That, forasmuch as there had not been any Session of Conservancy in many yeeres past, kept by any Lord Maior of *London* in that place: it was probable and evident, that they could not be well informed, neither of the Lord Maiors jurisdiction and power, to reforme annoyances and offences there, and to inflict due punishment vpon the offenders, nor of the nature of the service by them to be performed, in the course of their enquire. And therefore hee thought it convenient, to make knowne unto them, both the one and the other.

And hereupon he shewed them, that the Jurisdiction of the Citie of *London*, in the River of *Thames*, from *Stanes Bridge* Westward, unto the points of the River next the Sea Eastward, appeared to belong to the Citie, in manner and forme as followeth:

The effect of Mr. Common Serjeants charge to the Jury.

The extent of the Citie of *London* Jurisdiction in the River of *Thames*.

What Aldermen & other went with the L. Maior in the journey.

A Jury of Freeholders of the said countrey.

- In point of Right*
1. By Prescription.
 2. By allowance in Eire.
 3. By ancient Charters.
 4. By Acts of Parliament.
 5. By Inquisitions.
 6. By Decrees upon Hearing Coram Rege ipso, & in Camera Stellata.
 7. By Letters Patents.
 8. By Proclamations.
 9. By Report of the Kings Councill learned.
 10. By a Quo Warranto.

- In point of Usage*
1. By ancient Ordinances.
 2. By punishment of offenders.
 3. By Writs and Precepts.
 4. By accounts for charges of Searches, from 17. R. 2. till 2. Eliz. Regina.
 5. By Commissions.
 6. By continuall claime ever since 37. Hen. 8. when the Lord Admirall first interrupted the Citie, to exercise her authority below London Bridge.

And to crowne all these points both of right and usage, *Et ad omnem controversiam temporibus futuris tollendam*: the Citie of London hath King James his most gracious and liberall Charter in that point granted, in the third yeere of his Majesties happy reigne.

1. By Prescription.

It appeareth by an ancient Booke, called *Dunthorne*, that *Civitatis fundationis, adificationis & constructionis, causa erat Thamasis Fluvius*; quorum vero *Civitatis & fluminis gubernationem tam Duces, Maiores, Custodes, Vicecomites, Aldr. & Magnates Civitatis memorate hucusq; obtinuerunt & habuerunt*. So as the government of the River hath belonged to the Citie time out of minde.

In 21. H. 3. *Jorden Coventry*, one of the Shiriffes of London, was by the Maior and Aldermen sent, to remove certaine Kiddels that annoyed the Rivers of Thames and Medway; who *ultra Tenland versus Mare*, did take divers persons that were offenders, and imprisoned them. Whereupon, complaint being made to King H. 3. hee tooke the matter ill at the first, and sent for the Lord Maior & Citizens to Kennington;

and upon hearing of the matter before the said King, the Cities Jurisdiction on the River was set forth and allowed, and the Complainants convicted, and every of them amerced at 10. pounds, and the Amercements adjudged to the Citie; and their Nets were afterwards burned, by judgement given by the Lord Maior and Aldermen in the Hustings.

37. H. 3. *Eodem Anno, ante Pentecostem, Vicecomites London, quia aqua Thamisa pertinet ad London, per preceptum dict. Dom. Regis, derivaverunt omnes alios gurgites a London usq; Mare.*

1. R. 2. Writs to the Shiriffes of Kent and Essex, reciting the Cities title, with command, not to suffer the Citizens of London to be molested, contrary to the liberties formerly granted and allowed unto them.

2. In Eire.

In 41. H. 3. Before Hugh Bigot, being Justice Itinerant, the Shiriffes and Citizens of London were called in question, for their jurisdiction exercised on the Thames. Before whom, it was found by a Jurie in Southwarke, *Quod nullus aliquid juris habet in Thamisa, usque ad novum gurgitem, nisi Cives London.*

14. Ed. 2. Lib. Antiq. Reg. 156. The Constable of the Tower was indicted by divers Wards of London, before the Justices in Eire at the Tower: *De munieris & recep. cov. pro Kidellis in Thamisis. Et Constabularius ad Kidellas respondet, quod Iustic. non habent jurisdictionem extra London, plitum. inde cognoscere cum pradiis. Kidelli sunt in alijs Comitatibus. Et Iustic. dixerunt, aqua Thamisa pertinet ad Civitatem London, usque mare; & si velit respondent: who then pleaded, Not guilty.*

3. By Charters.

8. R. 1. *Dom. Richardus Rex, filius Regis Henrici secundi, concessit & firmiter precepit, ut omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisa amoveantur, ubicunq; fuerint in Thamisa.*

1. Ioh. Rex concessit & firmiter precepit, ut omnes Kidelli qui sunt in Thamisa vel in Medway amoveantur, & ne ceteri Kidelli alicubi ponantur in Thamisa vel in Medway, super forf. x. li. sterlingorum.

Henry

The Cities Jurisdiction on the River, approved before King Hen. 3.

In the 37. yeere of King Hen. 3.

The Citizens not to be troubled in their liberties.

The Cities Jurisdiction on the River, called in question.

The Constable of the Tower indicted by the Wards of London.

K Richard the first his Charter.

K. Iohn his Charter.

To cut off all controversies in times to come.

Ex Lib. vocat. Dunthorne.

The Cities government of the River.

Kidels removed by the Shiriffe of London, sent by the Maior and Aldermen.

The Charter of K. Hen. 3. as it is recorded in the ancient Booke called the Customes of London.

Henry the third, sonne to King Iohn, granted this Charter to the Citie, in forme following:

HENRY by the Grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Normandie and Aquitaine, and Earle of Anjou: Vnto Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earles, Barons, Iustices, Sheriffes, Stewards, Ministers, and to all Bailiffes, and to all his true men, greeting: woteth well, that we, for the health of our soule, and the health of the soule of King Iohn our Fader, and the soules of all our Ancestours; and also for common profit of our Citie of London, and of all our Realme, have granted and stedfastly commanded: That all the weares that beene in Thames or in Medway, where that ever they be in Thames or in Medway, be done away: And that from henceforth, no weares be set in Thames nor in Medway, upon the forfeiture of ten pounds. Also wee claime quite to our Citizens of London, all that that the Constable of our Tower of London was wont to take of the said weares. wherefore we will, and stedfastly command, that no Constable of the aforesaid Tower, at any time from henceforth forward, any thing aske, nor any grievance doe to any of the same Citie, by enchesen of the same Weares. It is to us knowne enough, and by our true men doe us to understand, that most privacie and least profit might fall unto the same Citie, and to the whole Realme, by enchesen of the same weares: which we make for ever firme and stable to the same Citie, as the Charter of our Lord King Iohn our Fader, which our Barons of London thereof have reasonably witnessed. Witnesses, Eustace of London, Peter of Winchester, Ioceline of Bath, Richard of Salisbury; Bishops: Hubert of Burgh, Earle of Kent, our Iustice; Gilbert of Clare, Earle of Gloucester and Hertford; Raufe Fitz-Nichol, and Richard of Argentine, our Stewards. Given by the hand of our worshipfull Fader, Raufe, Bishop of Chichester, our Chauncellour, at Westminster, the 18. day of February, the yeere of our reigne, eleven.

In the 68. Article also are these words: And that the said Citizens remene and doe away all the Weares in Thames and Medway, and that they have the punishment thereof longing to us.

Authority of the Citizens for punishment

Likewise in the 68. Article are these words: And the Constable of the Tower of London make no prices by Land nor by water, of vitaille or any other things whatsoever they beene, of men of the foresaid Citie, nor of none other, comming to the Citie, nor going out. Nor he shall nor arresten by any manner of way, Ships ne Boats, bringing or leading vitaille or other merchandises to the Citie, or fro the Citie aforesaid.

11. H. 3. *Concessimus etiam eisdem Baronibus nostris, & Carta nostra confirmavimus, quod habeant bene & in pace libere & quiete, omnes libertates suas quibus habent usi sunt, tam in Civitate London, quam extra, tam in aquis, quam in terris & omnibus alijs locis.*

7. E. 3. *Volumus & concedimus, quod dicti Cives amoveant & capiant omnes Riddellas in aqua Thamisia & Medway, & habeant punitiones ad nos inde pertinentes.*

4. By Acts of Parliament.

W. 2. Ca. 47. An. 13. L. 1. No Salmons to be taken, from the nativity of our Lady, unto S. Martins day, in all points. Nor none to be taken in Mill. pooles, from the midst of April, untill Midsummer.

1. Offence, burning the Nets and Engines.
2. Imprisonment for a quarter of a yeere.
3. For a whole yeere.

13. R. 2. Cap. 19. Confirms the other, and restraines the taking of yong Salmons in many waters, from the midst of April untill Midsummer, upon the same paine.

None (within that time) to use any Nets called *Stalkers*, nor any other Engines, by which the Frie may bee destroyed, upon the same paine.

17. R. 2. Cap. 9. Justices of peace shall be Conservators, and to survey all offences against the said Statutes, and shall survey and search all the Weares, that they be not strait, for the destruction of the Frie and brood, but of reasonable wideneffe, after the old assize. And they shall punish according to the said Statutes; and they to appoint under-conservators, who shall bee sworne. And the same Justices shall enquire, as well *ex officio*,

The Constable of the Tower to make no prices of vituals.

Anno 11. Hen. 3.

Anno 7. Ed. 3.

Against taking of Salmons.

Punishment of offenders.

Anno 13. Ric. 2.

Nets call'd Stalkers.

Iustices of peace conservators for destruction of the Frie & brood.

Appointment of under-conservators, and their charge.

ex officio, as by information of the under-conservators: And such as be indicted, they shall cause to come before them; and if they be thereof convicted, they shall have imprisonment, and make fine after the discretion of the same Justices. And if the same be at the information of any of the under-conservators, he shall have halfe the fine.

11. *Hen. 7. Cap. 15.* The like power is granted to the Maior of *London*, in Breaches and in Creeks, as in the River, so farre as it ebbeth and floweth: except in the Kings ground, or in the liberties and franchises of others.

1. *Eliz. Chap. 17.* None shall with any maner of Net, Weele, But-cayning, Kepper, Lymecreele, Raw Fagnet, Trolnet, Trymnet, Scalboat, Webli-ster, Sturlamet, or with any other device or engines, made of cheare, woollbine, canvas; or shall by any heeling-Nets, or Trimbleboat, or any other device, engine, cautelles, wayes or means foever, heretofore made or devised, or hereafter to bee made or devised, take and kill any yong brood, spawne, or frie of Eeles, Salmon, Pike or Pickerell, or of any other Fish, in any floudgate, pipe or the taile of any Mill, Weare, or in any straites, streames, brookes, Rivers, salt or fresh.

Secondly, none shall take and kill any Salmons and Trowts, not being in season, being kepper Salmons, or kepper Trowts, or shedder Salmons or shedder Trowts.

Thirdly, none shall take and kill any Pike or Pickerell, not being in length ten intches Fish, and more; nor any Salmon, not being 16. intches fish, and more; nor any Trowt, not being eight intches; nor any Barbell, not being 12. intches, and more.

Fourthly, none to fish with any Nets, Tramels, Keep, Weare, Helme, Creele; or by any other Engine, device, wayes or meanes; but onely with Net or Trammel; wherof every mesh or mash shall be two intches and an halfe broad; Angling excepted.

A Proviso, that this shall not extend to Smelts, Roches, Minoes, Bulheads, Gudgeons or Eeles, in place where the same have beene used to be taken.

The Offenders to lose for every of-

fence 20. shillings, and the fish; and also the unlawfull Nets, Engines and Instruments.

The Maior of *London* (*inter alia*) shall have full power and authority by this Act, to enquire of all offences committed contrary to this Act, by the oathes of twelve men or more, and to heare and determine all and every the same.

The paines and forfeitures to be at the use of every such person and persons (being no body politick nor corporate, or head of the same) before whom such conviction shall be had: and to the use of every body politicke and corporate, that hereafter have lawfully had any fines, &c. upon such conviction.

5. By Inquisition.

By two Inquisitions, the one taken at *Raynam* in *Essex*, the other at *Gravesend* in *Kent*: 9. *Hen. 5.* before *William Cambridge*, Grocer, then Lord Maior of *London*, and Conservator of the waters of *Thames* and *Medway*; it was presented, That where by the ancient ordinances of *London*, the Mesches of Nets should be two intches in the forepart, and one intch in the hinder-part. And further, it was thereby found, that the offences in the same Inquisition, are *contra libertates & consuetudines Civitatis*. And it was adjudged, that the Nets should be burned, according to the ancient custome in that behalfe provided.

6. By Decrees.

In 8. *H. 4.* The Maior and Aldermen of *London* did exhibite their humble Petition to the Kings Councell, reciting that (time out of minde) they have had the Conservation and correction of the River of *Thames*, and of all Trinckes, Nets and other Engins whatsoever, in the Rivers of *Thames* and *Medway* placed, and have used to make a Subconservator under them: And complained, that *Alexander Bonner*, then Subconservator, having done his duty in removing Kiddels, he was evil entreated by the owners: the same owners dwelling in *Erith*, *Pratrisferry*, *Barking*, *Woolwich*, and other places in the Counties of *Kent* and *Essex*. And upon hearing of the matter in *Camera Stellata*, they were found guilty, and constrained to submit them-

The Mayor of *London* his power for enquire, &c.

For the paines & forfeitures.

Inquisitions at *Raynam* & at *Gravesend*, before the Lord Maior of *London*, Conservator, &c.

The long conservation of the River of *Thames* exhibited to the Councell of K. *Hen. 4.*

Abusers of the sub-conservator of the River.

Power of the Lord Maior of *London*, in breaches and creeks

Against Nets, Weeles, and other Engines, for the destroying of Fish.

Forkilling of Salmons and Trowts out of season.

Length of Pike, Pickerell, Salmon, Trowt, Barbell, &c.

Order for fishing with Nets and Tramels.

An Exception.

Penalty for offenders.

themselves to the Lord Maior, and ordered (alwaies) tobring their Nets to the Lord Maior, before they should use them: And that the Kiddels then taken, should be at the disposition of the Lord Maior: and the offenders made their submission accordingly.

7. By Letters Patents.

A Grant made by King E. 4. to the E. of *Pembrooke*, for building a Weare in the River of *Thames*: which Grant was cancelled at the request of the Lord Maior and Aldermen, upon shewing of their right, for that it was contrary to their ancient liberties. At which time the Cities title to the conservacie of the River of *Thames* and *Medway*, was at large set forth, and is recited to have beene shewne to the Lord Chancelour, and to the Earle and his Councell; and was afterward allowed, and the Patent thereupon cancelled.

8. By Proclamations.

By Proclamation made by King H. 8. in 34. of his Reigne, it is affirmed, that the Lord Maior and his predecessors, have had by divers Grants of the Kings of *England*, and by Acts of Parliament, and have also long enjoyed the conservacy of *Thames*, without interruptiō or impediment of the said King Hen. 8. or of any of his Subjects. And by the same Proclamation it was commanded, that none should resist, deny, or impugne the Lord Maior and his Deputy, in doing or executing any thing, for the conservacie of the River, and of the Fish and Frie within the same.

9. By Report.

A Controversie being betweene the Lord Admirall and the Lord Maior, for the measuring of Coales and other things upon the *Thames*: it then fell in-to consideration, to whom the conservacie of the said River did belong. Which cause, in Anno 1597. was by the Lords of the *Queenes* most Honorable Privie Councell, referred to the then Attorney generall, and Solliciter; who certified (among other things) that the conservacy of the River of *Thames* did, and ought to belong to the Citie of *London*.

10. By Quo Warranto.

3. *Iacobi Regis*, A *Quo Warranto* was brought against the Citie in the Exchequer, to know, by what title they claimed the conservacie of the River of *Thames*, and of the waters of *Medway*: The Citie made their title to the same, by ancient prescription: and judgement was given for them.

For proove of Vfrage.

1. By ancient Ordinances.
2. By punishment of offenders.

THe Lord Maior and Aldermen have (time out of minde) made Ordinances, concerning the good governement of the River of *Thames*, for the times and manners of Fishing beneath *London Bridge* Eastward, to be observed upon paines. And it appeareth, (that from time to time) from the time of King Hen. 3. and so downeward, the Lord Maior hath removed Kiddels, Weares, Trinkes, and other unlawfull Engines, and hath reformed the disorders of such as have offended in the River of *Thames*; and punished offenders, sometimes by imprisonment, sometimes by Fine, and by burning of their unlawfull Nets.

3. By Writs and Precepts.

9. H. 5. Precepts under the *Teste* of the Lord Maior, to the Shiriffes of *Kent* and *Essex*, for the returning of Juries before the Lord Maior, to enquire of offences done in the River of *Thames*.

4. By Accompts.

In the accompts of the Chamberlaine of *London*, from 17. of R. 2. to 11. of *Eliz. Regine*, it appeareth, that the Water-Bailiffe of *London* hath made search for unlawfull Nets, in the waters of *Thames* and *Medway*.

5. By Commissions.

9. H. 5. Commission to the Lord Maior, to put in execution the Acts of Parliament, made for the conservacie of *Thames* and *Medway*; and to enquire of all offences made or done in the said waters, and to punish the delinquents for the same.

A *Quo Warranto* brought against the Citie for the Rivers conservacie.

Times & manner of fishing.

Removing of all unlawfull Engines for fishing.

Punishment of offenders.

Precept for the returning of Juries.

Accompts of the Chamberlaine of *London*.

Commission for execution of Acts of Parliament.

A like

A Grant to the Earle of *Pembrooke* for building of a Weare in the *Thames* cancelled afterward.

The conservacy of the *Thames* to the Lord Maior, without interruption.

For measuring of Coales, and other things on the River of *Thames*, a controversie.

A like Commission 3. H. 6.

A like Commission 1. Eliz.

A like Commission 1. Jacobi.

And all these, or the like Commissions in this case, were and are directed to the Lord Maior for the time being.

6. By continuall claime.

37. H. 8. Letters from the Lord Admirall, for stay of such matters as were then in question, betweene his Lordship and the Citie, concerning the Jurisdiction of this Citie upon the Thames.

3. Edw. 6. Order, that the Chamberlaine should take care, for stay of certaine Inquests, charged by vertue of a Commission, directed to the Lord Admirall, to enquire of abuses used in fishing beneath the Bridge.

4. Edw. 6. Master Common Serjeant, appointed to repaire to the Duke of Somerset, and to informe his Lordship of the Cities authority, in pulling downe Weares within the River of Thames.

6. Edw. 6. Order, that suit should be made to the Kings Majesty and his Councell, for the determination and allowance of the Cities Jurisdiction and interest in the River of Thames.

1. Maria Regina, A great number of the Fishermen of the East side of London, present in the Court of the Lord Maior and Aldermen, were commanded to obey the Water-Bayliffe: And that one Hunter of the Admiraltie, should be warned to be before the Lord Maior and Aldermen, at the next Court to be holden for the same matter.

1. Eliz. Regina, Certaine Committees appointed to conferre with the L. Admirall, touching the controversie betweene his Honour and the Citie, concerning the conservacie of the River of Thames.

3. Eliz. Certaine Committees appointed to attend the Lord Admirall, concerning the Jurisdiction of the River of Thames.

7. Eliz. The Lord Admirall to be conferred with, touching the Cities Jurisdiction in the River of Thames.

8. Eliz. L. Admirall to be conferred with, touching the Cities right to the conservacy of the River of Thames.

13. Eliz. L. Admirall to be moved,

that the Citie may enjoy their liberties in Thames and Medway.

17. Eliz. Aldermen and others, to conferre with the Lord Admirall, for the Cities title in the River eastward.

23. Eliz. Mr. Norton and others appointed to attend on the Lord Treasurer of England, and to informe his Lordship touching the Cities title to the conservacie of the River of Thames below London Bridge.

23. Eliz. Sessions appointed for the conservancie of the River of Thames, the ninth of October at Barking in Essex, and on Wednesday following, to be kept at Woolwich in Kent.

24. Eliz. Certaine Aldermen appointed to treat with the Lord Admirall, touching the conservacy.

29. Aldermen appointed to the L. Admirall, and to informe his Lordship touching the Cities right to the conservacie of the River of Thames, from London Bridge, to Tenland and the Reculvers.

In the Letters Patents, granted by King James of happy memory, in the 3. yeere of his reigne, the Cities title to the conservacie of the River of Thames and the waters of Medway, is recited and set downe at large. And therein mention is made, that the Citie hath beene interrupted in the said office, and a doubt conceived, that the same did not belong to his Highnesse Citie of London. His Majestie therefore (of his especiall grace and favour to the Citie of London) *Ad omnem controversiam in hac parte temporibus tam presentibus quam futuris tollendam, ac omne dubium amovendum*: did by those his Letters Patents, grant, ratifie and confirme to the Citie of London, the conservacie of the said River of Thames, and waters of Medway.

So much concerning the Right and Vlage.

Now, *de re ipsa*. This word Conservancie, doth extend it selfe to the preservation of the streame, and the banks of the River, as also the Fish and Frie within the same. For by the Lawes of the Land, all navigable Rivers are the high streames of the King, for the passage of Ships, Boats, &c. As the highway is *Via Regia*, for the people to passe by.

The Cities liberty in the River. The Cities title Eastward.

The Conservacy below the Bridge.

Sessions for the conservacy Eastward.

Aldermen about the conservacy.

Aldermen againe appointed about the Cities right.

The kings letters patents to the Citie.

Concerning the extent of the word conservacy.

Navigable Rivers are as *Via Regia*.

A stay moved for matters in question, by letters from my Lord Admirall.

An order for stay of Inquests.

The Cities authority to pull downe weares in the River.

Determination of the Cities jurisdiction.

Obedience commanded to the Water-Bayliffe.

Committees appointed about the controversie.

Committees for the jurisdiction of the River.

For the same cause.

The Cities right to the conservacy.

The Towne-ditch without the Wall.

Due seasons for taking fish

Enquire for the streame, Weares, Kiddle, Engines, &c. in the Rivers for hindring passage.

by. And if the bankes be not kept from decaying and incroachment: it will not only be an annoyance to the River it selfe, by diverting the water, and hindring the Navigation; but will also annoy the grounds next adjoyning to the same. And if the Fish be taken at undue seasons, and the Frie not kept and preserved, the fishing will be soone destroyed.

And first touching the streame: you are to enquire whether any person or persons have erected any Weares, Kiddles, or Engines, or knocked any Posts, Piles, or Stakes within the Rivers, or any part thereof, which may (in any sort) hinder the streame, or the navigation, or passage of any Ships, Barges, Boats, or vessels within the same. And whether any have cast any soyle, dust or rubbish, or other filth whatsoever, into the same. You are to present the persons, times, and places, touching the committing of every such offence.

Secondly, you are to enquire of all encroachments upon the River, and the

bankes of the same: and of all Bridges, Flood-gates, Mill-dammes, and such like annoyances, erected and builded upon, or neere to the bankes of the same River; and where, and by whom, and when the same were done.

Thirdly, for the preservation of the Fish and Frie within the River, you are to enquire, whether any Fishermen, or others, have fished at any undue or prohibited seasons, or with any unlawfull and prohibited Nets, or Engines: and when, where, and by whom every such offence was committed.

Thus much for a generall direction. But for your more particular instruction, and for the ease of your memories, here are certain printed Articles, which you shall have with you; to every one of which you shall give a particular answer.

The like charge was given by the said Master Common Serjeant, on the next day following, at *Lee*, in the County of *Essex*; and the like Sessions kept there for the same purpose.

For encroachments on the River and bankes.

For fishing at undue seasons, & with unlawfull nets, &c.

Articles for more particular instruction.

The Towne-ditch without the Wall of the CITIES.

Lib. Dunstable. Ditch about London 200. feet broad Lib. Trin.



He Ditch, which partly now remaineth, and compassed the wall of the Citie, was begun to be made by the *Londoners*, in the yeere 1211. and finished 1213. the 15. of *K. John*: this ditch being then made of 200. foot broad, caused no small hindrance to the Canons of the holy *Trinitie*, whose Church stood neere *Ealdgate*, for that the said ditch passed through their ground from the Tower unto *Bishopsgate*. This Ditch being originally made for the defence of the Citie, was also long time together carefully cleansed and maintained, as need required: but now of late neglected, and forced eyther to a very narrow, and the same a filthy channell, or altogether stopped up, for Gardens planted, & houses builded thereon, even to the Wall, and in many places upon both Ditch & Wall, houses are builded, to what danger of the Citie, I leave to wiser consideration

than mine owne: and can but wish that reformation might be had.

In the yeere of *Christ* 1354. 28. *Ed. 3.* the ditch of this Citie flowing over the banke into the Tower ditch, the King commanded the said ditch of the Citie to be cleansed and so ordered, that the overflowing thereof, should not force any filth into the Tower ditch.

Ann. 1379. John Philper, Maior of *London*, caused this ditch to be clenfed, and every household to pay 5. d. which was for a dayes worke toward the charges therof. *R. 2.* in the 10. of his reigne, granted a Toll to be taken of wares sold by water or by land for 10. yeeres, towards repairing the wall, & clenfing the ditch.

Thomas Fawconer Maior, 1414. caused the ditch to be clenfed.

Ralph Iofeline Maior, 1477. caused the whole ditch to be cleansed, and so from time to time it was cleansed and otherwise reformed: namely, in 1519. the 10 of *Hen. 8.* for clenfing and scowring the Ditch

Ditch of the Citie overflowed the banke, into the Tower Ditch.

ditch, betweene *Ealdgate* and the *Posterne* next the *Tower* ditch: the chiefe ditcher had by the day 7. pence, the second ditcher 6. pence, the other ditchers, 5. pence. And every vagabond (for so were they then termed) one penny the day, meat and drink, at the charges of the Citie.

Sum. 95. l. 3. s. 4. d.

In my remembrance also the same was cleansed, namely the *Moore* ditch, when *Sir William Hollies* was Maior, in the yeere 1540. and not long before, from the *Tower* of *London* to *Ealdgate*.

It was againe cleansed in the yeere 1549. *Henry Amores* being Maior, at the charges of the Companies. And againe 1569. the 11. of *Q. Eliz.* for cleansing the same Ditch, betweene *Ealdgate* and the *Posterne*, and making a new Sewere, and Wharfe of Timber, from the head of the *Posterne* into the towne

ditch, 814. l. 15. s. 8. d. Before the which time, the said ditch lay open, without wall or pall, having therein great store of very good fish, of divers sorts, as many men yet living, who have taken and taked them, can well witness: but now no such matter, the charge of cleansing is spared, and great profit made by letting out the bankes, with the spoile of the whole ditch.

I am not ignorant of two Fiftenees granted by a common Councell, in the yeere 1595. for the reformation of this ditch, and that a small portion thereof, to wit, betweene *Bishopsgate* and the *Posterne* called *Mooregate*, was cleansed, and made somewhat broader than it was before: but filling againe very fast, by reason of over-raising the ground neere adjoyning, therefore never the better: and I will so leave it, for I cannot helpe it.

Plenty of good fish in the Towne ditch.

Bridges of this Citie.



The originall foundation of *London* bridge, by report of *Bartholomew Linsted*, alias *Fowle*, last Prior of *Saint Mary Overes* Church in *South-*

warke, was this: A Ferry being kept in the place where now the Bridge is builded, at length the Ferry-man and his wife deceasing, left the same Ferry to their onely Daughter, a Maiden, named *Mary*, which with the goods left her by her parents, as also with the profits rising of the said Ferry, builded an House of Sisters, in place where now standeth the East part of *Saint Mary Overes* Church, above the *Queere*, where shee was buried, unto which house shee gave the oversight and profits of the Ferry. But afterward, the said House of Sisters being converted into a Colledge of Priests, the Priests builded the Bridge of Timber, as all other the great Bridges of this Land were, and from time to time kept the same in good reparations; till at length, considering the great charges which were bestowed in the re-

pairing the same, there was (by ayd of the Citizens and others) a Bridge builded with stone, as shall be shewed.

But first of the Timber Bridge, the Antiquity thereof being great, but uncertaine: I remember to have read, that in the yeere of Christ 994. *Sweyn* King of *Denmarke* besieging the Citie of *London*, both by water and by land, the Citizens manfully defended themselves, and their King *Ethelred*, so as part of their enemies were slaine in battaile, and part of them were drowned in the River of *Thames*, because in their hastie rage they tooke no heed of the Bridge.

Moreover, in the yeere 1016. *Cnut* the Dane, with a great Navie came up to *London*, and on the South of the *Thames*, caused a Trench to bee cast, through the which his Ships were towed into the west side of the Bridge, and then, with a deepe Trench and straight siege he compassed the City about.

Also 1052. *E. Godwin*, with the like Navy, taking his course up the River of *Thames*, and finding no resistance on the Bridge, he sailed up the South side. Further, 1067. *Will. Conq.* in his Charter to the Church of *Saint Peter* at

D 2 *Westminster*,

W. Malmes.

London Bridge first of timber.

A Ferry over the *Thames* betweene *London* Bridge & *Southwarke*.

westminster, confirmed to the Monkes, serving God there, a Gate in *London*, then called *Buttolphs Gate*, with a Wharfe, which was at the head of *London Bridge*.

We read likewise, that in the yeere 1114. the 14. of *Henry* the first, the River of *Thames* was so dried up, and such want of Water there, that betweene the Tower of *London* & the Bridge, and under the Bridge, not only with horse, but also a great number of men, women and children did wade over on foot.

In the yeere 1122. the 22. of *Hen. 1.* *Thomas Arden* gave to the Monkes of *Bermondsey*, the Church of *S. George* in *Southwarke*, and five shillings rent by the yeere, out of the Land pertaining to *London Bridge*.

I have also seene a Charter under seale, to the effect following:

Henry King of England, to *Ralfe Bishop of Chichester*, and all the Ministers of *Sussex*, sendeth greeting. Know ye, &c. I command by my Kingly authority, that the Mannor called *Alceston*, which my Father gave, with other Lands, to the Abbey of *Battle*, be free and quiet from Shires and Hundreds, and all other Customes of earthly servitude, as my Father held the same, most freely and quietly; and namely, from the worke of *London bridge*, and the worke of the Castle at *Pevensley*: and this I command upon my forfeiture. witnesse *William de Pontlearche* at *Berry*.

The which Charter, with the seale very faire, remaineth in the custody of *Ioseph Holland*, Gent.

In the yeere 1136 the first of King *Stephen*, a fire began in the house of one *Ailewarde*, neere unto *London stone*, which consumed East to *Ealdgate*, and West to *S. Erkenwalds* sbrine in *Pauls Church*: the Bridge of Timber over the River of *Thames* was also burnt, &c. but afterwards againe repaired. For *Fitz Stephen* writeth, that in the Reigne of King *Stephen*, and of *Henry* the 2. when pastimes were shewed on the River of *Thames*, men stood in great number on the Bridge, Wharfes, and Houses, to behold.

Now in the yeere 1163. the same Bridge was not onely repayed, but new made of timber, as before, by *Peter Colechurch*, Priest and Chaplaine.

Thus much for the old timber-bridge, maintained partly by the proper Lands thereof, partly by the liberality of divers persons, and partly by taxations in divers Shires, as I have proved for the space of 215. yeeres, before the Bridge of stone was built.

Now touching the foundation of the stone Bridge, it followeth: About the yeere 1176. the stone Bridge over the River of *Thames* at *London*, was begun to be founded by the foresaid *Peter* of *Cole Church*, neere unto the Bridge of Timber, but somewhat more towards the West: for I reade, that *Buttolph Wharfe* was in the Conquerours time at the head of *London Bridge*. The King assisted this worke: A Cardinall then being Legate here, and *Richard* Archbish. of *Cant.* gave one thousand marks towards the foundation. The course of the River (for the time) was turned another way about by a Trench, cast for that purpose, beginning (as is supposed) east about *Radriffe*, and ending in the west about *Patricksey*, now termed *Battersey*. This worke, to wit, the Arches, Chappell, and stone Bridge over the *Thames* at *London*, having been 33. yeeres in building, was in the yeere 1209. finished by the worthy Merchants of *London*, *Serle Mercer*, *William Almaine*, and *Benedict Botemrite*, principall masters of that worke: for *Peter Cole Church* deceased foure yeeres before, and was buried in the Chappell on the Bridge, in the yeere 1205.

King *John* gave certaine void places in *London* to build on, the profits thereof to remaine towards the charges of building and repaying of the same Bridge. A Mason, being Master-workman of the Bridge, builded (from the foundation) the large Chappell on that Bridge, of his owne charges; which Chappell was then endowed for two Priests, foure Clarkes, &c. besides Chanteries; since founded by *John Hatfield*, and others. After the finishing of this Chappell, which was the first building upon those Arches, sundry houses (at times) were erected, and many charitable men gave lands, tenements, or summes of money towards the maintenance thereof; all which was sometimes noted, and in a Table faire written for posterity: remaining

Men went dry-shod under *London bridge*.

Lib. *Bermondsey*.

Henry 1.

Lib. *Berm.*
Lib. *Tvin.*

London Bridge burnt.

London Bridge of Timber new built.

London Bridge of stone founded.

Lib. *Waverley*.

London Bridge 33. yeeres in building.

Chappell on the Bridge, on the East side.

Gifts give to *London Bridge*, in a table noted for posterity.

remaining in the Chappell, till the same Chappell was turned to a dwelling house, and then removed to the Bridge-house. The effect of which Table I was willing to have published, in this Booke, if I could have obtained the sight thereof: but making the shorter worke, I finde by the accompt of *William Mariner* and *Christopher Eliot*, Wardens of *London Bridge*, from *Michaelmas* the 22. of *Hen. 7.* untill *Michaelmas* next ensuing, by one whole yeere, that all the payments and allowances came to 815. l. 17. s. 2. d. ob. as there is shewed by particulars: by which accompt then made, may be partly ghesse the great charges and discharges of that Bridge at this day, when things bee stretched to so great a price. And now to actions on this Bridge.

The first action to be noted, was lamentable: for within foure yeeres after the finishing thereof, to wit, in the yeere 1212. on the 10. of July at night, the Borrough of *Southwarke*, upon the South side of the River of *Thames*, as also the Church of our Lady of the Canons there, being on fire, and an exceeding great multitude of people passing the Bridge, either to extinguish and quench it, or else to gaze and behold it, suddenly the North part, by blowing of the South wind, was also set on fire, and the people which were even now passing the Bridge, perceiving the same, would have returned, but were stopped by the fire; and it came to passe, that as they stayed or protracted the time, the other end of the Bridge also, namely, the South end, was fired; so that the people thronging themselves betweene the two fires, did nothing else but expect present death. Then there came to aide them many ships and vessels, into which the multitude so unadvisedly rushed, that the ships being thereby drowned, they all perished. It was said, that through the fire and shipwracke, there were destroyed above three thousand persons, whose bodies were found in part, or halfe burned, besides those that were wholly burnt to ashes, and could not be found.

About the yeere one thousand two hundred eighty two, through a great frost and deepe snow, five Arches of

London Bridge were borne downe, and carried away.

In the yeere 1289. the Bridge was so fore decayed for want of reparations, that men were afraid to passe thereon, and a Subsidy was granted towards the amendment thereof, *Sir John Britaine* being *Custos* of *London*, 1381. a great collection or gathering was made, of all Archbishops, Bishops, and other Ecclesiasticall persons, for the reparations of *London Bridge*.

In Anno 1381. *Wat Tyler*, and other Rebels of *Kent*, by this Bridge entred the Citie, as yee may reade in my *Summary* and *Annales*.

In the yeere 1395. on *S. Georges* day, was a great Justing on *London Bridge*, betwixt *David Earle* of *Craford* of *Scotland*, and the Lord *Wels* of *England*: In the which, the Lord *Wels* was at the third course borne out of the Saddle: Which History proveth, that at that time the Bridge (being coaped on eyther side) was not replenished with houses builded thereupon, as since it hath beene, and now is.

The next yeere, on the 30. of *November*, the yong Queene *Isabel*, commonly called the little, (for she was but 8. yeeres old) was conveyed from *Kennington*, beside *Lambeth*, through *Southwarke*, to the Tower of *London*; and such a multitude of people went out to see her, that on *London Bridge* nine persons were crowded to death, of whom the Prior of *Tiptre*, a place in *Essex*, was one, and a Matron on *Cornehill*, was another.

The Tower on *London Bridge*, at the North end of the draw-bridge, (for that bridge was then readily to bee drawne up, as well to give passage for ships to *Queenehithe*, as for the resistance of any forreigne force) was begun to be builded in the yeere 1426. *John Rainwell* being Maior.

Another Tower there is on the said Bridge, over the Gate at the South end towards *Southwarke*, whereof in another place shall be spoken.

In the yeere 1450. *Jacke Cade*, and other Rebels of *Kent*, by this Bridge entred the Citie, hee strake his sword on *London stone*, and said himselfe then to be Lord of the Citie; but they were by the Citizens overcome on the same

D 3 - Bridge,

Patent the
14. of *Edw.*
the 2.

Nine persons
crowded to
death on
London
Bridge.

Tower on
London
Bridge
builded.

Jacke Cade
entred the
Citie by
the Bridge

Actions
on *London*
Bridge to
be noted.

Liver Duncroft,
Gualt. Covent.
W. Packard,
London
Bridge perished by
fire.

Five arches of
London
Bridge borne
downe.

Bastard
Fawcon-
bridge be-
sieged the
Bridge.

An house
of the
Bridge fell
downe.

Sir Thomas
Wyat lay in
Southwarke
at the
Bridge
foot.
The draw-
bridge cut
downe.

The
bridge
described.

Fleet bridge.

Bridge, and put to flight, as in my *Annales*.

In the yeere 1471. *Thomas* the Bastard *Fawconbridge* besieged this Bridge, burned the Gate, and all the Houses to the draw-bridge, being at that time 13 in number.

In the yeere 1481. an house, called The common siege, on *London Bridge*, fell downe into the *Thames*: through the fall whereof five men were drowned.

In the yeere 1553. the third of *February*, Sir *Thomas Wyatt* and the *Kentish* men, marched from *Depeford* towards *London*, after knowledge whereof, forthwith the draw-bridge was cut downe and the Bridge gates shut. *Wyat* and his people entred *Southwarke*, where they lay till the 6. of *Feb.* but could get no entry of the Citie by the Bridge, the same was then so well defended by the Citizens, the Lord *W. Howard* assisting: wherefore hee removed towards *Kingstone*, &c. as in my *Annales*.

To conclude, of this Bridge over the said River of *Thames*, I affirme, as in other my descriptions, That it is a worke very rare, having with the draw-bridge 20. arches, made of square stone, of height 60. foot, and in bredth 30. foot, distant one from another 20. foot, compact and joyned together with vaults and cellars; upon both sides be houses builded, so that it seemeth rather a continuall street than a bridge: for the fortifying whereof, against the incessant assaults of the River, it hath overseers and officers, (*viz.*) Wardens, as afore said, and others.

Fleet-bridge in the west, without *Ludgate*, a bridge of stone, faire coaped on either side with iron pikes, on the which rowards the South, bee also certaine Lanthornes of stone, for lights to be placed in Winter evenings, for commodity of travellers. Vnder this Bridge runs a water, sometimes called (as I have said) the River of the *Wels*; since, *Turnemill* brooke; now, *Fleet* Dike, because it runneth by the *Fleet*, and sometime about the *Fleet*, so under *Fleet-bridge* into the River of *Thames*.

This Bridge hath beene farre greater in times past; but lessened, as the water-course hath beene narrowed.

It seemeth, this last Bridge to be made or repaired at the charges of *John wels* Maior, in the yeere 1431: for on the coping is ingraved, *Wels* imbraced by Angels, like as on the Standard in *Cheape*, which hee also builded. Thus much of the Bridge: for of the water-course and decay thereof, I have spoken in another place.

Oldborne-bridge, over the said River of *wels* more towards the North, was so called, of a Boorne that sometimes ran downe *Oldborne Hill*, into the said River: This bridge of stone, like as *Fleet-bridge*, from *Ludgate* west, serveth for passengers, with carriage or otherwise, from *Newgate* toward the West and by North.

Cowbridge, more North over the same water, by *Cowbridge street*, or *Cow-lane*: this bridge being lately decayed, another of timber is made somewhat more North, by *Chicklane*, &c.

Bridges over the Towne-ditch, there are divers: to wit, without *Ealdgate*, without *Bishopsgate*, the Posterne called *Mooregate*, the Posterne of *Creplegate*, without *Aldersgate*, the Posterne of *Christs Hospitall*, *Newgate* and *Ludgate*: all these be over-paved leuell with the streets. But one other there is of Timber, over the River of *wels*, or *Fleet* dike, betweene the precinct of the *Blacke Friars*, and the House of *Bridewell*.

There have beene of old time also, divers bridges in sundry places over the course of *walbrooke*, as before I have partly noted; besides *Horsbooe* bridge, by the Church of *S. John Baptift*, now called *S. Johns* upon *walbrooke*. I reade that of old time, every person having Lands on either side of the said brooke, should cleanse the same, and mend and repaire the bridges so far as their Lands extended.

More, in the eleventh of *Edward* the third, the inhabitants upon the course of this brooke, were forced to pile and wall the sides thereof.

Also, that in the third of *Henry* the fifth, this water-course had many bridges, since vaulted over with bricke, and the streets where-through it passed, so paved, that the same water-course is now hardly discerned. For order was taken in the second of *Edw.* the fourth, that

Oldborne
bridge.

Cowbridge.

Bridges
over the
Towne-
Ditch.

Bridges
over the
course of
walbrooke.
Horsbooe
bridge.

walbrooke
vaulted o-
ver, and
paved
with stone

that such persons as had any ground lying on eyther side of the River of *walbrooke*, should vault and pave it over,

so farre as his ground extended. And thus much for Bridges in this Citie may suffice.

Gates in the Wall of this Citie.



Gates in the Wall of this Citie of old time, were foure: to wit, *Ealdgate*, for the East, *Aldersgate* for the North, *Ludgate* for the West, and the *Bridgegate* over the River of *Thames* for the South; but of later times, for the ease of Citizens and passengers, divers other Gates and Posternes have beene made, as shall be shewed.

In the reigne of *Henry* the second (saith *Fitzstephen*) there were seven double gates in the wall of this City, but he nameth them not. It may therefore bee supposed, hee meant for the first, the Gate next the Tower of *London*, now commonly called, the *Posterne*; the next, to be *Ealdgate*; the third, *Bishopsgate*; the fourth, *Aldersgate*; the fift, *Newgate*; the sixth, *Ludgate*; the seventh, *Bridgegate*.

Since the which time hath beene builded the *Posterne* called *Mooregate*, a *Posterne* from *Christs Hospitall* towards *S. Bartholomewes Hospitall*, &c. Now of every of these Gates, and Posternes in the Wall, and also of certaine water-gates over the River of *Thames*, severally somewhat may, and shall be nored, as I finde authority, or reasonable conjecture to warrant me.

The first Gate Eastward.

For the first, now called the *Posterne* by the Tower of *London*, it sheweth by that part which yet remaineth, to have beene a faire and strong arched Gate, partly builded of hard stone of *Kent*, and partly of stone brought from *Cane* in *Normandy*, since the Conquest, and foundation of the high Tower, and served for passengers on foot out of the East, from thence through the Citie to *Ludgate* in the West. The ruine and overthrow of this Gate and *Posterne* began in the yeere 1190. the second of *Richard* the first,

when *william Longshampe*, Bishop of *Ely*, Chancelour of *England*, caused a part of the Citie Wall; to wit, from the said Gate towards the River of *Thames*, to the white Tower, to be broken downe, for the enlarging of the said Tower, which he then encompassed farre wide about with a Wall embattelled, and is now the outer Wall. He also caused a broad and deepe ditch to be made without the same Wall, intending to have derived the River of *Thames* with her Tides, to have flowed about it, which would not be. But the South side of this Gate, being then by undermining at the foundation loosed, and greatly weakned; at length, to wit, after 200. yeeres and odde, the same fell downe, in the yeere 1440. the 18. of *Henrie* the sixth, and was never since by the Citizens re-edified. Such was their negligence then, which hath bred some trouble to their successors; since, they suffered a weake and wooden building to bee there made, inhabited by persons of lewd life, often by inquest of *Portsoke* Ward presented, but not reformed: whereas in former times, the said *Posterne* was accounted of, as other Gates of the Citie, and was appointed to men of good credit. Amongst other, I have read, that in 49. Ed. 3. *Iohn Cobbe* was admitted *Custos* of the said *Postern*, and all the habitation thereof, for terme of his life, by *W. walworth*, then Maior of *London*, 1374. being the first time of his Maioralty, for he was L. Maior againe in An. 1380. More, that *Iohn Credy* Esquire, in the 21. of *Rich. 2.* was admitted *Custos* of the said *Posterne* and appurtenances, by *R. whittington*, Maior, the Aldermen and Commualty, &c.

Ealdgate.

The next Gate in the East, is called *Ealdgate*, of the antiquity or age thereof. This is one, and the first of the foure principall Gates, and

Gates of London, 4. East, West, North, & South.

Seven double gates in the wall of this Citie.

Other gates builded beside.

Posterne by the Tower.

Wall embattelled about the Tower of London, Ditch about the Tower.

Posterne fell downe.

Ealdgate.

and also one of the seven double Gates, mentioned by *Fitzstephen*. It hath had two paire of Gates, though now but one, the hookes of them both remaine.

Also there hath beene two Portclo-
ses, the one of them remained till the
new building of the Gate, the other
wanteth, and the place of letting downe
was manifest. For Antiquity of the
Gate, it appeareth by a Charter of King
Edgar, to the Knights of *Knightron Guild*,
that in his dayes, the said Port was cal-
led *Ealdgate*, as ye may read in the Ward
of *Portfoken*. Also *Matild* the Queene,
wife to *Henrie* the first, having tounded
the Priorie of the Holy Trinity within
Ealdgate, gave to the same Church, to
Norman, the first Prior, and the Canons
that devoutly served God there in the
Port of *Ealdgate*, the Soke or Franches
thereunto belonging, with all customes,
as free as shee held the same. In the
which Charter, she nameth the House
Christs Church, and reporteth *Ealdgate*
to be of its demaine.

More, I read in the yeere 1215, that
in the civill Warres betweene King
John and his Barons, the *Londoners* assi-
sting the Barons faction, who then be-
sieged *Northampton*, and after came to
Bedford Castle, where they were well
received by *William Beauchampe*, and
Captaine of the same: having then also
secret intelligence, that they might en-
ter the Citie of *London*, if they would;
they removed their Campe to *Ware*,
from whence in the night comming to
London, they entred *Ealdgate*, and pla-
cing guardians or keepers of the Gates,
they disposed of all things in the Citie
at their pleasure.

They spoiled the Friers houses, and
searched their coffers: which being
done, *Robert Fitzwater*, *Jeffrey Magna-
vile*, Earle of *Essex*, and the Earle of
Glocester, chiefe Leaders of the Armie,
applied all diligence to repaire the
Gates and Walles of this Citie, with
the stones taken from the Jewes broken
houses; namely *Ealdgate*, being then
most ruinous, (which had given them
an easie entrie) they repaired, or rather
newly builded, after the manner of the
Normans, strengly arched, with bul-
warkes of stone, brought from *Cane* in
Normandy, and small Bricke, called

Flanders tile, was brought from thence,
such as hath beene here used since the
Conquest, and not before.

In the yeere 1471, the 11. of *Edward*
the 4. *Thomas* the Bastard *Fawconbridge*,
having assembled a riotous companie
of Shipmen and other, in *Essex* and
Kent, came to *London* with a great Na-
vie of Ships, neere to the Tower: where-
upon the Maior and Aldermen, by con-
sent of a common Councell, fortified
all along the *Thames* side, from *Bainards*
Castle to the Tower, with armed men,
Gunnes, and other instruments of war,
to resist the invasion of the Mariners,
whereby the *Thames* side was safely pre-
served and kept, by the Aldermen and
other Citizens, that assembled thither
in great numbers. Whereupon the Re-
bels being denyed passage thorow the
Citie that way, set upon *Ealdgate*, *Bi-
shopsgate*, *Creplegate*, *Aldersgate*, *London*
bridge, and along the River of *Thames*;
shooting arrowes and gunnes into the
Citie, fired the Suburbs, and burned
more than threescore houses. And fur-
ther, on Sunday the eleventh of *May*,
five thousand of them assaulting *Eald-
gate*, wanne the Bulwarkes, and entred
the Citie; but the Portclose being let
downe, such as had entred, were slaine:
and *Robert Bassett*, Alderman of *Ealdgate*
Ward, with the Recorder, comman-
ded in the Name of God to draw up
the Portclose: which being done, they
issued out, and with sharpe shot and
fierce fight, put their enemies backe so
farre as *Saint Buttolphs Church*; by
which time the Earle *Rivers*, and the
Lieutenant of the Tower, was come
with a fresh companie; which joyning
together, discomfited the Rebels, and
put them to flight; whom the afore-
said *Robert Bassett*, with other Citizens,
chased unto the *Miles end*, and from
thence, some to *Popular*, some to *Strat-
ford*; slew many, and tooke many of
them prisoners. In the meane while,
the Bastard having assaied other pla-
ces upon the Water side, and little
prevailing, fledde towards his Ships.
Thus much for *Ealdgate*, as it was, and
continued in those elder dayes: But
the new building thereof remaineth till
I come to speake of the Ward wherein
the same Gate is situated.

Bishopsgate.

Lib. Trinit.

Soke or
Court.

Mat. Paris.

Radul. Cogsh.

Ealdgate
new built.

17. Dnn-
thorne.
Thomas L.
Fawcon-
bridge set
upon *Eald-*
gate.

Suburbs
burnt.

Rebels
wanne the
Bulwarks
of *Ealdgate*.

Lieutenat
of the
Tower as-
sisted the
Citizens
against the
Rebels.

*Bishopsgate.**Bishopsgate.*

THe third and next Gate toward the North, is called *Bishopsgate*: for that (as it may be supposed) the same was first builded by some Bishop of *London*; though now unknown, when, or by whom: but true it is, that this Gate was first builded for the ease of passengers toward the East, and by North, as into *Norfolke*, *Suffolke*, *Cambridge-shire*, &c. The travellers into which parts (before the building of this Gate) were forced (passing out at *Ealdgate*) to goe East till they came unto the *Miles end*, and then turned on the left hand to *Blethenhall-greene*, to *Cambridge-heath*, and so North, or East and by North, as their journey lay. If they tooke not this way, by the East out at *Ealdgate*, they must then take their way by the North out at *Aldersgate*, through *Aldersgatestreet*, and *Goswellstreet*, towards *Iseldon*, and by a crosse of stone on their right hand, set up for a marke by the North end of *Golding-lane*, to turne eastward through a long street, unto this day called *Alderstreet*, to another crosse then there standing, where now a Smiths forge is placed, by *Sewers ditch Church*; and then to turne againe North towards *Tottenham*, *Enfield*, *Waltham, ware*, &c.

The eldest note that I read of this *Bishopsgate*, is, that *William Blind* one of the Shirriffes of *London*, in the yere 1210 sold to *Serle Mereer*, & *William Almaine*, Procurators or Wardens of *London Bridge*, all his Land, with the Garden, in the Parish of Saint *Burtolp* without *Bishopsgate*, between the Land of *Richard Casarin*, towards the North, and the Land of *Robert Crispie* towards the South, and the high-way called *Beate-wards lane* on the East, &c.

Next, I read in a Charter, dated the yere 1235. that *Walter Brune*, Citizen of *London*, and *Rosa* his Wife, having founded the Priorie or new Hospitall of our blessed Lady, since called *S. Mary Spittle*, without *Bishopsgate*, confirmed the same to the honour of God and our blessed Lady, for Canons regular.

Also in the yere 1247. *Simeon Fitz-Mary*, one of the Shirriffes of *London*, in the 29. of *Henrie* the third, founded

the Hospitall of *S. Mary* called *Bethlem*, without *Bishopsgate*. Thus much for antiquity of this Gate.

And now for repairing the same: I finde, that *Henry* the 3. confirmed to the Merchants of the *Hauuce* that had a house in the Citie, called *Gin. alla Then. tonicorum*, certaine Liberties and Priviledges: *Edward* the first also confirmed the same; in the tenth yeere of whose reigne it was found, that the said Merchants ought of right to repaire the said Gate, called *Bishopsgate*.

Whereupon *Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the *Hauuce*, and other, then remaining in the Citie of *London*, for themselves and all others, Merchants of the said *Hauuce*, granted 210. markes sterling to the Maior and Citizens: and covenanted, that they and their successors should (from time to time) repaire the same Gate. This Gate was againe beautifully builded in the yeere 1479. in the reigne of *Edward* the fourth, by the said *Hauuce* Merchants.

Moreover, in the yeere 1551. These *Hauuce* Merchants, having prepared stone for that purpose, caused a new Gate to be framed, there to have beene set up: but then their libertties, through suit of our *English* Merchants, were seized into the Kings hand, and so that worke was stayed, and the old Gate yet remaineth.

Posterne of Mooregate.

Touching the next Posterne, called *Mooregate*, I finde, that *Thomas Falconer*, Maior about the yere 1415. the third of *Henry* the 5. caused the Wall of the Citie to be broken neere unto *Colemanstreet*, and there builded a Posterne now called *Mooregate*, upon the *Moore*side, where was never Gate before. This Gate he made for ease of the Citizens, that way to passe upon *Cawseys* into the Field for their recreation: for the same Field was (at that time) a Marish. This Posterne was re-edified by *William Hampton*, Fishmonger, Maior, in the yeere 1472. In the yeere also 1511. the third of *Hen.* 8. *Roger Achely* Maior, caused Dikes and Bridges to be made, and the ground to be levelled, and made more commodious for passage; since which time the same

Reparations of *Bishopsgate*.

Bishopsgate repaired by the merchants of the *Hauuce*.

Bishopsgate new builded.

Bishopsgate provided to have been new builded.

Posterne called *Mooregate*.

The Field a mere marsh ground.

A further way winding about.

Lib. Trim.

Charter.

Bishopsgate street without.

Record.

same hath beene heightned so much, that the Dikes and Bridges are covered: and it seemeth to me, that if it be made leuell with the Battlements of the City Wall, yet will it be little the dryer, such was then the moorish nature of that ground.

Posterne of Creplegate.

Posterne
of Creple-
gate.

Abba Flo-
riacensis.
Burchard.

THe next is the Posterne of *Creplegate*, so called long before the Conquest. For I reade in the History of *Edmund*, King of the East *Angles*, written by *Abba Floriacensis*, and by *Burchard*, sometime Secretary to *Offa*, King of *Mertia*; but since then, by *John Lidgate*, Monke of *Bury*, that in the yeere 1010. the *Danes* spoiling the Kingdome of the East *Angles*, *Almyne* Bishop of *Helmeham*, cauled the body of King *Edmund* the Martyr, to bee brought from *Bedrisworth*, (now called *Bury S. Edmunds*) through the Kingdome of East *Saxons*, and so to *London*, in at *Creplegate*. A place, saith mine Author, so called of Cripples begging there: and at which Gate, (it was said) the body entring, miracles were wrought, and some of the lame to goe upright, praising God. The body of King *Edmund* rested, for the space of three yeers, in the Parish Church of Saint *Gregory*, neere unto the Cathedrall Church of Saint *Paul*. Moreover, the Charter of *William* the Conquerour, confirming the foundation of the Colledge in *London*, called Saint *Martin* the great, hath these words: *I doe give and grant to the same Church, and Canons serving GOD therein, all the lands, and the Moore without the Posterne, which is called Creplegate, on either part of the Posterne.* More I read, that *Alfane* builded the Parish Church of *S. Giles*, nigh a Gate of the Citie, called *Porta contractorum*, or *Crippllegate*, about the yeere 1090.

*Martin le
grand.
Liber S.
partimew.*

*Creplegate a
prison for
trespassers*

Record.

This Posterne was sometime a Prison, whereunto such Citizens and others, as were arrested for debt, or common trespasses, were committed, as they be now to the Compters. Which thing appeareth by a Writ of *Edward* the first in these words: *Rex Vic. London salutem. Ex gravi querela B. capt. & detent. in prisona nostra de Crippllegate pro x. l. quas coram Radulpho de Sandwico, tunc*

Custod. Civitatis nostre London, & I. de Blackwell Civis recognit. debit. &c.

This Gate was new builded by the Brewers of *London*, in the yeere 1244. as saith *Fabians Manuscript*.

*Creplegate
new build-
ed.*

Edmund Shaw Goldsmith, Maior in the yeere one thousand foure hundred eighty three, at his decease, appointed by his Testament his Executors, with the cost of foure hundred Markes, and the stuffe of the old Gate, called *Crippllegate*, to build the same Gate anew, which was performed and done in the yeere one thousand foure hundred ninety one.

Aldersgate.

THe next is *Aldersgate* or *Aldersgate*, so called, not of *Aldrich*, or of *Elders*, that is to say, ancient men, builders thereof; nor of *Elderne* trees, growing there more abundantly than in other places, as some have fabuled; but for the very antiquity of the Gate it selfe, as being one of the first foure Gates of the Citie, and serving for the Northerne parts, as *Ealdgate* for the East; which two Gates being both old Gates, are for difference sake called, the one *Ealdgate*, and the other *Aldersgate*. This is the fourth principall Gate, and hath at sundry times beene increased with buildings; namely, on the South side, or inner side, a great frame of Timber hath beene added and set up, containing divers large roomes and lodgings. Also on the East side, is the addition of one great building of Timber, with one large floore, paved with stone or tile, and a Well thereincurbed with stone, of a great depth, and rising into the said Roome, two stories high from the ground: which well is the onely peculiar note belonging to that Gate; for I have not seene the like in all this Citie, to be raised so high. *John Day* Stationer, a late famous Printer of many good Bookes, in our time dwelled in this Gate, and builded much upon the Wall of the Citie, towards the Parish Church of Saint *Anne*.

Aldersgate.

In a booke
called, *Se-
were the
Cat.*

A Well of
great
depth at
Aldersgate.

Concerning the late new building of this Gate, we shall speake more there of, in the description of the Ward.

Posterne

Posterne out of Christs Hospitall.

Then there is also a Posterne gate made out of the Wall, on the North side of the late dissolved Cloister of Friers *Minors*, commonly of their habit called *Gray Friers*, now *Christs Church* and *Hospitall*.

This Posterne was made in the sixth yeere of *Edward* the sixth, to passe from the said Hospitall of *Christs Church*, unto the Hospitall of *Saint Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*: and licence was given to the Lord Maior and Aldermen, to breake downe so much of the Cities Wall as should suffice to make the same passage: by vertue of an Act of common Councell, made 1. *Augusti*, Anno 6. E. 6. in the Maioralty of *Sir Richard Dobbes*, Knight.

Newgate.

The next Gate on the West and by North, is termed *Newgate*, a latelier builded than the rest, & is the fifth principall Gate. This Gate was first erected about the reigne of *Henry* the first, or of *King Stephen*, upon this occasion. The Cathedrall Church of *Saint Paul*, being burnt about the yeere 1086. in the Reigne of *William* the Conqueror, *Mauritius*, then Bishop of *London*, repaired not the old Church, as some have supposed; but began the foundation of a new worke, such as men then judged would never have beene performed, it was to them so wonderfull for heighth, length, and breadth; as also in respect it was raised upon Arches or vaults, a kinde of workmanship brought in by the *Normans*, and never knowne to the Artificers of this Land before that time, &c. After *Mauritius*, *Richard Beaumore* did wonderfully advance the worke of the said Church, purchasing the large Streets and Lanes round about; wherein were wont to dwell many lay people; which grounds he beganne to compasse about with a strong wall of stone, and Gates.

By meanes of this increase of the Church territory, but more by inclosing of ground for so large a Coemiterie, or Church-yard; the high and large Street, stretching from *Ealdgate* in the East, to *Ludgate* in the West, was in

this place so crossed and stopped up, that the carriage through the City westward, was forced to passe without the said Churchyard wall on the North side, through *Pater noster row*, and then South down *Ave Marie lane*, and againe West through *Bowyer row* to *Ludgate*: or else out of *Cheape*, or *Washeling Streete*, to turne South, through the old *Change*, then West through *Carter lane*, againe North up *Creed lane*, and then west to *Ludgate*. Which passage, by reason of so often turning, was very cumbersome and dangerous, both for horse and man. For remedy whereof, a new Gate was made, and so called, by which men and cattell, with all manner of carriages, might passe more directly (as before) from *Ealdgate*, through *west-Cheape* by *Pauls*, on the North side, through *S. Nicholas shambles* and *Newgate Market*, to *Newgate*: and from thence to any part Westward over *Oldborne-bridge*, or turning without the Gate into *Smithfield*, and through *Iseldon*, to any part North and by West.

This Gate hath of long time beene a Gaole or Prison for Felons and Trespassers, as appeareth by Records in the reigne of *King John*, and of other Kings: amongst the which, I finde one testifying, that in the yeere 1218. the third of *King Henry* the third, the King writeth unto the Shiriffes of *London*, commanding them to repaire the Gaole of *Newgate*, for the safe keeping of his prisoners, promising that the charges laid out, should be allowed unto them upon their accompt in the Exchequer.

Moreover, in the yeere 1241. the *Jewes* of *Norwich* were hanged, for circumcising a Christian child; their house called the *Thor*, was pulled downe and destroyed. *Aaron*, the sonne of *Abraham*, a *Jew*, at *London*, and the other *Jewes* were constrained to pay twenty thousand Marks, at two Termes in the yeere, or else to be kept perpetuall prisoners in *Newgate* of *London*, and in other prisons.

1255. *King Henry* the third lodged in the Tower of *London*, upon displeasure conceived towards the Citie of *London*, for the escape of *John Offrem*, a prisoner, being a *Clarke* convict, out of *Newgate*, which had killed a Prior that

was

Newgate first builded, and the cause why.

Clois Roll.
Newgate a Gaole or prison-houle. The King repaired it

At posterne
out of
Christs Ho-
spitall.

Newgate.

Pauls
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The next Gate on the West and by North, is termed *Newgate*, a latelier builded than the rest, & is the fifth principall Gate. This Gate was first erected about the reigne of *Henry* the first, or of King *Stephen*, upon this occasion. The Cathedrall Church of *Saint Paul*, being burnt about the yeere 1086. in the Reigne of *William* the Conqueror, *Mauritius*, then Bishop of *London*, repaired not the old Church, as some have supposed; but began the foundation of a new worke, such as men then judged would never have beene performed, it was to them so wonderfull for heighth, length, and breadth; as also in respect it was raised upon Arches or vaults, a kinde of workmanship brought in by the *Normans*, and never knowne to the Artificers of this Land before that time, &c. After *Mauritius*, *Richard Beaumore* did wonderfully advance the worke of the said Church, purchasing the large Streets and Lanes round about; wherein were wont to dwell many lay people; which grounds he beganne to compasse about with a strong wall of stone, and Gates.

By meanes of this increase of the Church territory, but more by inclosing of ground for so large a Coemiterie, or Church-yard; the high and large Street, stretching from *Ealdgate* in the East, to *Ludgate* in the West, was in

this place so crossed and stopped up, that the carriage through the City westward, was forced to passe without the said Churchyard wall on the North side, through *Pater noster row*, and then South down *Ave Marie lane*, and againe West through *Bowyer row* to *Ludgate*: or else out of *Cheape*, or *Watheling Greete*, to turne South, through the old *Change*, then West through *Carter lane*, againe North up *Creed lane*, and then west to *Ludgate*. Which passage, by reason of so often turning, was very cumbersome and dangerous, both for horse and man. For remedy whereof, a new Gate was made, and so called, by which men and cattell, with all manner of carriages, might passe more directly (as before) from *Ealdgate*, through *west-Cheape* by *Pauls*, on the North side, through *S. Nicholas shambles* and *Newgate Market*, to *Newgate*: and from thence to any part Westward over *Oldborne-bridge*, or turning without the Gate into *Smithfield*, and through *Iseldon*, to any part North and by West.

This Gate hath of long time beene a Gaole or Prison for Felons and Trespassers, as appeareth by Records in the reigne of King *John*, and of other Kings: amongst the which, I finde one testifying, that in the yeere 1218. the third of King *Henry* the third, the King writeth unto the Shiriffes of *London*, commanding them to repaire the Gaole of *Newgate*, for the safe keeping of his prisoners, promising that the charges laid out, should be allowed unto them upon their accompt in the Exchequer.

Moreover, in the yeere 1241. the *Jewes* of *Norwich* were hanged, for circumcising a Christian child; their house called the *Thor*, was pulled downe and destroyed. *Aaron*, the sonne of *Abraham*, a *Jew*, at *London*, and the other *Jewes* were constrained to pay twenty thousand Marks, at two Termes in the yeere, or else to be kept perpetuall prisoners in *Newgate* of *London*, and in other prisons.

1255. King *Henry* the third lodged in the Tower of *London*, upon displeasure conceived towards the Citie of *London*, for the escape of *John Offrem*, a prisoner, being a Clarke convict, out of *Newgate*, which had killed a Prior that

was

Newgate first builded, and the cause why.

Clois Roll.
Newgate a Gaole or prison-houle.
The King repaired it

At posterne out of Christs Hospitall.

Newgate.

Pauls Church in *London* new builded.

The Sher-
riffes of
London pri-
soners in
the Tower,
for escape
of a priso-
ner out
of Newgate

The Kings
Chancel-
lour priso-
ner in
Newgate.

Newgate
new built
ded.

V Water
conveyed
to Newgate
& Ludgate.

Prisoners
of Ludgate
removed
to Newgate

was of alliance to the King, as Cousin to the Queene: he sent for the Mayor and Sheriffes to come before him, to answer the matter. The Maior laid the fault from him to the Sheriffes, forasmuch as to them belonged the keeping of all prisoners within the Citie, and so the Maior returned home; but the Sheriffes remained there prisoners, by the space of a moneth and more; and yet they excused themselves, in that the fault chiefly rested in the Bishops Officers: For whereas the prisoner was under custodie, they (at his request) had granted licence, to imprison the offender within the Gaole of Newgate; but so, as the Bishops Officers were charged to see him safely kept. The King notwithstanding all this, demanded of the Citie 3000. Marks for a fine.

In the yeere 1326. Robert Baldocke, the Kings Chancelour, was put in Newgate, the third of Edward the 3.

In the yeere 1237. Sir Iohn Poultney gave foure Markes by the yeere, to the reliefe of prisoners in Newgate.

In the yeere 1358. William Walworth gave somewhat, to relieve the prisoners in Newgate, so have many others since.

In the yeere 1414. the Gaolers of Newgate and Ludgate dyed, and prisoners in Newgate, to the number of 64.

In the yeere 1418. the Parson of Worthingham in Kent was imprisoned in Newgate.

The yeere 1412. the first of Henry 6. licence was granted to Iohn Coventre, Ienken Carpenter, and William Grove, executors to Richard Whittington, to re-edifie the Gaole of Newgate, which they did with his goods.

Thomas Knowles, Grocer, sometimes Maior of London, by licence of Reynold, Prior of S. Bartholomews in Smithfield, and also of Iohn Wakering, Master of the Hospitall of S. Bartholomew, and his brethren, conveyed the waste of water, at the Cesterne neere unto the common Fountaine, and Chappell of S. Nicholas, (situate by the said Hospitall) to the Gaoles of Newgate and Ludgate, for the reliefe of the prisoners.

Tuesday next after Palme Sunday, 1431. all the prisoners of Ludgate were conveyed into Newgate, by Walter Chartersy and Robert Large, Sheriffes of London.

And on the 13. of April, the same Sheriffes (through the false suggestion of Iohn Kingesell, Gaoler of Newgate) did fetch from thence 18. persons, freemen, and these were led to the Compters pinnioned, as if they had beene Felons. But on the 16. of Iune, Ludgate was againe appointed for freemen, prisoners for debt, and the same day, the said freemen entred by ordinance of the Maior, Aldermen and Commons, and by them Henry Deane Taylor, was made keeper of Ludgate.

In the yeere 1457. a great Fray was in the North Countrey, betweene Sir Thomas Percie, Lord Egremond, and the Earle of Salisburies Sonnes, whereby many were maymed and slaine: but in the end, the Lord Egremond being taken, was by the Kings Councell found in great default, and therefore condemned in great summes of money, to be payed to the Earle of Salisbury, and in the meane time committed to Newgate. Not long after, Sir Thomas Percy Lord Egremond, and Sir Richard Percie his Brother, being in Newgate, brake out of Prison by night, and went to the King, the other prisoners tooke the Leads of the Gate, and defended it (a long while) against the Sheriffes and all their Officers, insomuch that they were forced to call more ayd of the Citizens, whereby at last they subdued them, and laid them in Irons. And this may suffice for Newgate.

Ludgate.
IN the West is the next, and sixth principall Gate, and is called Ludgate, at first builded (saith Geoffrey Monmouth) by King Lud, a Britaine, about the yeere before Christs Nativity, 66. Of which building, and also of the name, as Ludgate or Fludgate, hath bin of late some question among the learned, wherefore I overpasse it, as not to my purpose; onely referring the Reader to that I have before written out of Casars Commentaries, and other Romane Writers, concerning a Towne or Citie amongst the Brimids. This Gate I suppose to be one of the most ancient; and as Ealdgate was builded for the East, so was this Ludgate for the West. I read, as I told you, that in the yeere 1215. the

L. Egremond and others, brake prison out of Newgate.

Ludgate.

Roger Winder, Mat. Paris.

the 17. of King *John*, the Barons of the Realme, being in Armes against the King, entred this Citie, and spoiled the *Jewes* Houses: which being done, *Robert Fitzwater*, and *Geffrey de Magna villa*, Earle of *Essex*, and the Earle of *Glocester*, chiefe leaders of the Armie, applyed all diligence to repaire the Gates and Wals of this Citie, with the stones of the *Jewes* broken houses; especially (as it seemeth) they then repaired (or rather new builded) *Ludgate*. For in the yeere 1586. when the same Gate was taken downe, to bee new builded, there was found couched within the wall thereof, a stone taken from one of the *Jewes* houses, wherein was graven in Hebrew Characters, these words following: *הן מצנחך משחנך חרבך הצחח* *Hec est statio Rabbi Moses, filij insignis Rabbi Isaac*: which is to say, *This is the Station or Ward of Rabbi Moses, the sonne of the Honourable Rabbi Isaac*. And it had beene fixed upon the front of one of the *Jewes* houses, as a note or signe that such an one dwelled there.

In the yeere 1260. this *Ludgate* was repaired, and beautified with Images of *Lud*, and other Kings, as appeareth by Letters Patents of licence given to the Citizens of *London*, to take up stone for that purpose, dated the 25. of *Henrie* the third. These Images of Kings, in the reigne of *Edward* the sixth, had their heads smitten off, and were otherwise defaced, by such as judged every Image to be an Idoll; and in the reigne of *Queene Mary* were repaired; as by setting new heads on their old bodies, &c. All which so remained, untill the yeere 1586. the 28. of *Queene Elizabeth*, when the same Gate (being fore decayed) was cleane taken downe, the prisoners in the meane time remaining in the large South-east quadrant of the same Gate adjoyning; and the same yeere, the whole Gate was newly and beautifully builded, with the Images of *Lud* and others (as afore) on the East side, and the picture of her Majesty, *Queene Elizabeth*, on the West side. All which was done at the common charges of the Citizens, amounting to 1500. pounds, or more.

This gate was made a free Prison in the yeere 1378. the first of *Richard* the

second, *Nicholas Bremer* being Maior. The same was confirmed in the yeere 1382. *John Northampton* being Maior, by a Common Councell in the Guildhall: by which it was ordained, that all free-men of this Citie, should for debt, trespasses, accompts, and contempts, be imprisoned in *Ludgate*; and for Treasons, Felonies, and other criminall offences, committed to *Newgate*, &c.

In the yeere 1439. the tenth of King *Henrie* the 6. *John wels* being Maior, a Court of common Councell established ordinances, (as *William Stanley* and *Robert Chicheley*, late Maiors before had done) touching the Guard and government of *Ludgate*, and other Prisons.

Also in the yeere 1463. the third of *Edward* the fourth, *Mathew Philip* being Maior, in a common Councell, at the request of the wel-disposed, blessed, and devout Woman, *Dame Agnes Forster*, Widdow, late wife to *Stephen Forster*, Fishmonger, sometime Maior, for the comfort and reliefe of all the poore prisoners, certaine Articles were established. *Inprimis*, That the new workes, then lately edified by the same *Dame Agnes*, for the enlarging of the Prison of *Ludgate*, from thenceforth should be had and taken, as a part and parcell of the said Prison of *Ludgate*, so that both the old and new worke of *Ludgate* aforesaid, to be one Prison, Gaole, Keeping, and charge for evermore.

The said Quadrant, strongly builded of stone, by the forenamed *Stephen Forster* and *Agnes* his Wife, containing a large walking-place by ground, of 38. foot and an halfe in length, besides the thicknesse of the wals, which are at the least 6 foot, makes all together 44. foot and an halfe; the breadth within the wals is 29. foot and an halfe; so that the thicknes of the wals maketh it 35. foot and an halfe in breadth. The like roome it hath over it for lodgings, and over it againe faire Leads to walke upon, well embartelled, all for fresh ayre, and ease of prisoners, to the end they should have lodging and water free without charge; as by certaine Verses graven in Copper, and fixed on the said Quadrant, I have read, in forme following:

Devont soules that passe this way,

E

For

Record
Guildhall.

Memory
of a wor-
thy wo-
man.

Articles
for reliefe
of the
poore pri-
soners in
Ludgate.

The légh,
breadth, &
largenesse
of the qua-
drant.

At *Ludgate*
engraved
on a Cop-
per plate.

Ludgate
new built.

Jewes hou-
ses spoiled.

Patent.

Ludgate a-
gaine new
builded.

Ludgate in-
larged in
the reigne
of *Queen*
Elizabeth.

Ludgate a
free pri-
son.

*For Stephen Forster, late Maior,
heartily pray,
And Dame Agnes his spouse,
to God consecrate,
That of pittie, this house made
for Londoners in Ludgate.
So that for lodging and water,
prisoners here nought pay,
As their keepers shall all answer
at dreadfull doomes-day.*

This place, and one other of his Armes, being 3. broad Arrow-heads, taken downe with the old Gate, I caused to be fixed over the entry of the said Quadrant: but the verses being unhappily turned inward to the wall, procured the like in effect to be ingraven outward in prose, declaring him to bee a Fishmonger, because some, upon a light ocation (as a Maydens head in a glasse window) had fabled him to be a Mercer, and to have begd there at *Ludgate*, &c. Thus much for *Ludgate*.

Next this, there is a breach in the Wall of the Citie, and a Bridge of Timber over the *Fleet-dike*, betwixt *Fleet-bridge* and *Thames*, directly over against the house of *Bridewell*. Thus much for the Gates in the Wall.

Water-gates on the banks of the River *Thames*, have beene many, which being purchased by private men, are also put to private use, and the old names of them forgotten. But of such as remaine, from the West, towards the East, may be said as followeth.

The *Blacke Friers* stayres, a free landing place.

Then a Water-gate at *Puddle wharfe*, of one *Puddle*, that kept a wharfe on the West side thereof, and now of *Puddle water*, by meanes of many horses watered there.

Then *Paules wharfe*, also a free landing place with stayres, &c.

Then *Broken wharfe*, and other such like.

But *Ripa Regina*, the *Queenes Banke*, or *Queene hithe*, may well be accounted the very chiefe and principall Water-gate of this Citie, being a common strand or landing place, yet equall with, and (of old time) farre exceeding *Belinsgate*, as shall be shewed in the Ward of *Queene Hithe*.

The next is *Downgate*, so called of the sudden descending, or downe going of that way, from *Saint Johns Church* upon *walbroke* unto the River of *Thames*, whereby the water in the *Chanell* there hath such a swift course, that in the yeere 1574. on the fourth of *September* after a strong showre of raine, a Lad of the age of eightene yeeres, minding to have leapt over the *Chanell*, was taken by the feet, and borne downe with the violence of that narrow streame, and carried toward the *Thames* with such a violent swiftnesse, as no man could rescue or stay him, till hee came against a Cart-wheele, that stood in the *Watergate*, before which time, he was drowned and starke dead.

This was sometime a large water-gate frequented of ships, and other vessels, like as the *Queenes Hithe*, and was a part thereof, as doth appeare by an inquisition, made in the 28. yeere of *Henry* the third, wherein was found, *That aswell corne as fish, and all other things comming to the Port of Downgate, were to be ordered after the customes of the Queens Hith for the Kings use. As also, that the corne arriving betweene the gate of the Guildhall of the Merchants of Cullen: the (Stil-yard) which is East from Downgate, and the house then pertaining to the Archbishop of Canterbury, west from Baimards Castle; was to bee measured by the measure, and measurer of the Queenes Soke, or Queen Hithe.* I read also, in the 19. of *Edward* the third, *That customes were then to bee paid for ships and other vessels, resting at Downgate, as if they roade at Queene Hith, and as they now doe at Belinsgate.* But now it is fallen to such great decay, that not onely there is no use made thereof, but also by reason that the Water-gates are not repaired, it is very dangerous to passengers travelling through in the night season. And thus much for *Downgate* may suffice.

The next was called *wolfes gate* in the *Ropary*, in the Parish of *Alhallowes* the lesse, of later time called *wolfes lane*, but now out of use: for the lower part was builded on by the Earle of *Shrewsbury*, and the other part was stoped up, and builded on by the *Chamberlaine of London*.

A Lad of 18 yeeres old drowned in a Chanell at *Downgate*.

An inquisition concerning *Downgate*.

Merchants of the Hanse, landed their corn betwixt their house and the *Black Friers*.

Wolfes gate in the *Ropary*.

The

A breach in the Wall against *Bridewell*.

Watergates.

Black Friers.

Puddle wharfe.

Paules wharfe.

Broken wharfe.

Queen Hithe

Lib. Harn.
Lib. S. Al-
banc.
Ebgate.
Lib. Trini-
tat.
Lib. S. Al-
banc.
Record E.
3.

The next is *Ebgate*, a Water-gate so called of old time, as appeareth by divers Records of tenements, neere unto the same adjoyning. It standeth neere unto the Church of Saint Laurence *Pountney*, but is within the Parish of Saint *Marten Ordegare*. In place of this gate, is now a narrow passage to the *Thames*, and is called *Ebgate lane*, but more commonly the *Old Swanne*.

Oyster-
gate.

Then is there a Watergate at the Bridge foot, called *Oystergate*, of Oysters that were there (of old time) commonly to be sold, and was the chiefest Market for them, and for other shell Fish. There standeth now an engine or Forcier, for the winding up of water to serve the Citie, whereof I have already spoken.

Bridgegate.

Bridge-
Gate.

THe next is the *Bridgegate*, so called of *London Bridge*, whereon it standeth: This was one of the foure first and principall Gates of the Citie, long before the Conquest, when there stood a Bridge of Timber; and is the seventh and last principall Gate mentioned by *W. Fitzstephen*, which gate being new made, when the Bridge was builded of stone, hath bene often-times since repayed. This Gate, with the Tower upon it, in the yeere 1436. fell downe, and two of the farthest Arches Southwards also fell therewith, and no man perished or was hurt thereby. To the repaying whereof, divers wealthy Citizens gave large summes of money, namely *Robert Large*, sometime Maior, 100. Markes, *Stephen Forster*, 20. l. Sir *John Crosby Alderman*, 100. l. &c. But in the yeere 1471. the *Kentish Mariners*, under the conduct of *Bastard Fauconbridge*, burned the said Gate, and thirteene houses on the Bridge, besides the Beere houses at Saint *Katherine's*, and many other in the Suburbs.

*W. Dym-
thorne.*
Gate at
the Bridge
foot bur-
ned.

Buttolph
Gate.

K. William
the Con-
querour
his gift of
the Gate.

The next is *Buttolphs gate* so called of the Parish Church of S. *Buttolph* neere adjoyning. This Gate was sometime given, or confirmed by *William Conquerour*, to the Monks of *westminster*, in these words: *VVill. Rex Anglia*, &c. *VVilliam King of England*, sendeth

greeting to the Sheriffes, and all his Ministers, as also to all his loving subjects, French and English, of London. Know yee, that I have granted to God and Saint Peter of *VWestminster*, and to the Abbot *Vitalis*, the gift which *Almundus*, of the Port of Saint *Buttolph*, gave them, when he was there made *Monke*: that is to say, his Lords Court; with the houses, and one wharfe, which is at the head of *London Bridge*, and all other his lands which hee had in the same Citie, in such sort; as King *Edward* more beneficially, and amply granted the same: And I will and command, that they shall enjoy the same well, and quietly, and honourably, with sake and soke, &c.

The next is *Belinsgate*, used as an especiall Port, or Harbour for small Ships and Boats comming thereto, and is now most frequented, the *Queene Hith* being almost forsaken. How this Gate tooke that name, or of what Antiquity the same is, I must leave uncertaine, as not having read any ancient Record thereof, more than that *Geffrey Monmouth* writeth, that *Belin*, a King of the *Britans*, about 400. yeeres before Christs Nativity, builded this Gate, and named it *Belinsgate*, after his owne Name: And that when he was dead, his body being burned, the Ashes in a Vessell of Brasse, were set upon a high pinnacle of stone over the same Gate. But *Cesar*, and other Roman writers as firme of Cities, Walls and Gates, as ye have before heard, and therefore it seemeth to mee, not to be so ancient, but rather to have taken that name, of some later owner of the place, haply named *Beling*, or *Biling*, as *Somers key*, *Somers key*, *Frosh wharfe*, and others there-by, tooke their names of their owners: Of this Gate more shall bee said, when we come to speake of *Belinsgate Ward*.

Belinsgate.

Geffrey
Monmouth

Belin Vrne
of Brasse.

Then have you a Water-gate on the West side of *wool-wharfe*, or *Customers key*, which is commonly called the *watergate*, at the South end of *Water lane*.

Watergate
by the Cu-
stomers house.

One other Water-gate, there is by the Bulwarke of the Tower, and this is the last and farthest Water gate East ward on the River of *Thames*, so farre as the Citie of *LONDON* extendeth

Watergate
by the To-
wer.

Wharfes
and keyes.

within the Wals: both which last named Water-gates be within the Tower Ward.

Besides these common Water-gates, were divers private Wharfes and Keies, all along from the East to the West of this Citie, on the banke of the River of *Thames*; where Merchants (of all Nations) had landing places, Ware-houses, Cellars, and stowage of their goods and Merchandises, as partly shall bee touched in the Wards adjoyning to the

saide River. Now for the ordering and keeping of these Gates of this Citie in the night tyme, it was appointed in the yeere of Christ 1258. by *Henry* the 3. the 42. of his reigne, that the Ports of *England* should be strongly kept, and that the Gates of *London* should be new repaired, and diligently kept in the night, for feare of *French* deceits, whereof one writeth these verses:

*Per nossem porte clauduntur Londoniarum,
Mœnia, ne forte frangat Francigenarii.*

Mat. Paris.
Gates of
London to
be kept
& watcht.

Of Towers and Castles.

The Tow-
er of Lon-
don.



THE Citie of London (saith *Fitzstephen*) hath in the East, a very great, and a most strong Palatine Tower, whose Turrets and Wals doe rise from a deepe foundation, the mortar thereof being tempred with the blood of beasts. In the West part are two most strong Castles, &c.

To begin therefore with the most famous Tower of *London*, situate in the East, neere unto the River of *Thames*, it hath beene the common opinion, and some have written, (but of none assured ground) that *Iulius Caesar*, the first Conquerour of the *Britaines*, was the originall Author and Founder, aswell thereof, as also of many other Towers, Castles, and great buildings within this Realme. But (as I have already before noted) *Caesar* remained not here so long, nor had he in his head any such matter; but onely to dispatch a conquest of this barbarous Countrey, and to proceed to greater matters. Neither doe the *Romane* Writers make mention of any such buildings erected by him here.

And therefore leaving this, and proceeding to more grounded authority, I finde in a faire Register Booke, containing the acts of the Bishops of *Rocheſter*, set downe by *Edmund de Hadenham*: that *William* the first, surnamed Conquerour, builded the Tower of *London*; so wit, the great white and square Tower there, about the yeere of Christ, 1078. appointing *Gundulph* then Bishop of *Rochester* to be principall Surveyor and Overseer of

that worke; who was (for that tyme) lodged in the house of *Edmere*, a Burgesse of *London*. The very words of which mine Author are these in Latine:

Gundulphus Episcopus, mandato Willielmi Regis magni præfuit operi magnæ Turris London: quo tempore hospitatus est apud quendam Edmerum, Burgensem London, qui dedit unum Were Ecclesiæ Rosfen.

Ye have before heard, that the wall of this Citie was all round about furnished with Towers and Bulwarkes, in due distance every one from other; and also that the River of *Thames*, with her ebbing and flowing, on the South-side, had subverted the saide Wall, and Towers there. Wherefore King *William*, for defence of this Citie, in place most dangerous, and open to the enemy, having taken downe the second Bulwarke in the East part of the Wall, from the *Thames*, builded this Tower, which was the great square Tower, now called the white Tower; and hath beene since (at divers times) enlarged with other buildings adjoyning, as shall bee shewed. This Tower was by tempest of wind sore shaken, in the yeere 1092. the 4. of *Wil. Rufus*, and was againe, by the saide *Rufus* and *Henry* the first repaired. They also caused a Castle to be built under the saide Tower; namely, on the South-side toward the *Thames*, and also incastellated the same round about.

Henry Huntington, libro sexto, hath these words: *William Rufus* challenged the investiture of Prelates, he pilled and shavved the people with Tribute, especially to spend

H. Hunting-
ton.
W. Malmes.
Mat. Paris.
Ioh. London.
Castle by
the Tower
builded.

Edmund de
Hadenham.

Tower of
London
built by *W.*
Conquerour,
namely
the white
Tower.

First Constables of the Tower

Eastsmithfield a Vineyard.

Ex Chancery.

Geffrey Magnaville Earle of Essex, Constable of the Tower and Sheriff of London.

Richard de Lucy Custos of the Tower.

Roger Windover.

John Beuer.

The Tower of London compassed about with a wall and a ditch.

S. Katherine's Mill stood where is now the Iron gate of the Tower.

spand about the Tower of London, and the great Hall at Westminster.

Othoverus, Acolinillus, Otto, and Geffrey Magnaville Earle of Essex, were 4. the first Constables of this Tower of London by succession: all which held by force, a portion of Land (that pertained to the Priorie of the holy Trinity within Ealdgate) that is to say, Eastsmithfield, neere unto the Tower, making thereof a Vineyard, and would not depart from it, till the second yeere of King Stephen, when the same was adiudged and restored to the Church.

This Geffrey Magnaville was Earle of Essex, Constable of the Tower, Shiriffe of London, Middlesex, Essex, and Hertfordshire, as appeareth by a Charter of Maude the Empreffe, 1141. Hee also fortified the Tower of London against King Stephen; but the King tooke him in his Court at S. Albanes, and would not deliver him, till he had rendred the Tower of London, with the Castles of Walden and Plashey in Essex.

In the yeere 1153. the Tower of London and the Castle of Windsor were by the King delivered to Richard de Lucie, to be safely kept.

In the yeere 1155. Thomas Becket, being Chancellour to Henry the second, caused the Flemmings to be banished out of England, their Castles lately builded, to be pulled downe, and the Tower of London to be repaired.

About the yeere 1190. the second of Richard the first, William Longshampe, Bishop of Ely, Chancelour of England, for cause of dissention betwixt him and the Earle John, the Kings Brother, that was Rebell; inclosed the Tower and Castle of London with an outward wall of stone embattailed; and also caused a deepe Ditch to be cast about the same, thinking (as I have said before) to have environed it with the River of Thames. By making of this inclosure and ditch in Eastsmithfield, the Church of the holy Trinity in London, lost halfe a mark rent by the yeere; and the Mill was removed, that belonged to the poore brethren of the Hospitall of S. Katherine, and to the Church of the holy Trinitie aforesaid; which was no small losse and discommodity to either part. And the Garden, which the King had hyred of

the brethren for sixe markes the yeere; for the most part was wasted and marred by the ditch. Recompence was often promised, but never performed, till King Edward comming after, gave to the Brethren five Markes and an halfe; for that part which the ditch had devoured: and the other part thereof without he yeelded them againe, which they hold; and of the said rent of five Markes and an halfe, they have a Deed; by vertue whereof they are well paid to this day.

It is also to be noted, and cannot bee denied, but that the said inclosure and ditch, tooke the like or greater quantity of ground from the Citie within the VVall; namely, on that part called the Tower Hill, besides breaking downe of the Citie VVall, from the white Tower to the first Gate of the Citie, called the Posterne. Yet have I not read of any quarrell made by the Citizens, or recompence demanded by them for that matter; because all was done for good of the Cities defence thereby, and to their good likings.

But Matthew Paris writeth, that in the yeere 1239. King Henry the third fortified the Tower of London to another end; wherefore the Citizens fearing, lest that was done to their detriment, complained, and the King answered: That hee had not done it to their hurt; But (saith he) I will from henceforth doe as my brother doth, in building and fortifying Castles, who beareth the name to be wiser than I am.

It followed in the next yeere, (saith mine Author) the said Noble buildings of the stone Gate and Bulwarke; which the King had caused to be made by the Tower of London, on the west side thereof, was shaken as it had bene with an Earthquake, and fell downe, which the King againe commanded to be built in better sort than before; which was done.

And yet againe, in the yeere 1241. the said wall and Bulwarke that were newly builded; wherein the King had bestowed more than twelve thousand Markes, were unrecoverably quite throwne downe, as afore: for the which chance, the Citizens of London were nothing sorry: for they were threatned, that the said wall and Bulwarke were builded, to the end, that if any of them would contend for the liberties of the Citie,

Mat. Paris.

Bulwarke of the Tower builded.

West gate and Bulwarke of the Tower fell downe

Wall and Bulwarke againe fall downe, and new builded.

they might be imprisoned: And that many might be laid in divers prisons, many lodgings were made, that no one should speake with another.

Thus much *Matthew Paris* avoucheth for this building.

More of *Henry* the third his dealings against the Citizens of *London*, we may read in the said Author, in 1245. 1248. 1249. 1253. 1255. 1256. &c. But concerning the said Wall and Bulwarke, the same was finished, though not in his time. For I read, That *Edward* the first, in the second of his reigne, commanded the Treasurer and Chamberlaine of the Exchequer, to deliver out of his Treasurie, unto Miles of Andwarp, 200. Markes, of the finest taken of divers Merchants, or Vsurers of *London* (for so be the words of the Record) toward the worke of the ditch, then new made about the said Bulwarke; now called the *Lion Tower*.

I find also recorded, that *Henry* the third, in the 46. of his reigne, wrote to *Edward* of *westminster*, commanding him, That hee should buy certaine *Perie Plants*, and set the same in the place without his Tower of *London*, the ninth of *Edward* the second.

Edward the fourth in place whereof builded a wall of Bricke. But now for the *Lion-Tower*, and Lions in *England*, the originall, as I have read, was thus:

Henry the first builded the Mannor of *woodstocke*, with a Parke which hee walled about with stone, seven miles in compasse, destroying for the same, divers Villages, Churches and Chappels, and this was the first Parke in *England*; the words of the Record are these following: He appointed therein (beside great store of Deere) divers strange beasts, to be kept and nourished, such as were brought to him from far Countries; as Lions, Leopards, Linxes, Porpentine, and such other: For such was his estimation among outlandish Princes, that few would willingly ofsend him.

More I read, that in the yeere 1235. *Fredericke* the Emperour sent to *Henry* the third, three Leopards, in token of his regall Shield of Armes, wherein three Leopards were pictured: since which time, those Lions, and others, have beene kept in a part of this Bulwarke, now called the *Lion Tower*, and

their keeper there lodged. *King Edward* the second, in the twelfth yeere of his reigne, commanded the Sheriffes of *London*, to pay the keeper of the Kings Leopards in the Tower of *London*, 6. d. the day, for the sustenance of the Leopards; and three halfe-pence a day, for dyet of the said keeper, out of the fee-farme of the said Citie.

More, the 16. of *Edward* the third, one Lion, one Lionesse, one Leopard, and two Cattes Lions, in the said Tower, were committed to the custody of *Robert*, the sonne of *Iohn Bowre*.

Edward the fourth fortified the Tower of *London*, and inclosed with Bricke (as is aforesaid) a certaine piece of ground, taken out of the Tower hill, west from the Lion Tower, now called the Bulwarke. His Officers also, in the fifth of his reigne, set upon the said Hill both Scaffold and Gallows, for the execution of offenders; whereupon the Maior & his brethren complained to the King, and were answered, that the same was not done in derogation of the Cities Liberties; and therefore caused proclamation to be made, &c. as shall be shewed in Towerstreet.

Richard the third repaired and builded this Tower somewhat.

Henry the 8. in 1532. repaired the white Tower, and other parts thereof.

In the yeere 1548. the second of *Edward* the sixth, on the 22. of November, in the night, a Frenchman lodged in the round Bulwarke, betwixt the West Gate and the Posterne, or draw-bridge, called the Warders Gate, by setting fire on a barrell of Gunpowder, blew up the said Bulwarke, burnt himselfe, and no moe persons. This Bulwarke was again forthwith new builded.

And here, because I have (by occasion) spoken of the west gate of this Tower; the same (as the most principall) is used for the receipt and delivery of all kinds of carriages; without the which Gate, be divers Bulwarkes and Gates, turning towards the North, &c. Then neere within this West gate, opening to the South, is a strong Posterne for passengers, by the Ward-house, over a draw-bridge, let downe for that purpose. Next, on the same South side, toward the East, is a large water-gate, for receipt

Ditch made about the Bulwarke, without the West gate of the Tower.

H. 3. his Orchard by the Tower.

First Parke in *England*.

Lions in *woodstocke* Parke.

Lions sent to Hen. 3. and kept in the Tower.

Edw. the 4. builded bulwarks without the Tower

Scaffold and Gallows first set on Tower Hill.

Rich. 3. repaired the Tower.

White Tower repaired by Hen. 8.

A bulwarke of the Tower blown up.

Gates and Posternes of the Tower.

receipt of Boats and small vessels, partly under a stone bridge, from the River of *Thames*. Beyond it is a small Postern, with a draw-bridge, seldome let down, but for the receipt of some great persons, prisoners. Then towards the East is a great and strong Gate, commonly called the Iron gate, but not usually opened. And thus much for the foundation, building, and repairing of this Tower, with the Gates and Posternes, may suffice. And now somewhat of accidents in the same, shall be shewed.

In the yeere 1196. *William Fitzosbert*, a Citizen of *London*, seditiously moving the common people to seeke liberty, and not to be subject to the rich and more mighty; at length was taken, and brought before the Archbishop of *Canterbury* in the Tower, where he was by the Judges condemned, and by the heeles drawne thence to the *Elmes* in *Smithfield*, and there hanged.

1214. King *John* wrote unto *Geffrey Magnaville*, to deliver the Tower of *London*, with the Prisoners, Armour, and all other things found therein, belonging to the King; to *William*, Archdeacon of *Huntington*.

The yeere 1216. the first of *Henry* the third, the said Tower was delivered to *Lewes* of *France*, and the Barons of *England*.

In the yeere 1206. Plees of the Crown were pleaded in the Tower: likewise in the yeere 1220. and likewise in the yeere 1224. and againe in the yeere 1243. before *William* of *Yorke*, *Richard Passelew*, *Henry Brahe*, *Ierome* of *Saxton*, Justicers.

In the yeere 1222. the Citizens of *London* having made a tumult against the Abbot of *westminster*; *Hubert* of *Burgh*, chiefe Justice of *England*, came to the Tower of *London*, and called before him the Maior and Aldermen, of whom hee inquired for the principall Authors of that sedition: Amongst whom, one named *Constantine Fitz Ael-ulfe* avowed, that he was the man, and had done much lesse than he thought to have done. Whereupon, the Justice sent him (with two other) to *Falks de Brent*, who with armed men brought them to the Gallowes, where they were hanged.

In the yeere 1244. *Griffith* the eldest sonne of *Leoline*, Prince of *Wales*, being kept prisoner in the Tower, devised meanes of escape; and having (in the night) made of the hangings, sheets, &c. a long line, he put himselfe downe from the top of the Tower. But in the sliding, the weight of his body, being a very bigge and a fat man, brake the Rope, and he fell on his necke, and brake his necke withall: whose miserable carkas, being found in the morning by the Tower wall, was a most pitifull sight to the beholders: for his head and necke were driven into his brest, between both the shoulders. The King hearing thereof, punished the watch-men, and caused *Griffiths* sonne, that was imprisoned with his Father, to bee more straitly kept.

In the yeere 1253. King *Henry* the third imprisoned the Sheriffes of *London* in the Tower more than a moneth, for the escape of a prisoner out of *Newgate*, as ye may read in the Chapter of Gates.

In the yeere 1260. King *Henry*, with his Queene (for feare of the Barons) were lodged in the Tower. The next yeere he sent for his Lords, and held his Parliament there.

In the yeere 1263. when the Queene would have removed from the Tower by water, towards *windsore*, sundry *Londoners* got them together to the Bridge, under the which she was to passe, and not onely cryed out upon her with reprochfull words, but also threw mire and stones at her, by which she was constrained to returne for the time. But in the yeere 1265. the said Citizens were faine to submit themselves to the King for it, and the Maior, Aldermen, and Sheriffes were sent to divers prisons, and a Custos also was set over the Citie; to wit, *Othon*, Constable of the Tower, &c.

Leoline Prince of *Wales*, came downe from the Mountaine of *Snowdon*, to *Mountgomery*, and was taken at *Bluish Castle*: where using reprochfull words against the *Englishmen*, *Roger le Strange* ran in upon him, and with the Sword wherewith he was girt, cut off his head, leaving his dead bodie on the ground. Sir *Roger Mortimer* caused the head of this

Griffith of *Wales* fell from the Tower.

Sheriffes of *London* prisoners in the Tower.

K. Henrie lodged in the Tower and held his Parliament there.

Citizens of *London* despised the Qu. Wife to Hen. 3.

Leoline, Prince of *Wales*, his head set on the Tower.

Actions of the Tower

Justices late in the Tower.

Patent the 15. of King John.

Mat. Paris.

Plees of the crown pleaded in the Tower

Mat. Paris.

Constantine Fitz Ael-ulfe hang'd

this *Leoline* to be set upon the Tower of *London*, crowned with a wreath of *Ivie*. Such was the end of *Leoline*, betrayed by the men of *Bluiſh*: And this was the laſt Prince of the *Britaines* blood, that bare rule and dominion in *wales*.

Juſtices of
the bench
ſent to the
Tower.

In the yeere 1290. divers Juſtices, as well of the Bench, as of the *Aſſiſes*, were ſent priſoners to the Tower, which with great ſummes of money redeemed their liberty.

*Adam Meri-
Chro. Dun.
Rad. Bald.
Sca. Chro.
10. Rouſe.*

Sir *Thomas Weyland* had all his goods, both moveable and unmoveable, conſiſcated, and himſelfe baniſhed. Sir *Rafe Hengham*, chiefe Juſtice of the higher Bench, offered ſeven thouſand Markes: Sir *John Lovelet*, Juſtice of the lower Bench, three thouſand Markes. Sir *William Bromtone*, Juſtice, ſixe thouſand Markes. Of their Clarkes, for their redemption; of *Robert Littlebury*, 1000. Markes; and of *Roger Leiceſter*, 1000. Markes: And of a certaine Clarke of the Courts, called *Adam de Straton*, 32000. Markes, of old money and new; beſide Jewels (without number) and precious veſſels of Silver, which were found in his houſe, and a Kings Crown, which ſome men ſaid was King *Johns*. Moreover, the King conſtrained the Juſtices to ſweare, that (from thenceforth) they ſhould take no penſion, fee or gift of any man, except onely a breakfast or ſuch like preſent.

Edward 2. the 14. of his reigne, appointed for priſoners in the Tower, a Knight, 2. D. the day; an Eſquire, 1. D. the day, to ſerve for their dyer.

Juſtices
ſate in the
Tower.

In the yeere 1320. the Kings Juſtices ſate in the Tower, for tryall of matters: whereupon, *John Giſſors*, late Maior of *London*, and many other, fled the City, for feare to be charged of things which they had preſumptuouſly done.

In the yeere 1321. the *Mortimers* yeelding themſelves to the King, hee ſent them priſoners to the Tower, where they remained long, and were judged to be drawne and hanged.

*Mortimer
made an
eſcape out
of the
Tower.*

But at length, *Roger Mortimer* of *wigmore*, by giving his Keepers a ſleepy drinke, eſcaped out of the Tower, and his Vnckle *Roger* being ſtill kept, there dyed about five yeeres after.

In the yeere 1326. the Citizens of

London wanne the Tower, wrieſting the keyes out of the Conſtables hands, delivered all the priſoners, and kept both the Citie and Tower to the uſe of *Iſabel* the Queene, and *Edward* her ſonne.

In the yeere 1330. *Roger Mortimer*, Earle of *March*, was taken and brought to the Tower, from whence hee was drawne to the Elmes, and there hanged on the common Gallowes; where hee hung two dayes and two nights by the Kings commandement, and then was buried in the *Gray Fryers Church*. Hee was condemned by his Peeres, and yet never was brought to answer before them. For it was not then the cuſtome, after the death of the Earles of *Lancaſter*, *Wincheſter*, *Gloceſter*, & *Kent*: wherefore this Earle had that law himſelfe, which before hee had appointed for others.

In the yeere 1344. King *Edward* the third, in the 18. yeere of his reigne, commanded Florences of Gold to bee made, and coyned in the Tower; that is to ſay, a penny a peece, of the value of 6. ſhillings and eight pence; the halfe-penny peece, of the value of 3. ſhillings and foure pence; and a farthing peece, worth 20. pence. *Percevall de Port of Lake*, being then Maſter of the coine. And this is the firſt coyning of Gold in the Tower, whereof I read, and alſo the firſt coynage of Gold in *England*.

I finde alſo recorded, that the ſaid King, in the ſame yeere, ordained his Exchange of money to be kept in *Sernes Tower*, a part of the Kings houſe in *Buckles Bury*. And here, to digreſſe a little (by occaſion offered) I finde, that in times before paſſed, all great ſummes were paid by weight of gold or ſilver, as ſo many pounds, or markes of ſilver, or ſo many pounds or markes of gold, cut into blankes, and not ſtamped, as I could prove by many good authorities, which I overpaſſe. The ſmaller ſummes alſo were paid in ſtarlings, which were pence ſo called: for other coynes they had none.

The antiquity of this ſtarling penny, uſually in this Realme, is from the reigne of *Henry* the ſecond: notwithstanding the *Saxon* coynes (before the Conqueſt) were pence of fine ſilver, the full weight and ſomewhat better than the latter ſtarlings,

Citizens
of *London*
wreſted
the keyes
of the To-
wer from
the Con-
ſtable.

Mortimer
drawne
from the
Tower to
the Elmes,
and there
hanged.

A Mint in
the Tow-
er, Floren-
ces of gold
coyned
there.

The Kings
exchange
in *Buckles*
Bury.

Round
plates, cal-
led blankes,
delivered
by weight,
Argent, and
pecunia, af-
ter called
Kaſterling.

starlings, as I have tried by conference of the pence of *Burghrede* King of *Mercia*, *Alfred*, *Edward*, and *Edelred*, Kings of the *West Saxons*, *Plegmond* Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and others.

William the Conquerours penny also was fine silver, of the weight of the Easterling, and had on the one side stamped, an armed head, with a beardless face, (for the *Normans* were no beards) with a Scepter in his hand. The Inscription in the circumference, was this, *Le Rei Wilam*. On the other side, a crosse double to the Ring, betweene 4. rowels of six points.

King *Henry* the first his penny was of the like weight, fineness, forme of face, crosse, &c.

This *Henry*, in the eighth yeere of his reigne, ordained the penny which was round, so to be quartered by the crosse, that they might easily bee broken into halfe-pence and farthings.

In the first, second, third, fourth, and fifth of King *Richard* the first his reigne, and afterwards, I finde commonly Easterling money mentioned, and yet oftentimes the same is called *Argent*, as afore, and not otherwise.

The first great sum that I read of to be paid in Easterlings, was in the fifth of *Richard* the first, when *Robert* Earle of *Leicester*, being prisoner in *France*, proffered for his ranfome a thousand marks Easterlings; notwithstanding, the Easterling pence were long before.

The weight of the Easterling penny may appeare by divers Statutes, namely, of weights and measures, made in the 51. yeere of *Henry* the third, in these words: *Thirty two graines of wheat, dry and round, taken in the midst of the eare, should be the weight of a starling penny; twenty of those pence should weigh one ounce, twelve ounces a pound Troy*. It followeth in the Statute, *Eight pound to make a gallon of wine, and eight gallons a bushell of London measure, &c.* Notwithstanding which Statute, I finde in the eighth of *Edward* the first, *Gregorie Rokeley*, Maior of *London*, being chiefe Master or Minister of the Kings Exchange or Mints, a new coyne being then appointed, the pound of Easterling money should containe (as afore) 12. ounces, to wit, fine silver, such as was then made into foyle,

and was commonly called silver of *Guthuruns lane*; 11. ounces, two Easterlings, and one ferling or farthing, and the other 17. pence halfe penny farthing to be lay. Also the pound of money ought to weigh 20. shillings 3. pence by account; so that no pound ought to be over 20. shillings 4. pence, nor lesse than 20. shillings 2. pence by account; the ounce to weigh 20. pence, the penny weight 24. graines. Which 24. by weight then appointed, were as much as the former 32. graines of *Wheat*: a penny force, 25. graines and an halfe; the penny deble or feeble, 22. graines and an halfe, &c.

Now for the penny Easterling, how it tooke that name, I think good briefly to touch. It hath beene said, that *Numa Pompilius*, the second King of the *Romanes*, commanded monies first to be made, of whose name they were called *Numi*; and when copper pence, silver pence, and gold pence were made, (because every silver penny was worth ten copper pence, and every gold penny worth ten silver pence) the pence were therefore called in Latine, *Denarii*; and oftentimes, the pence are named of the matter or stuffe of gold or silver. But the Money of *England* was called of the workers and makers thereof: as the *Floren* of gold is called of the *Florentines*, that were the workers thereof; and so the Easterling pence tooke their name of the Easterlings, which did first make this money in *England*, in the reigne of *Henry* the second.

Thus have I set downe, according to my reading in Antiquity, of money matters; omitting the imaginations of late Writers; of whom some have said, Easterling money to take that name of a starre stamped in the border or ring of the penny: other some, of a bird, called a Stare or Starling, stamped in the circumference: and other (more unlikely) of being coyned at *Strivelin* or *Starling*, a Towne in *Scotland*. &c.

Now concerning halfe pence and farthings, the accompt of which is more subtiler than the pence, I need not speak of them more, than that they were only made in the Exchange at *London*, and no where else: First, pointed to be made by *Edward* the first, in the eighth of his reigne:

17. Conquerour did weare no beard.
19. Malmesbury.

R. Hovenden.

Weight of
starling
pence 32.
graines of
wheat.

The penny Easterling how it tooke the name.

H. 2. made a new coyne in the third of his reigne.

Starling money, when it tooke beginning in this Land.

Of halfe-pence and farthings.

The Old
Change.

Mints in
England.
Patent 9.
John.

Dimini-
shing of
coyne.

Starling
mony for-
bidden to
be trans-
ported.

Thom. Wals.

Fitt groats
and halfe
coyned.

reigne: and also at the same time, the said Kings coine was some few groats of silver, but they were not usuall. The Kings Exchange at London was neere unto the Cathedrall Church of S. Paul, and is to this day commonly called, the *Old Change*; but in Evidences, the *Old Exchange*.

The Kings Exchanger in this place, was to deliver out to every other Exchanger throughout England, or other the Kings Dominions, their Coyning Irons, that is to say, one Standard or Staple, and two Trussels, or Punchions: and when the same were spent and worn, to receive them with an account, what summe had been coyned, and also their Pix, or Box of assay, and to deliver other Irons new graven, &c. I finde that in the 9. of King John, there was, besides the Mint at London, other Mints, at Winchester, Excester, Chichester, Canterbury, Rochester, Ipswich, Norwich, Linne, Lincolne, Torke, Carleil, Northampton, Oxford, S. Edmondsbury, and Durham. The Exchanger, Examiner and Tryer, buyeth the silver for coynage: answering for every hundred pound of silver, bought in Bolion, or otherwise 98. l. 15. s. for hee taketh 25. s. for coynage.

King Edward the first, in the 27. of his reigne, held a Parliament at Stebunheth, in the house of Henry waleis, Maior of London, wherein amongst other things there handled, the transporting of starling money was forbidden.

In the yeere 1351. William Edington, Bishop of Winchester, and Treasurer of England, a wise man, but loving the Kings commodity more, than the wealth of the whole Realme and common people (saith mine Author) Caused a new coyne, called a Groat and halfe a Groat to be coyned and stamped, the Groat to bee taken for 4. d. and the halfe Groat for 2. d. not conteyning in weight according to the pence called Easterlings, but much lesse, to wit, by 5. s. in the pound: by reason whereof, victuals and merchandizes became the dearer through the whole Realme.

About the same time also, the old coyne of gold was changed into a new; but the old Floren or Noble, then so called, was worth much above the taxed rate of the new. And therefore the

Merchants ingrossed up the old, and conveyed them out of the Realme, to the great losse of the Kingdome: Wherefore a remedy was provided, by changing of the stampe.

In the yeere 1411. King Henry the fourth caused a new coyne of Nobles to be made, of lesse value than the old, by 4. d. in the Noble, so that fifty Nobles should be a pound, Troy weight.

In the yeere 1421. was granted to Henry the fifth a fifteene to be paid at Candlemas, and at Martinmasse, of such money as was then currant gold, or silver, not overmuch clipped or washed, to wit, That if the Noble were worth 5. s. 8. d. then the King should take it for a full Noble, of 6. s. 8. d. And if it were lesse of value, than 5. s. 8. d. then the person paying that gold, to make it good to the value of 5. s. 8. d. the King alway receiving it for an whole Noble of six shillings 8. d. And if the Noble so payed were better than 5. s. 8. d. the King to pay againe the surplussage, that it was better than 5. s. 8. d. Also this yeere was such scarcity of white mony, that though a Noble were so good of gold, and weight, as six shillings eight pence; men could get no white money for them.

In the yeere 1465. King Edward the fourth caused a new coyne, both of gold and silver to be made, whereby he gained much, for he made of an old Noble, a Royall: which he commanded to goe for ten s. Neverthelesse to the same Royall was put 8. d. of allay, and so weyed the more, being smitten with a new stampe, to wit, a Rose. Hee likewise made halfe Angels of 5. s. And farthings of 5. s. 6. d. Angelets of 6. s. 8. d. And halfe Angels 3. s. 4. d. Hee made silver money of three pence, a groat, and so of other coynes after that rate, to the great harme of the Commons.

W. Lord Hastings the Kings Chamberlaine, being Master of the Kings Mints, saith the Record, undertooke to make the monies under forme following: to wit, of gold a peece of 8. s. 4. d. starling, which should be called a Noble of gold, of the which there should be fifty such peeces in the pound weight of the Tower. Another peece of gold, 4. s. 2. d. of starlings, and to be of them an hundred

Coynes of
gold en-
haunceth.

More plenty
of coyn
in gold
than in sil-
ver.

Coines of
gold allay-
ed, and al-
so raised
in value.

Rose No-
bles.

hundred such pieces in the pound. And a third piece of gold, 2. s. 1. d. starling, two hundred such pieces in the pound, every pound weight of the Tower to be worth 20. l. 16. s. 8. d. of starlings, the which should be 23. Carits, 3. graines, and halfe 5. &c. and for silver, 37. s. 6. d. of starlings, the piece of 4. pence, to be 112. Groats, and 2. pence in the pound weight.

In the yeere 1504. King Henry the seventh appointed a new coyne; to wit, a Groar, and halfe a Groar, which bare but halfe faces. The same time also was coyned a Groar, which was in value 12. d. but of those but a few, after the rate of forty pence the ounce.

In the yeere 1526. the 18. of Hen. the eight, the Angell Noble, being then the fixt part of an ounce Troy, so that six Angels were just an ounce, which was 40. shillings starling, and the Angell was also worth two ounces of silver; so that six Angels were worth 12. ounces of silver, which was 40. s. A Proclamation was made on the 6. of September, that the Angell should goe for 7. s. 4. d. the Royall for 11. s. and the Crowne for 4. s. 4. d. And on the 5. of November following, againe by Proclamation, the Angell was enhaunced to 7. s. 6. d. and so every ounce of gold to be 45. s. and the ounce of silver at 3. 9. d. in value.

In the yeere 1544. the 35. of Henry the 8. on the 16. of May, Proclamation was made, for the enhauncing of gold to 48. shillings, and silver to 4. shillings the ounce. Also the King caused to bee coyned base monies, to wit, pieces of 12. d. 6. d. 4. d. 2. d. & 1. d. in weight as the late starling, in shew good silver, but inwardly Copper. These pieces had whole or broad faces, and continued currant after that rate, till the 5. of Edward the 6. when they were on the 9. of July called downe, the shilling to 9. d. the Groar to 3. d. &c. and on the 17. of August from 9. d. to 6. d. &c. And on the 30. of October, was published new coynes of silver and gold to bee made, a piece of silver 5. s. starling, a piece 2. s. 6. d. of 12. d. of 6. d. a penny with a double Rose, a halfe penny a single Rose, and a farthing with a Portclove. Coyns of fine Gold, a whole Sovereigne of 30. s. an Angell of 10. s.

an Angelet of 5. s. Of Crowne gold, a Sovereigne 20. s. halfe Sovereigne 10. s. 5. s. 2. s. 6. d. and base monies to passe as afore, which continued till the 2. of Queene Elizabeth then called to a lower rate, taken to the Mint, and refined, the silver whereof being coyned with a new stampe of her Majesty, the drosse was carried to foule highwaies, to heighten them. This base monies (for the time) caused the old starling monies to be hoorded up, so that I have seene 21. s. currant, given for one old Angell to gild withall. Also rents of lands and tencements, with prices of victuals, were raised farre beyond the former rates, hardly since to be brought downe. Thus much for base monies, coyned and currant in England have I knowne: But for Leather monies, as many people have fondly talked, I find no such matter. I read that King John of France, being taken prisoner, by Edward the blacke Prince, at the Battell of Poitiers, payed a ransome of 3. Millions of Florences, whereby, he brought the Realme of France into such poverty, that many yeeres after they used Leather money, with a little stud or nayle of silver in the midst thereof. Thus much for Mint, and coynage, by occasion of this Tower (under correction of other more skilfull) may suffice. And now to other accidents there.

In the yeere 1360. the peace betweene England and France being confirmed, King Edward came over into England, and straight to the Tower, to see the French King then prisoner there, whose ransome hee assessed at 3. Millions of Florences, and so delivered him from prison, and brought him with honour to the Sea.

In the yeere 1381. and the fourth yeere of the reigne of King Richard the second, was granted to the King a grievous tax and tallage of his subjects, both spirituall and temporall: through the which was raised in England a shipwracke of great troubles. For divers Courtiers, desirous to enrich themselves with other mens goods, enforced the King and his Court, that the tallage was not gathered up faithfully to the Kings use by the Collections. Whereupon, they offered to the King, that they

Halfe faced groats.

Gold and silver enhaunced.

Base monies coyned and currant in England.

Crownes and halfe Crownes of silver coyned.

Starling monies hoorded up, 21. s. currant, given for an Angell of gold.

Philip Comin.

Leather money in France.

French K. prisoner in the Tower.

A grievous tax and tallage granted to the King, which caused a great rebellion in England.

they would pay a great summe of money for the faime of that, which they would gather over and above that which had beene paid, if they might be by the King thereunto authorized.

Some of them getting the Kings Letters and Authority, sate in divers places of *Essex* and *Kent*, and handled the people sore and uncourteously, almost not to be spoken, for the levying of the said summe of money: which some of the people taking in evill part; they secretly tooke counsell together, gathered assistants, and resisted the exactors, rising against them, of whom, some they slew, some they wounded, and the rest fled.

This tumult beganne principally in *Kent*, and after this manner, as I finde the same set downe in a Chronicle of *S. Albans*: One of the Collectors of the Groats, or pole money, comming to the house of *John* (others say *Watt*) *Tylar*, in the Towne of *Dartford* in *Kent*, demanded of the *Tylars* wife, for her Husband, for her selfe, for her servants, and for their daughter (a young maiden) every one of them a Groat; which the *Tylars* wife denyed not to pay, saving for her daughter; who (she said) was a childe, and not to bee accounted as a woman. That will I soone were (answered the Collector) and taking the yong maiden dishonestly turned her up to search whether shee were under-growne with haire, or not; for in many places they had made the like shamefull tryall. Whereupon, her mother cryed out, which caused neighbours to come in, and her husband (being at worke in the same Towne, tyling of an house) when he heard thereof, caught his Lathing-staffe in his hand, and ran presently home: where reasoning with the Collector, who made him to be so bold? The Collector answered with stout words, & strake at the *Tylar*. But the *Tylar* avoyding the blow, smote the Collector with his Lathing-staffe, that the braines flew out of his head: where-through great noyse arose in the streets, and the poore people being glad, every one prepared to support the said *John Tylar*.

Thus the Commons being drawne together, went to *Maidstone*, and from thence backe againe to *Black-beath*, and so (in short time) they stirred all the

Country (in a manner) to the like commotion. Then, besetting the waies that led to *Canterbury*, arrested all passengers, compelling them to sweare: *First, that they should keepe allegiance to King Richard, and to the Commons: And that they should accept no King that was named Iohn: in envy they bare unto Iohn Duke of Lancaster, who named himselfe King of Castile: And that they should bee ready whensoever they were called, and that they should agree to no taxe, to be levied (from thenceforth) in the Kingdome, nor consent to any, except it were a fifteene.*

The Fame of these doings spread in to *Sussex*, *Hertford*, *Essex*, and *Cambridgeshires*, *Norfolke*, *Suffolke*, &c. And when such assembling of the common people daily tooke encrease, and that their number was now made almost infinite, so that they feared no man to resist them: they began to shew some such desperate Acts, as they had rashly considered on in their minds: And tooke in hand to behead all men of Law, as well Apprentices, as utter-Baristers, and old Justices, with all the Jurors of the country, whom they might get into their hands. They spared none whom they thought to be learned, especially, if they found any to have a Pen and Inke-horne about him: they pulled off his Hood, and all with one voyce crying, *Hale him out, and cut off his head.* The bondmen and other of *Essex*, being joyned with them of *Kent* on *Black-beath*, there came Knights to them from the King, to enquire the cause of their assembly: to whom they made answer, That for certaine causes, they were come together, to have talke with the King: And therefore willed the Knights to tell him, that he must needs come unto them, that he might understand the desire of their hearts.

The King was counselled by some, to make haste unto them: but *Simon Sudbury*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, Lord Chancellor, and *Robert Hales* of Saint *Iohns*, Treasurer, affirmed: that it was not meet for the King to goe to such a rude company, but rather some order to be taken for their suppression. Which when the Commons heard, being moved to a furious rage, they swore, that they would goe seeke the Kings Traytors,

The people misused in every bale manner,

The Kentish men arise in a tumult, for there the mischief began.

The pole groat called (by some) the groape groat.

The husband cometh home hastily from his worke.

The Collector slaine by the Tylar.

The Commons flocke together in the Tylars defence.

An oath exacted by the Rebels on all passengers.

Evill news do alwayes quickly spread themselves.

Justices, Lawyers, and Jurors beheaded.

Bondmen of Essex joyned with them of Kent.

Ex Chron. Dun.

Insolent fury is easily moved.

tors, to take off their heads. Forthwith they took their journey towards London, and came to Southwarke, where they felled all the places of that Borough, and in the Countrey about. They spoiled the Archbishops Palace at Lambeth, for despiht they bare him. The Lord Maior of London and Aldermen (fearing the Cities spoyle) decreed to shut up the Gates: But the Commons of the City, especially the poorer people, favouring the Commons of the Countrey; would not suffer the Maior to shut them out, but threatned death to them that went about it.

All the night following, to wit, *Corpus Christi* Even, the Rebels enjoyed free ingate and outgate, and encouraged the Commons of London, as also of all the Realme, to favour their cause. For, said they, their purpose was but to search out the Traytors of the Land, and so to cease. The more credit was given to speeches, because they tooke nothing from any man, but at a just price: and if they found any man with theft, they beheaded him. The morrow after, to wit, on *Corpus Christi* day, coming into the Citie, talking with the Commons of procuring liberty to them, and apprehending of Traytors (as they termed them) especially the Duke of Lancaster: they shortly got all the poorer Citizens to conspire with them. And the same day after it was waxen somewhat warm, and that they had tasted divers Wines (for the Citizens did set open their Cellers for them, to enter at their pleasure) they exhorted each other, that going to the *Savoy*, the Duke of Lancasters house (to the which there was none in the whole Realme to be compared, for beauty and stateliness) they might set it on fire; and burne it downe to the ground.

Straightway they ran thither, and setting fire on it round about, applied their travell to destroy it. And that it might appeare to the Communalty, that they did not any thing for avarice: they caused to be proclaimed, that none (upon paine of losing his head) should presume to convert to his owne use, any thing that was there; but that they should breake such Plate, and vessels of Gold and Silver (as was there in great

plenty) into small pieces, and then to throw the same into the *Thames*, and so all (whatsoever) was destroyed. But one of the Rebels (saith *Henry Kniton*) contrary to the Proclamation, tooke a goodly silver piece, and hid it in his bosome: but another that espied him, told his fellowes, who (forthwith) hurled him and the piece of Plate into the fire, saying, *we be zealous of Truth and Justice, and not theeves or robbers*. Also, two and thirty of those Rebels entred a Celler of the *Savoy*, where they dranke so much of sweet Wines, that they were not able to come out againe in time; but were shut in with wood and stones, that mured up the doore, where they were heard crying and calling seven dayes after, but none came to helpe them out, till they were all dead.

These things being done, they brake downe the place called the new Temple at the Barre, in which place, Apprentices at the Law were lodged: for anger which they had conceived against Sir Robert Hales, Master of Saint Johns Hospitall, unto which Hospitall of St. Johns the Temple belonged, where many Monuments, which the Lawyers had in their custody, were consumed with fire. After a number of them had sacked this Temple: what with wearinesse of labour, and what with Wine, being overcome, they lay downe under the wals and housing, and were slaine like Swine, one of them killing another for old grudges, and other also made quick dispatch of them.

Another troope (in the meane time) set fire on the noble house of Saint John at *Clerkenwell*, causing it to burne by the space of seven dayes together, not suffering any to quench it. On Friday, they burned the Manor of *Highburie*, the whole number of the Common people (being at that time) divided into three parts. Of the which division, one part was attending to destroy the Manor of *Highburie*, and other places belonging to the Priory of Saint John. Another company lay at the *Miles-end*, East of the City. The third kept at the Tower-hill, There to spoile the King of such victuals, as were brought toward him. The company that were assembled on the *Miles-end*, sent to command the King, that

The Palace of the Archbishop at Lambeth spoiled.

The Commons of London hartned on by the Rebels.

The poorer Citizens joyn with the Rebels, and burne the Savoy, the Duke of Lancasters house.

The Rebels would have nothing to any private mans use.

Ex Hen. Kniton.

The Rebels burne one of their fellowes. Two and thirty Rebels mured up in a Celler.

The new Temple of London burnt, in anger to Sir Robert Hales.

The Rebels murther one another.

The Priory of Saint John beyond Smithfield burnt.

The Manor of Highburie burnt.

The Rebels divided into 3. bands.

The Rebels command the King, and bee goeth to them to the Miles-end.

The Rebels entered into the Tower of London, and their impudent behaviour there.

Their bold insolence to the Kings Mother.

The Rebels fought for the Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Archbishop dreadlesse of the Rebels cruelty, and his speeches with them.

The Archbishop is fetcht out of the Tower, and dragged to the Tower hill.

that hee should come to them without delay, unarmed, or without any force: which if he refused to doe, they would pull downe the Tower, neither should he escape alive. The King taking counsell, with a few unarmed, went toward them in great feare on Horsebacke: and so the Gates of the Tower being set open, a great multitude of them entered into it.

There was (at the same time) within the Tower 600. Armed valiant persons, and expert in Armes, and sixe hundred Archers: all which did quaille in stomacke, and stood as men amazed. For the basest of the Rusticks (not many together, but every one by himselfe) durst presume to enter the Kings Chamber, and his Mothers, with their weapons, to put in feare each of the men of War, Knights and other. Many of them went into the Kings Privie-Chamber, and played the wantons, in sitting, lying and sporting them on the Kings Bed. And that which is much more sawcily, invited the Kings Mother, to kisse with them: yet durst none of those men of Warre (strange to bee said) once withstand them: they went in and out like Masters, that were but base slaves, and of most vile condition.

While these rude wretches fought for the Archbishop, running up and downe with terrible noyse and fury: at length, finding one of his servants, they charged him to bring them where his Master was, whom they named Traytor. The servant not daring to displease them, brought them to the Chappell: where, after Masse had been said, and having received the Communion, the Arch-bishop was busie in his prayers: for, not unknowing of their comming and purpose, he had passed the last night in confessing of his sinnes, and in devout prayers. When therefore he heard that they were come, with great constancy, he said to his men: *Let us now goe, surely it is best to dye, when it is no pleasure to live.* And with that, the tormentors entering, cryed, Where is the Traytor? The Archbishop answered: Behold, I am the Archbishop, whom you seeke, not a Traytor. They therefore laid hands on him, and dragging him out of the Chappell, they drew him forth of the

Tower gate, to the Tower-hill, where being compassed about with many thousands, and seeing swords about his head drawn in excessive manner, threatening death to him, he spake unto them in these words.

what is it (deare brethren) you purpose to doe? what is mine offence committed against you, for which you will kill me? You were best to take heed, that if I be killed, who am your Pastor, there come not on you the indignation of the iust Revenger, or (at the least) for such a fact, all England be not put under interdiction. Vnneath could hee pronounce these words, before they cryed out with an horrible noyse: That they neither feared the interdiction, nor allowed the Pope to be above them. The Archbishop seeing death at hand, with comfortable words (as hee was an eloquent man, and wise, beyond all the wise men of the Realme) spake fairely to them. Lastly, after forgiveness granted to the executioner, that should behead him, kneeling down, he offered his necke to him that should smite off his head. Being stricken in the necke, but not deadly, hee putting his necke, said, Aha, it is the hand of God. He had not removed his hand from the place where the paine was, but that being suddenly stricken againe, his fingers ends being cut off, and part of the Arteries, he fell downe, but yet he dyed not, till being mangled with 8. severall strokes in the necke and head, he fulfilled most worthy Martyrdome. There lay his body unburied all that Friday, and the morrow till afternoone, none daring to deliver his body to Sepulture. His head those wicked villaines tooke, and nailing thereon his Hood, they fixed it on a pole, and set it on London Bridge, in place where before stood the head of Sir John Minstarmorth.

This Archbishop, *Simon Tibald*, alias *Sudbury*, Son to *Nicholas Tibald*, Gentleman, borne in the Towne of *Sudbury* in *Suffolke*, Doctor of both Lawes, was eightene yeeres Bishop of *London*, in the which time, hee builded a goodly Colledge, in place where his Fathers house stood, and endued it with great possessions: furnishing the same with secular Clerks, and other Ministers, being valued at the suppression, at 122.

l. 16. s.

The Archbishops words to the Rebels on Tower hill.

The Archbishop of Canterbury most cruelly beheaded by the Rebels.

The inhumanity to his body after hee was dead

A further relation concerning this worthy Archbishop, and his religious additions.

The Walls of Canturbury re-edified by this Archbishop.

The Lord Prior of Saint Johns beheaded with the Archbishop.

Many beheaded both Flemmings and English to fulfill the headstrong cruelty of the commons.

The villains made a pastime of putting men to death.

The first Article.

I. 16. g. in Lands by the yeere. Hee builded the upper end of St. Gregories Church at Sudbury. Afterward, being translated to the Archbishopricke of Canturbury, in An. 1375. he re-edified the Walls of that City, from the West-gate (which he builded) to the North-gate: which had been destroyed by the Danes, before the Conquest of King William the Bastard.

Hee was slaine, as you have heard, and afterward buried in the Cathedrall Church of Canturbury. There died with him Sir Robert Hales, a most valiant Knight, Lord of Saint Johns, and Treasurer of England, and John Egge, one of the Kings Serjeants at Armes, and a Franciscane Fryer, named W. Apledore, the Kings Confessor. Richard Lyons also, a famous Lapidary and Goldsmith, late one of the Sheriffs of London, was drawn out of his house, and beheaded in Cheap. Many that day were beheaded, as well Flemmings, as Englishmen, for no cause; but only to fulfill the cruelty of the rude Commons. For it was a solemne pasture to them, if they could take any that was not sworne to them, to take from such a one his Hood, with their accustomed clamours, and forthwith to behead him. Neither did they shew any reverence to sacred places; for in the very Churches they did kill any whom they had in hatred. They fetched 13. Flemmings out of the Augustines Fryers Church in London, and 17. out of another Church, and 32. in the Vintry, and so in other places of the Citie, as also in Southwarke, all which they beheaded: except they could plainly pronounce Bread and Cheese. For if their speech founded any thing on Brot or Cawse, off went their heads, as a sure marke that they were Flemmings.

The King comming to the Miles-end, the place before recited, was greatly afraid, beholding the mad-headed Commons: who (with froward countenances) required many things, which they had put in writing, and to be confirmed by the Kings Letter Patents.

The demands made by the Rebelles to the King at Miles-end.

That all men should bee free from servitude and bondage, so as (from thence-

forth) there should be no bondmen.

That hee should pardon all men, of what estate soever, all manner actions and insurrections committed, and all manner of Treasons, Felonies, transgressions and extortions, by any of them done, and to grant them peace.

That all men (from thenceforth) might bee enfranchised to buy and sell in every County, City, Borough, Towne, Faire, Market and other place within the Realme of England.

That no Acre of Land, holden in bondage or service, should bee holden but for foure pence: And if it had been holden for lesse in former time, it should not hereafter bee imbaunfed.

These, and many other things they required: And told him moreover, that hee had beene evilly governed till that day: but from that time forward hee must be governed otherwise.

The King perceiving that he could not escape, except hee granted to their request, yeelded to the same: and so, craving Truce departed from them, and the Essex men returned homeward. On the morrow, being Saturday, and the 15. of June, the King (after dinner) went from the Wardrobe in the Royall in London, to westminster, to visite the Shrine of Saint Edward the King, and to see if they had done any mischief there. Then went he to the Chappell, called our Lady in the Piem, where hee made his prayers: and returning by the Suburbs of West Smithfield, he found all that place full of people, to wit, the Kentish men. Wherefore he sent to shew them, that their fellowes the Essex men were gone home, and that hee would grant to them the like forme of Peace, if it liked them to accept thereof.

Their chiefe Captaine, named John, or, as other affirme, Walter Hilliard, alias Tylar, being a crafty fellow, and of an excellent wit, but wanting grace, answered, That he desired peace, but with conditions to his liking, meaning, to feed the King with faire words, untill next day, that hee might in the night time have compassed his purpose. For they thought (the same night) to have

F 2

spoiled

The second Article.

The third Article.

The fourth Article.

Reprehension of the Kings government.

A hard extremity for a king.

The Essex men returned home.

The King goeth to westminster.

The King sendeth to the Kentish men.

Walter Hilliard, alias Tylar their chiefe Captaine.

The wicked and bloody intent of the Rebels in the night time.

The King sendeth Sir John Newton to Wat Tylar about his owne demands.

One of Wat Tylars arrogant demands made to the King.

A bold brag of a Rebell.

John Tickle the Doublet maker his comming to Wat Tylar, and what answer he made him.

Wat Tylar his comming to the King, and his audacious words to him,

spoiled the Citie, the King being first slaine, and the great Lords that were about him: then to have burnt the City, by setting fire in foure parts thereof. But God that resisteth the proud, did suddenly disappoint him. For whereas the forme of peace was written in three several Charters, and thrice sent to him: none of them could please him. Wherefore at length, the King sent to him one of his Knights, named Sir John Newton, not so much to command, as to intreat him (for his pride was well enough knowne) to come and talke with him, about his owne demands, to have them put into his Charter: of which demands I will set downe one, that it may plainly appeare, how contrary to reason all the rest were.

First, he would have a Commission to behead all Lawyers, Escheators, and others whatsoever, that were learned in the Law, or communicated with the Law, by reason of their office. For hee had conceived in his mind, that this being brought to passe, all things afterward should bee ordered, according to the fancy of the Common people. And indeed it was said, that he had (but the day before) made his vaunt, putting his hand to his own lips: that before foure daies came to an end, all the Lawes of England shuld proceed from his mouth. When Sir John Newton was in hand with him for dispatch, he answered with indignation: If thou art so hasty, thou maist get thee to thy Master, for I will come when it pleaseth mee. Notwithstanding, he followed on horsebacke a slow pace: and by the way, there came to him a Doublet maker, who had brought to the Commons threescore Doublets, which they bought and wore, and hee demanded thirty Markes for them, but could have no payment. Wat Tylar answered him, saying, Friend, appease thy selfe, thou shalt be well payed before this day be ended: keep thee neere to me, I will be thy Creditor.

Setting spurs to his horse, he departed from his company, and came so neere to the King, that his horse had touched the crooper of the Kings horse, and the first words he spake, were these: Sir King, seest thou all yonder people? Yea truly, quoth the King, wherefore

saist thou so? Because (said he) they be all at my commandement, and have sworne to mee their faith and truth, to doe all that I will have them. In good time, replied the King, I beleeeve it well. Then said Wat Tylar, belcevest thou, King that these people, and as many moe as be in London, at my command, will depart from thee thus, without having thy Letters? No, said the King, yee shall have them, they bee ordained for you, and shall bee delivered to every one of them.

At these words, Wat Tylar seeing the Knight Sir John Newton neere to him on horsebacke, bearing the Kings sword, was offended, and said, It had become him better to be on foot in his presence. The Knight (not having forgot his old accustomed manhood) answered, That it was no harme, seeing himselfe was also on horsebacke. Which words so offended Wat, that he drew his Dagger, and offered to strike the Knight, calling him Traitor. The Knight answered, that he lied, and drew his Dagger likewise. Wat Tylar, not suffering such an indignity to be done him, and before his rustick companions, made as if he would have run upon the Knight. The King therefore, seeing the Knight in danger, to aswage the rigor of Wat for the time, commanded the Knight to alight on foot, and to deliver his Dagger to Wat Tylar. But when his proud mind could not bee so pacified, but hee would also have his Sword: the Knight answered, It was the kings sword, and (quoth he) thou art not worthy to have it, nor durst thou aske it of me, if here were no more but thou and I. By my faith, said Wat Tylar, I shall never eat, untill I have thy head, and would have run in upon the Knight.

At that very instant came to the King William Wabworth, Lord Maior of London, a bold, couragious and brave minded man, with many Knights and Squires to assist the King, and hee said, My Liege, it were a great shame, and such as never had before been heard of, if in that presence, they should permit a Noble knight to be shamefully murdered, and before the face of their Sovereigne: wherefore hee ought to bee rescued, and Tylar the Rebell to be arrested.

A lamentable case when a King should bee in such distresse.

Wat Tylars words to Sir John Newton who did beare the Kings sword.

The Knight commanded to alight on foot before the Rebell.

The comming of William Wabworth L. Maior of London to the king and his worthy words to him.

arrested. Which words being heard, the king, although he were but of tender yeers, taking boldnesse and courage to him, commanded the Maior of London to lay hand upon him. The Maior, being a man of an incomparable spirit and boldnes, without any further delay or doubting, straight arrested him with his Mace upon the head, and in such fort, that he fell downe at the feet of his horse. By and by, they which attended on the king, environed him round about, whereby he was not scene of his companion. And an Esquire of the Kings, called *John Cavendish*, alighted from his horse, and thrust his Sword into *Wat Tylers* belly: albeit more opinions do hold, that the Maior did it with his Dagger, and many beside did thrust him in, in many places of his body, and then drew him from among the people, into the Hospitall of Saint *Bartholomew*. Which when the Commons perceived, they cryed out, that their Captaine was traiterously slaine, heartning one another to fight, and to revenge his death, bending their Bowes. But the King rode to them, saying, What a worke is this, my men? What meane you to doe? Will you shoot at your king? Be not quarrellous, or sorry for the death of a Traytor and Ribald: I am your king, I will be your Captaine and Leader: follow me into the Field, there to have whatsoever you will require.

This the king did, lest the Commons, being bitterly bent in minde, should set fire on the houses in *Smithfield*, where their Captain was slaine. They therefore followed him into the open Field, and the Souldiers that were with him, not knowing as yet, whether they would kill the king, or be in rest, and depart home with the kings Charter. In the meane while, worthy *Walworth*, the (for ever) famous Maior of London, to second his first peece of service, that fell out to so good purpose, onely with one servant, riding speedily into the Citie, began to cry, You good Citizens, come to helpe your king, that is in doubt to be murdered, and succour me your Maior, that am in the like danger: Or if you will not succour me, yet leave not the king destitute. When the Citizens heard this, in whose hearts the love of the

king was ingrafted, suddenly, and very seemely prepared, (to the number of a thousand) they tarried in the streets, for some one of the knights to lead them (with the Lord Maior) to the king. And by good fortune, Sir *Robert Knowles*, a Freeman of the Citie, came in the very instant, whom they all required to bee their Leader. Hee gladly undertooke part of them; and *Perducas Dalbert*, the Lord Maior, and some other knights, led on the rest to the kings presence. The king, and all that were with him, rejoicing not a little at the unhoped for coming of these brave armed Citizens, suddenly compassed the whole multitude of the Commons.

There might a man have scene a wonderfull change of Gods right hand, how the Commons did now throw downe their weapons, and fall to the ground, beseeching pardon; who lately before did glory that they had the kings life in their power; and now were glad to hide themselves in caves, ditches, cornfields, &c. The knights therefore, desirous to be revenged, besought the king to permit them to take off the heads of an hundred or two of them. But the king would not condescend to their request, but commanded the Charter which they had demanded, written and sealed, to be delivered to them for the time, to avoid any more mischief: Asking well, that *Essex* was not yet pacified, nor *Kent* stayed, the Commons and Rusticks of which Countries were ready to rise again, if he did not satisfie them the sooner. The Commons having got the Charter, departed homeward, and the rude people being dispersed and gone, the king called for his valiant Maior of London, *Walworth*, whom (with great honour) he knighted there in the field, and as he had very worthily deserved. The like he did to *Nicholas Brember*, *John Philpot*, *Robert Lawnd*, *John Standish*, *Nicholas Twiford*, and *Adam Frances*, Aldermen. Afterward, the king, with his lords and his company, orderly entred into the Citie of London with great joy, and went to his royal Mother, who was lodged in the *Tower Royall*, called then the *Queenes Wardrobe*, and there shee had remained two dayes and two nights, very much abashed and amazed.

A Noble and loyall forwardnesse in true-hearted Citizens, for the succor of their king, being in great distresse,

A wonderfull alteration among the Rebels

Great wisdom and discretion in the king being so young.

Mr Walworth, L. Maior of London knighted in the field and other Aldermen with him.

William Walworth Lord Maior of London arrested *Wat Tyler* and felled him to the ground.

Wat Tyler the Rebel slaine in *Smithfield*.

The kings kinde words to the rude multitude

They followed the King into the field.

Another worthy action performed by the Lord Maior.

The comfortable words of the King to his mother.

The Arms of London augmented by addition of a Dagger.

Concerning vulgar mistake the Captaines name of the Rebels

The name of the chiefe Captaines and ring-leaders in the rebellion.

The rebellion had extended it selfe in to many places.

But when shee saw the king her sonne, she was highly comforted, and said, Ah faire Sonne, what great sorrow have I suffered for you this day! The king answered, and said: Certainly, Madame, I know it well: but now rejoyce, and thanke God, for I have this day recovered mine Heritage, and the Realme of England, which I had neere-hand lost. The Archbishops head was taken off the Bridge, and *Wat Tylars* head set up in the place.

Here we are further to consider, that for an eternall remembrance of this happy day, and the Cities honour withall, the king granted, that there should be a Dagger added to the Armes of the Citie, in the right quarter of the shield, for an augmentation of the same Armes, and a memory of the Lord Maior or his valiant act, as doth appeare unto this day. For till that time, the Citie bare onely the Crosse without the Dagger.

And whereas it hath been farre spread abroad by vulgar opinion, that the Rebell smitten downe so manfully by Sir *William Wallworth*, the then worthy Lord Maior of London, was named *Iack Straw*, and not *Wat Tylar*: I thought good to reconcile this rash conceived doubt, by such testimony as I finde in ancient and good Records. The principall Leaders and Captaines of the Commons, were *Wat Tylar*, as the first man that tooke himselfe to be offended. The second, was *John* or *Iack Straw*: the third, was *John Kirkby*: the fourth, *Allen Thredder*: the fifth, *Thomas Scot*: the sixth, *Ralfe Kuge*. These and many other were Leaders of the *Kenish* and *Essex* men. At *Mildenhall* and *Burie* in *Suffolke*, was *Robert westbrome*, that made himselfe a king; and was most famous, next to *John Wrawe*, who being a Priest, could not set Crowne upon Crowne: but left the name of king and Crowne to the same *Robert*. At *Normich*, *John Lister* a Dyer, exercised the name and power of a king, till he was taken and hanged for his paines. Thus dangerously had this Rebellion disperfed it selfe abroad. But the happy and prosperous successe at London, with other good care for them further off, gave a gracious issue to all in the end. After the death of *Wat Tylar*,

and *Iack Straw* being taken, with divers other, as chiefe actors in this monstrous disorder: the fore-named Lord Mayor fate in judgement upon the offenders, and pronounced the sentence of death upon them. At which time, the Lord Maior spake openly to him thus: *John* (quoth he) behold, thy death is at hand without all doubt, and there is no way through which thou mayst hope to escape: wherefore, for thy soules health, without making any lye, tell us what you purposed to have done among you, and to what end you did assemble the Commons. When hee had stayed a while, as doubtfull what to say, the Maior began thus againe to him: Surely thou knowest, *John*, that the thing which I demand of thee, if thou doe it truly, it will redound to thy soules health, &c. He therefore, animated by the Lord Maiors good words, began as followeth:

The Confession of *Iack Straw*, to the Lord Maior of London, before his death.

NOW it booteth not to lye, neither is it lawfull to utter any untruth: especially, understanding that my Soule is to suffer more straiter torments if I should so doe. And because I hope for two commodities by speaking the truth: first, that what I shall speake, may profit the Common-wealth: and secondly, after my death, I trust by your suffrages to be succoured, according to your promises, which is to pray for me: I will speake faithfully, and without any deceit.

At the same time as wee were assembled upon Black-heath, and had sent to the King to come unto us: our purpose was, to have slaine all such Knights, Squires and Gentlemen, as should have given their attendance thither upon him: And as for the King, we would have kept him among us, to the end that the people might more boldly have repaired to us: sith they would have thought, that whatsoever we did, the same had beene done by his authority. Finally, when we had gotten power enough, that we needed not to feare any force which might be made against us, we would have slaine all such Noblemen as might either have given counsell, or made any resistance against us: especially, we would have slaine the Knights

The Lord Maior fate in judgement on the Rebels, and his words that he used to *Iack Straw*.

What they intended to doe at Black heath.

Their intent for keeping the King.

of

The killing
of all No-
blemen.
Killing
the King
& all that
had any
possession-
ons.

Lawes de-
vised by
themselves.

Creation
of kings a-
mong the.

Their ma-
lice to the
Archbi-
shop.

Their in-
tent to
burne Lon-
don.

Richard the
2. prisoner
in the
Tower.

Porter of
the Tower
beheaded.

A counter-
feit Phy-
sician his
head set
on the
Tower of
London.

of the Rhodes or Saint Johns, and lastly, we would have killed the King himselfe, and all men of possessions: with Bishops, Monks, Canons, and Parsons of Churches. Only Friars Mendicants we would have spared, that might have sufficed for Mini-
stration of the Sacraments.

When we had made a riddance of all these, we would have devised Lawes, according to which Lawes the Subjects of the Realme should have lived. For we would have created Kings, at Wat Tyler in Kent, and other in other Countries. But because this our purpose was disappointed by the Archbishop of Canturbury, that would not permit the King to come to us: we sought by all meanes to dispatch him out of the way, as at length we did. Moreover, the same evening that Wat Tyler was kild, we were determined (having the greatest part of the Commons of the City bent to joyne with us) to have set fire in foure corners of the Citie, and so to have divided among our selves, the spoile of the chiefest riches that might have been found at our own pleasure. And this (said he) is our purpose, as God may helpe me now at my last end.

After this confession made hee was beheaded, and his head set on London bridge by Wat Tylers, and many other.

In the yeere 1387. King Richard held his feast of Christmas in the Tower. And in the yeere 1399. the same King was sent prisoner to the Tower.

In the yeere 1414. Sir John Oldecastle brake out of the Tower. And the same yeere a Parliament being holden at Leicester, a Porter of the Tower was drawn, hanged and headed, whose head was sent up, and set over the Tower Gate, for consenting to one Watlooke, that brake out of the Tower.

In the yeere 1419. Fryer Randolph was sent to the Tower, and was there flaine by the Parson of Saint Peters in the Tower.

In the yeere 1426. there came to London a lewd fellow, feining himselfe to be sent from the Emperour, to the yong king Henry the sixt, calling himselfe the Baron of Blackmoore, and that he should be the principall Physician in this Kingdome: but his subtilty being knowne, he was apprehended, condemned, drawne, hanged, headed and quartered, his head set on the Tower of Lon-

don, and his quarters on toure Gates of the Citie.

In the yeere 1458. in Whitson-week, the Duke of Somerset, with Anthony Rivers, and other foure, kept Iusts before the Queen in the Tower of London against three Esquires of the Queenes, and others.

In the yeere 1465. King Henry the sixt was brought prisoner to the Tower, where he remained long.

In the yeere 1470. the Tower was yeilded to Sir Richard Lee Maior of London and his Brethren the Aldermen, who forthwith entred the same, delivering King Henry of his imprisonment, and lodged him in the Kings lodging there, but the next yeere he was againe sent thither prisoner, and there murdered.

In the yeere 1478. George Duke of Clarence, was drowned in a Butte of Malmesey in the Tower: and within 5. yeeres after King Edward the fift, with his Brother, were said to be murdered there.

In the yeere 1485. John Earle of Oxford was made Constable of the Tower, and had custody of the Lyons granted him.

In the yeere 1501. in the moneth of May, was royall Turney of Lords and Knights in the Tower of London before the king.

In the yeere 1502. Queen Elizabeth, wife to Henry the 7. died of Childbirth in the Tower.

In the yeere 1512. the Chappell in the high white Tower was burned. In the yeere 1546. Queene Anne Bullein was beheaded in the Tower. 1541. Lady Katherine Howard, wife to king Henry the eighth, was also beheaded there.

In the yeere 1546. the 27. of April, being Tuesday in Easter weeke William Foxley, Potmaker for the Mint of the Tower of London, fell asleepe, and so continued sleeping, and could not bee wakened with pricking, cramping, or otherwise burning whatsoever, till the first day of the tearme, which was full 14. daies, and 15. nights, or more, for that Easter tearme beginneth not afore 17. dayes after Easter. The cause of his thus sleeping could not bee knowne, though the same were diligently sear-

Iusting in
the tower.

Henry the
6. murder-
ed in the
Tower.

Duke of
Clarence
drowned
in the
Tower.
Edward the
5. murder-
ed in the
Tower.
Patent 1.
of Henry
the 7. Iusts
and turn-
neying in
the Tower.

William
Foxley
slept in
the Tower
14. dayes
and more
without
waking.

ched after by the Kings Physicians, and other learned men: yea, the king himselfe examined the said *Wil. Foxley*, who was in all points found at his wakening, robe as if he had slept but one night, and he lived more than forty yeeres after in the said Tower, to wit, untill the yeere of Christ, 1587. and then deceased on Wednesday in *Easter* weeke.

Thus much for these accidents: and now to conclude thereof in summary. This Tower is a Cittadell, to defend or command the Citie: a Royall place for assemblies and treaties: a Prison of Estate, for the most dangerous offenders: The onely place of coynage for all *England* at this time: the Armorie for warlike provision: the Treasurie of the Ornaments and Jewels of the Crowne, and generall conserver of the most Records of the kings Courts of Iustice at *Westminster*.

Tower on London Bridge.

THe next Tower on the River of *Thames*, was on *London Bridge*, at the north end of the Draw-bridge. This Tower was new begun to be builded 1426. *John Reynwell*, Maior of *London*, laid one of the first corner-stones in the foundation of this worke; the other three were laid by the Sherifpes and Bridge-masters: upon every of these foure stones was ingraven in faire Romane letters, the name of *Ihesus*. And these stones I have scene laid in the Bridge Storehouse, since they were taken up, when that Tower was of late newly made of timber.

This Gate and tower was at the first strongly builded up of stone, and so continued untill the yeere 1577. in the moneth of *April*, when the same stone arched gate and tower, being decayed, was begun to be taken downe, and then were the heads of the traytors removed thence, and set on the tower over the gate at the Bridge foot, towards *Southwarke*. This said tower beeing taken downe, a new foundation was drawne, and Sir *John Langley*, Lord Maior, laid the first stone, in the presence of the Sherifpes and Bridge masters.

On the 28 of *August*, and in the moneth of *September*, the yeere 1579. the same tower was finished, a beautifull

and chargeable peece of worke, all above the Bridge being of timber.

Tower on the South of London Bridge.

ANother tower there is on *London Bridge*, to wit, over the gate at the South end of the same Bridge, toward *Southwarke*. This gate, with the tower thereupon, and two Arches of the Bridge fell downe, and no man perished by the fall thereof, in the yeere 1436. Towards the new building whereof, divers charitable Citizens gave large summes of monies: which Gate being then againe new builded, was, with thirteene houses more on the Bridge, in the yeere 1471. burned by the Mariners and Saylers of *Kent*, *Barstard Fawconbridge* being their Capitaine.

Baynards Castle.

IN the west part of this Citie (saith *FitzStephen*) are two most strong Castles, &c. Also *Gervase Tilbury*, in the Reigne of *Henry* the second, writing of these Castles, hath to this effect: Two Castles (saith he) are built with wals and rampires, whereof one is in right of possession *Baynards*: the other, the Barons of *Mountfichet*. The first of these Castles, banking on the River *Thames*, was called *Baynards Castle*, of *Baynard*, a Nobleman that came in with the Conquerour, and then builded it, and deceased in the reigne of *William Rufus*: after whose decease *Geffrey Baynard* succeeded, and then *William Baynard*, in the yeere 1111 who by forfeiture for Felonie, lost his Baronry of little *Dunmow*, and king *Henry* gave it wholly to *Robert*, the sonne of *Richard*, the sonne of *Gilbert of Clare*, and to his heires, together with the honour of *Baynards Castle*. This *Robert* married *Maude de Sent Licio*, Lady of *Bradham*, and deceased 1134. was buried at *Saint Needes* by *Gilbert of Clare* his Father: *Walter* his sonne succeeded him, he tooke to wife *Matilde de Bochem*, and after her decease, *Matilde* the daughter and coheyre of *Richard de Lucy*, on whom hee begate *Robert*, and other: hee deceased in the yeere 1198. and was buried at *Dunmow*: after whom succeeded *Robert Fitzwater*, a valiant knight.

About

Use of the
Tower to
defend the
Citie.

Tower at
the north
end of the
Draw-
bridge.

Tower at
the south
end of the
bridge.

W. Dun-
thorne,
The south
gate on
London
bridge bur-
ned.

Baynards
Castle,
FitzStephen,
Gervase Til-
bury.

Lib. Dun-
mow.

About the yeere 1213. there arose a great discord betwixt king *John* and his Barons, because of *Matilda*, surnamed the faire, daughter to the said *Robert Fitzwater*, whom the king unlawfully loved, but could not obtain her, nor her Father would consent thereunto: whereupon, and for other like causes, ensued warre through the whole Realme. The Barons were received into *Lond.* where they greatly endamaged the King. but in the end, the king did not onely (therefore) banish the said *Fitzwater* amongst other, out of the Realme, but also caused his Castell, called *Baynard*, and other his houses to bee spoiled. Which then being done, a Messenger being sent unto *Matilda* the faire, about the kings suit, whereunto shee would not consent, she was poysoned: *Robert Fitzwater*, and other being then passed into *France* and some into *Scotland*, &c.

It hapned in the yeere 1214. king *John* being then in *France* with a great Army, that a truce was taken betwixt the two kings of *England* and *France*, for the tearme of five yeeres, and a River, or arme of the Sea being then betwixt either host. There was a Knight in the *English* host, that cryed to them of the other side, willing some one of their Knights, to come and just a course or twaine with him: whereupon, without stay, *Robert Fitzwater*, being on the *French* part, made himselfe ready, ferried over, and got on horsebacke, without any man to helpe him, and shewed himselfe ready to the face of his challenger, whom at the first course, hee strooke so hard with his great Speare, that horse and man fell to the ground: and when his Speare was broken, hee went back againe to the king of *France*. Which when the king had seene, by Gods tooth, quoth hee (after his usuall oath) he were a king indeed, that had such a Knight. The friends of *Robert* hearing these words, kneeled downe and said: O king, he is your knight; it is *Robert Fitzwater*, and thereupon the next day hee was sent for, and restored to the kings favour: By which meanes, peace was concluded, and he received his livings, and had licence to repaire to his Castell of *Baynard*, and other Castles.

The yeere 1216. the first of *Henry* the third, the Castell of *Hartford*, being delivered to *Lewes* the *French*, and the Barons of *England*, *Robert Fitzwater* requiring to have the same, because the keeping thereof did by ancient right and title pertaine to him, was answered by *Lewes*; That *English* men were not worthy to have such holds in keeping, because they did betray their own Lord, &c. This *Robert* deceased in the yeere 1234. and was buried at *Dunmow*, and *Walter* his sonne succeeded him, 1258. and his Barony of *Baynard*, was in the ward of King *Henry* in the nonage of *Robert Fitzwater*. This *Robert* tooke to his second wife, *Alianor*, daughter and heire to the Earle of *Ferrars*, in the yeere 1289. and in the yeere 1303. on the 12. of *March*. Before *John Elndon*, Maior of *London*, he acknowledged his service to the same Citie, and sware upon the Evangelists, that he would be true to the liberties thereof, and maintaine the same to his power, and the counsell of the same to keepe, &c.

The rights that belonged to *Robert Fitzwater*, Chastilian and Banner-bearer of *London*, Lord of *Wodeham* were these.

THE said *Robert* and his heires, ought to be, and are chiefe Bannerers of *London*, in fee for the Chastilary, which he and his ancestors had by *Castell Baynard*, in the said Citie. In time of warre, the said *Robert* and his heyres ought to serve the City in manner as followeth: that is;

The said *Robert* ought to come, hee being the twentieth man of Armes on horsebacke, covered with cloth, or Armour, unto the great West doore of *St. Paul*, with his Banner displaied before him, of his Armes. And when hee is come to the said doore, mounted and apparelled, as before is said, the Maior with his Aldermen and Sheriffs, armed in their Armes, shall come out of the said Church of *Saint Paul* unto the said doore, with a Banner in his hand all on foot, which Banner shall be Gules, the Image of *Saint Paul* gold: the face, hands, feet, and sword of silver: and as soone as the said *Robert* shall see the Maior, Aldermen, and Sheriffs come

The keeping of *Hartford* Castell belonged to *Robert Fitzwater*.

Robert Fitzwater, Chastilian and Banner bearer of *London*.

Banner of *S. Paul*.

Robert Fitzwater banished. *Baynards* Castell destroyed. *Virginity* defended with the losse of worldly goods and life of the body, for life of the soule.

King *Johns* oath.

Robert Fitzwater restored to the Kings favour.

Baynards Castell againe builded.

on

on foot out of the Church, armed with such a Banner, he shall alight from his horse, and salute the Maior, and say to him; *Sir Maior, I am come to doe my service, which I owe to the Citie.*

And the Maior and Aldermen shall answer:

We give to you, as to our Banneret of fee in this Citie, the Banner of this Citie to beare and governe, to the honour and profit of this Citie, to your power.

And the said Robert and his heires shall receive the Banner in his hands, and shall goe on foot out of the gate, with the Banner in his hands; and the Maior, Aldermen, and Shiriffes shall follow to the doore, and shall bring an horse to the said Robert, worth twenty pound, which horse shall bee saddled with a saddle of the Armes of the said Robert, and shall be covered with findals of the said Armes.

Also they shall present to him twenty pounds sterling money, and deliver it to the Chamberlaine of the said Robert, for his expences that day. Then the said Robert shall mount upon the horse which the Maior presented to him, with the Banner in his hand, and as soone as he is up, hee shall say to the Mayor, that he cause a Marshall to be chosen for the host, one of the Citie; which Marshall being chosen, the said Robert shall command the Maior and Burgeses of the Citie, to warne the Commons to assemble together, and they shall all goe under the Banner of S. Paul, and the said Robert shall beare it himselfe unto Ealdgate, and there the said Robert and Maior shall deliver the said Banner of Saint Paul from thence, to whom they shal assent or think good. And if they must make any issue forth of the Citie; then the said Robert ought to choose two forth of every Ward, the most sage personages, to foresee to the safe keeping of the Citie, after they be gone forth. And this counsell shall bee taken in the Priorie of the Trinity neere unto Ealdgate. And againe, before every Towne or Castle, which the host of London shall besiege, if the siege continue a whole yeere, the said Robert shall have for every siege, of the Communalty of London, one hundred shillings for his travell, and no more.

These be the rights that the said Robert hath in the time of warre. Rights belonging to Robert Fitzwater and to his heires in the Citie of London in the time of peace, are these; that is to say, The said Robert hath a Soke or Ward in the Citie; that is, a wall of the Canonrie of Saint Paul, as a man goeth down the street before the Brewhouse of Saint Paul, unto the Thames, and so to the side of the Mill, which is in the water that commeth downe from the Fleet-bridge, and goeth so by London wals, betwixt the Friers preachers and Ludgate, and so returneth backe by the houle of the said Fryers, unto the said wall of the said Canonrie of Saint Paul, that is, all the Parish of Saint Andrew, which is in the gift of his Ancestors, by the said Signiority: and so the said Robert hath appendant unto the said Soke, all these things under-written: That he ought to have a Sokeman, and to place what Sokeman he will, so he be of the Sokemanrie, or the same Ward; and if any of the Sokemanry be impleaded in the Guildhall, of any thing that toucheth not the body of the Maior that for the time is, or that toucheth the body of no Sheriffe, it is not lawfull for the Sokeman of the Sokemanrie of the said Robert Fitzwater, to demand a Court of the said Robert; and the Maior and his Citizens of London ought to grant him to have a Court, and in his Court hee ought to bring his judgements, at it is assented and agreed upon in the Guildhall, that shall be given them.

If any therefore be taken in his Soke, manry, he ought to have his Stocks and imprisonment in his Soke; and he shall be brought from thence to the Guildhall, before the Maior, and there they shall provide him his judgement that ought to be given of him: but his judgement shall not be published till he come into the Court of the said Robert, and in his liberty.

And the judgement shall bee such, that if he have deserved death by treason, he to be tyed to a post in the Thames at a good Wharfe, where Boats are fastned, two ebbings and two flowings of the water.

And if he be condemned for a common thiefe, he ought to bee led to the Elmes,

Rights belonging to Robert Fitzwater in the time of peace.

A Court to bee granted Robert Fitzwater for his Sokeman,

Judgement for diversity of offences.

Elmes, and there suffer his judgement as other Theeves. And so the said *Robert* and his heires hath honour, that he holdeth a great Franches within the Citie, that the Maior of the Citie and Citizens are bound to doe him of right; that is to say, that when the Maior will hold a great Councell, he ought to call the said *Robert* and his heires, to be with him in councell of the Citie; and the said *Robert* ought to be sworne, to be of counsell with the Citie, against all people, saving the King and his heires. And when the said *Robert* commeth to the *Hustings* in the *Guild-hall* of the Citie, the Maior or his Lieutenant ought to rise against him, and set him downe neere unto him, and so long as hee is in the *Guild-hall*, all the judgements ought to be given by his mouth, according to the Record of the Recorders of the said *Guild-hall*. And so many waifes as come so long as he is there, he ought to give them to the Bayliffes of the Towne, or to whom he will, by the counsaile of the Maior of the Citie.

These be the Franchises that belonged to *Robert Fitzwater* in *London*, in time of peace, which, for the antiquity thereof, I have noted out of an old Record.

This *Robert* deceased in the yeere 1305 leaving issue, *Walter Fitzrobert*, who had issue, *Robert Fitzwalter*, unto whom, in the yeere 1320. the Citizens of *London* acknowledged the right, which they ought to him and his heires for the Castle *Baynard*. He deceased 1325. unto whom succeeded *Robert Fitzrobert, Fitzwalter, &c.* More of the Lord *Fitzwalter* may ye read in my *Annales*, in the 51 of *Edward the third*. But how this honour of *Baynards Castle*, with the appurtenances, fell from the possession of the *Fitzwaters*, I have not read: only I find, that in the yeere 1428. the seventh of *Henry the sixth*, a great fire was at *Baynards Castle*, and that *Humfrey Duke of Gloucester* builded it new. By his death and attaindor, in the yeere 1446. it came to the hands of *Henry the sixth*, and from him to *Richard Duke of Yorke*, of whom wee read, that in the yeere 1457. he lodged there as in his owne house.

In the yeere 1460. the 28 of February,

the Earles of *March* and of *Warwicke*, with a great power of men, (but few of name) entred the City of *London*, where they were of the Citizens joyfully received; and upon the third of *March*, being Sunday, the said Earle caused his people to be mustred in *S. Johns field*: where, unto that host was shewed and proclaimed, certaine Articles & points, wherein King *Henry*, as they said, had offended, and thereupon it was demanded of the said people, whether the said *Henry* was worthy to raigne as King any longer, or not: wherunto the people cryed, nay. Then it was asked of them, whether they would have the E. of *March* for their King: and they cryed, yea, yea. Whereupon certaine Captaines were appointed to beare report thereof to the said Earle of *March*, then being lodged at his Castle of *Baynard*. Whereof when the Earle was by them advertised, he thanked God, and them for their election: notwithstanding, he shewed some countenance of insufficiency in him, to occupie so great a charge, till by exhortation of the Archbishop of *Canturbury*, the Bishop of *Excest*, and certain Noblemen, he granted to their petition: and on the next morrow at *Pauls*, he went on Procession, offered, and had *Te Deum* sung. Then was he with great Royalty conveyed to *Westminster*, and there in the great Hall, set in the Kings Seat, with Saint *Edwards* Scepter in his hand.

In the seventh yeere of King *Edwards* reigne, many men were arrested of treason, surmised against them, where-through many of them were put to death, and other escaped for great sums of money. Amongst whom were, Sir *Thomas Cooke*, Sir *Iohn Plummer*, Knights, *Humfrey Heyward*, and other Aldermen of *London* arrested, and charged with treason: whereof they were acquitted, but they lost their goods to the King, to the value of 40000. Marks, or more, as some have written. And for example, Sir *Thomas Cooke*, lately before L. Maior of *London*, was by one, named *Hawkins*, appeached of Treason, for which he was committed to the Tower, his place in *London* seized on by the Lord *Rivers*; and his Lady and servants cleerely put out thereof, the cause being thus:

Edward the 4. elected in *S. Johns field*.

Edward the 4. took on him the Crowne in *Baynards Castle*.

Ex lib. Wyck. Treason surmised against many men

Divers Aldermen unjustly charged with treason.

Baynards Castle perished by fire. *Humfrey Duke of Gloucester*, new builded it. *Richard Duke of Yorke*, owner of *Baynards Castle*.

The

The reason of Sir Thomas Cooke his troubles.

The Brake or Racke in the Tower, usually called the Duke of Excesters Daughter

An Oyer de terminer for the tryall of Sir Thomas Cooke.

Sir Thomas Cooke acquitted by the Jury.

When men are in distresse much spoil is made of them.

The forenamed *Hawkins* came (upon a time) to the said Sir *Thomas Cooke*, requesting him to lend him a thousand Markes upon good surety; wherunto he answered, that he would first know for whom it should be: At length understanding that it should bee for the use of *Queen Margaret*, hee answered; he had no currant wares, whereof any shift might bee made, without too much losse, and therefore required *Hawkins* to move him no further, for he intended not to deale therewithall. Yet the said *Hawkins* requested but one hundred pounds at length, and went away without it, or the value of one penny, and never after came again to move him, which rested so for two or 3. yeere after, till the said *Hawkins* was committed to the Tower; and brought at length to the Brake or Racke, commonly called, the Duke of *Excesters* daughter, because hee was the deviser of that torture. By meanes of which paine, he revealed many things: and among the rest, the motion, which hee had made to Sir *Thomas Cooke*, was one. In regard whereof, the said Sir *Thomas* was troubled, as you have heard, and a Jury, by the meanes of Sir *John Fogge*, endightened him of treason. After which, an Oyer determiner was held in the Guildhall, where sate the Lord Maior, the Duke of *Clarence*, the Earle of *Warwicke*, the Lord *Rivers*, Sir *John Fogge*, with other of the kings Councell.

To this place was the said Sir *Thomas* brought, and there arraigned upon life and death: where he was acquitted of the said endightment, and sent to the Counter in *Breadstreet*, and from thence to the Kings Bench. Being thus acquitted, his Wife got possession againe of his house, the which she found in a very evill plight: for the servants of Sir *John Fogge*, and of the Lord *Rivers*, had made havocke of what they listed. Also, at his place at *Giddy Hall* in *Essex*, another fort had destroyed the Deere in his Parke, his Conies and Fish, and spared not Brasse, Pewter, Bedding, and all that they could carry away; for which, neuer a penny might be gotten backe againe in recompence, nor Sir *Thomas Cooke* bee delivered, untill he had paid 8000. pounds to the King, and 800.

pounds to the Queene. And because that Sir *John Markham* knight, then chiefe Iustice of the *Pleas*, determined somewhat against the kings pleasure (that the offence done by Sir *Thomas Cooke* was no treason, but misprision, the which was no desert of death, but to be fined at the kings pleasure:) the Lord *Rivers*, and the Dutches of *Bedford* his wife, procured, that he lost his Office afterward.

Edward the fourth being dead, leaving his eldest sonne *Edward*, and his second sonne *Richard*, both infants; *Richard* Duke of *Glocester*, being elected by the Nobles and Commons in the Guildhall of *London*, tooke on him the title of the Realme and kingdome, as imposed upon him in this *Baynards Castle*, as yee may read penned by Sir *Thomas Moore*, and set downe in my Annals.

Henry the seventh, about the yeere 1501. the 16. of his reigne, repaired or rather new builded this house, not imbattelled, or so strongly fortified Castle-like; but farre more beautifull and commodious for the entertainment of any Prince or great Estate: hee also kept a Royall Turney, and Iusts in the Tower of *London*, for his Lords, knights and other. In the seventeenth of his reigne, he with his Queene were lodged there, and came from thence to *Pauls Church*, where they made their offering, dined in the Bishops Palace, and so returned.

The 18. of his reigne he was lodged there, and the Ambassadors from the King of the *Romanes*, were thither brought to his presence; and from thence the king came to *Pauls*, and was there sworn to the King of the *Romanes*, as the said King had sworn to him.

The twenty of the said King, he with his Knights of the Order, all in their habits of the Garter, rode from the Tower of *London* through the City, unto the Cathedrall Church of *St. Pauls*, and there heard Evensong, and from thence they rode to *Baynards Castle*, where the king lodged, and on the next morrow, in the same habit they rode from thence againe to the said Church of *St. Pauls*, went on Proceffion, heard the divine Service, offered and returned. The same yeere the King of *Castile*

was

Sir John Markham Lord chiefe Justice lost his Office for doing Iustice.

Richard the third took on him the Crown in Baynards Castle.

Of Baynards Castle.

Henry the 7. lodged in Baynards Castle.

Henry the seventh and Knights of the Garter rode in their habits from the Tower to Pauls Church.

The coun-
sell assem-
bled at
Baynards
Castle, &
proclai-
med
Queene
Mary.

was lodged there.

In the yeere 1553. the 19. of *Iuly*, the Councell, partly moved with the right of the Lady *Maries* cause, partly considering, that the most of the Realm was wholly bent on her side, changing their minde from Lady *Iane*, lately proclaimed *Queen*; assembled themselves at this *Baynards* Castle, where they communed with the Earle of *Pembrooke* and the Earle of *Shrewsbury*, and Sir *John Mason*, Clerke of the Councell, sent for the Lord Maior, and then riding into *Cheape* to the Crosse, where *Garter* King at Armes (Trumpets being founded) proclaimed the Lady *Marie*, Daughter to King *Henry* the eight, and *Queene Katharine*, *Queene* of England, &c.

This Castle now belongeth to the Earle of *Pembrooke*.

Next adjoyning to this Castle, was sometime a Tower, the name thereof I have not read, but that the same was builded by *Edward* the second, is manifest by this that followeth:

King Edward the third, in the second yeere of his reigne, gave unto *William de Ros*, of *Hamelake* in *Yorkshire*, a Tower upon the water of *Thames*, by the Castle *Baynard*, in the Citie of *London*, which Tower his Father had builded, he gave the said Tower and appurtenances to the said *William Hamelake*, and his heires, for a Rose yearly to be paid for al service due, &c.

This Tower as it seemeth to me, was since called *Legates Inne*, the 7. of *Edward* the fourth.

Tower of Mountfiquit.

The next Tower or Castle, banking also on the river of *Thames*, was (as is afore shewed) called *Mountfiquits* Castle, belonging to a Nobleman, Baron of *Mountfiquit*, the first builder thereof, who came in with *William* the Conquerour, and was afterward named, *William le Sir Mountfiquit*. This Castle hee builded in a place, not far distant from *Baynards*, towards the West. The same *William Mountfiquit* lived in the reigne of *Hen.* the 1. and was witnesse to a Charter then granted to the Citie for the Shiriffes of *London*. *Richard Mountfiquit* lived in king *Iohns*

time, and in the yeere 1213. was by the same king banished the Realme into *France*, when (peradventure) king *Iohn* caused his Castle of *Mountfiquit*, amongst other Castles of the Barons, to be overthrowne. The which, after his returne, might bee by him againe re-edified; for the totall destruction thereof, was about the yeere 1276. when *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbishop of *Canturbury*, began the foundation of the Fryers Preachers Church there, commonly called, the *Blacke Fryers*, as appeareth by a Charter, in the fourth of *Edward* the first, in these words.

Gregory Rokelley, Lord Maior, and the Barons of *London*, granted, and gave to the Archbishop of *Canturbury* *Robert Kilwarby*, two lanes or wayes, lying next to the street of *Baynards* Castle, and the Tower of *Mountfiquit*, or *Mountfichet* to be destroyed. In the which place, the said *Robert* builded the late new Church of the *Blacke Fryers*, with the rest of the stones that were left of the said Tower. For the best and choise stones the Bishop of *London* had obtained of King *William* Conquerour, to re-edifie the upper part of *Saint Pauls* Church, which was then (by chance of fire) decayed.

One other Tower there was also, situate on the River of *Thames*, neere unto the said *Black Fryers* Church, on the West part thereof, builded at the Citizens charges, by licence and commandement of *Edward* the first, and of *Edward* the second as appeareth by their grants. Which Tower was then finished, and so stood for the space of 300. yeeres; and was at the last taken downe by the commandement of *Iohn Sha*, Maior of *London*, in the yeere 1502.

Another Tower or Castle also was there, in the West part of the Citie, pertaining to the king. For I read, that in the yeere 1087. the 20. of *William* the first, the City of *London*, with the Church of *Saint Paul*, being burned, *Maurisius* then Bishop of *London*, afterward began the foundation of a new Church, whereunto king *William* (saith mine Author) gave the choise stones of his Castle, standing neere to the bank of the River of *Thames*, at the west end of

Can. Record
Ex Charta.
The preaching
Fryers Church
founded
by Baynards
Castle;
before
which
time their
Church
was in
Oldborne.

Tower on
the Thames

Tower or
Castle on
the west
of London
by Saint
Brides
Church.

A Tower
by Baynards
Castle
build by
Edward the
second.

Tower of
Mountfiquit.

In vita Ar-
kenwald.

the Citie. After this *Mauritius*, *Richard* his successor purchased the streets about *Pauls Church*, compassing the same with a wall of stone, and gates. King *Henry* the first gave to this *Richard*, so much of the Moat or wall of the Castle, on the *Thames* side to the South, as should be needfull to make the said wall of the Churchyard, and so much more as should suffice to make a way without the wall on the North side.

This Tower or Castle being thus destroyed, stood, as it may seeme, in place where now standeth the House called *Bridewell*. For notwithstanding the destruction of the said Castle or Tower, the house remained large, so that the Kings of this Realme long after were lodged there, and kept their Courts. For untill the 9. yeere of *Henry* the third, the Courts of Law and Iustice were kept in the Kings house, wherefoever he was lodged, and not elsewhere. And that the Kings have beene lodged, and kept their Law Court in this place, I could shew you many authors of record; but for a plaine prooffe, this one may suffice: *Hæc est finalis concordia, facta in Curia Dom. Regis apud Sanct. Bridgid. Lond. a die Sancti Michaelis in 15. dies Anno regni Regis Iohannis 7. Corā G. Fil. Petri, Eustacio de Fauconberg, Iohanne de Gestlinge, Osbert filio Hervey, Walter de Crispin, Iusticiar. & aliis Baronibus Domini Regis.* More (as *Mathew Paris* hath) about the yeere 1210, King *John*, the 12. of his reigne, summoned a Parliament at *S. Brices* in London, where he exacted of the Clergie and religious persons, the summe of one hundred thousand pounds, and besides all this, the white Monks were compelled to cancell their priviledges, and to pay 40000. l. to the King, &c. This house of *S. Brices* of latter time being left, and not used by the Kings, fell to ruine, insomuch that the very platforme thereof remained (for great part) waste, and as it were, but a lay-stall of filth and rubbish, only a faire Well remained there. A great part of this house, namely on the west, as hath beene said, was given to the Bishop of *Salisbury*; the other part toward the East remained waste, untill King *Henry* the 8. builded a stately and beautifull house thereupon, giving it to name,

Bridewell, of the Parish and Well there. This house he purposely builded for the entertainmēt of the Emp. *Charles* the 5. who in the yeere 1522. came into this Citie, as I have shewed in my Summarie, Annales, and large Chronicles.

On the North-west side of this Citie, neere unto *Redcrosse-street*, there was a Tower, commonly called *Barbican*, or *Burhkenning*, for that the same, being placed on an high ground, and also builded of some good height, was (in old time) used as a Watch-Tower for the Citie, from whence a man might behold and view the whole Citie towards the South, and also into *Kent*, *Sussex* and *Surrey*, and likewise every other way, East, North, or West.

Some other *Burhkennings* or Watch-Towers there were of old time, in and about the Citie, all which were repayed, yea and others new builded, by *Gilbert de Clare*, Earle of *Gloucester*, in the reigne of King *Henry* the third, when the Barons were in Armes, and held the Citie against the King. But the Barons being reconciled to his favour, in the yeere 1267, he caused all their *Burhkennings*, Watch-Towers, and Bulwarkes, made and repaired by the said Earle, to be plucked downe, and the ditches to be filled up, so that nought of them might seeme to remaine. And then was this *Burhkenning*, amongst the rest, overthrowne and destroyed: and although the ditch neere thereunto, then called *Hounds-ditch*, was stopped up, yet the street (of long time after) was called *Hounds-ditch*, and of late time (more commonly) called *Barbican*. The plot or seat of this *Burhkenning* or watch-tower, King *Edward* the third, in the yeere 1336. the tenth of his reigne, gave unto *Robert Vfford*, Earle of *Suffolke*, by the name of his Mannor of *Base-court*, in the Parish of *S. Giles* without *Creeplegate* of London, commonly called the *Barbican*.

Tower Royall was of old time the kings house, King *Stephen* was there lodged; but since called the *Queenes Wardrobe*. The Princeesse, mother to King *Richard* the 2. in the 4. of his reigne, was lodged there, being forced to fly frō the Tower of London, when the Rebels possessed it. But on the 15. of June, (saith *Froford*) was *Tylar* being slaine, the King went

Barbican
or Burhken-
ning.

The de-
struction
of the Bar-
bican.

Tower Roy-
all.

Ioh. Froford.

The kings
house by
S. Brices in
Fleetstreet.

Lib. Burton
super Trent.

Mat. Paris
manuscrip.
Parliament
at S. Brices.

Bridewell
builded
by King
Henry the
eighth.

went to this Lady Princesse his mother, then lodged in the Tower Royall, called the Queenes Wardrobe, where shee had tarried two dayes and two nights: which Tower (saith the Record of Edward the third, the thirty sixth yeere) was in the Parish of Saint Michael de Pater noster, &c.

In the yeere 1386. King Richard with Queene Anne his wife, kept their Christmas at Eltham, whither came to him Lion King of Ermonie, under pretence to reforme peace betwixt the Kings of England and France; but what his comming profited, he onely understood. For, besides innumerable gifts that he received of the King and of the

Nobles, the King lying then in this Tower Royall, or the Queenes Wardrobe in London, granted to him a Charter, of a thousand pounds by yeere during his life. He was, as hee affirmed, chased out of his Kingdome by the Tartarians. More concerning this Tower shall you read, when you come to the Vintry Ward, in which it standeth.

Sernes Tower in Bucklersberie, was sometimes the Kings house. Edward the third, in the eighteenth yeere of his reigne, appointed his Exchange of monies therein to be kept, and in the two and thirtieth, hee gave the same Tower to his free Chappell of S. Stephen at Westminster.

Richard 2. lodged in the Tower Royall.

Sernes Tower in Bucklersberie.

Lib. S. in Eborum. The King of Ermonie came into England.

Of Schooles and other Houses of Learning.

IN the reigne of King Stephen, and of Henry the second, (saith Fitzstephen) there were in London 3. principal Churches, which had famous Schooles, ei-

ther by priviledge and ancient dignitie, or by fauour of some particular persons, as of Doctors, which were accounted notable and renowned, for knowledge in Philosophie. And there were other inferior Schools also.

Vpon Festivall dayes, the Masters made solemne meetings in the Churches, where their Schollers disputed Logically and demonstratively: some bringing Enthimems, other, perfect Syllogismes: some disputed for shew; others to trace out the truth; and cunning Sophisters were brave scholars, when they flowed with words. Others used fallacies: Rhetoricians spake aptly to persuade, observing the precepts of Art, and omitting nothing that might serve their purpose. The Boyes of divers Schooles did cap or pot verses, and contended of the principles of Grammar.

There were some, which (on the other side) with Epigrams and Rimes, nipping and quipping their fellowes, and the faults of others, though suppressing their names, moved thereby much laughter among their Auditors.

Hitherto Fitzstephen, for schooles and scholars, and for their exercise in the

Citie in his dayes; sithence the which time, as to me it seemeth, by increase of Colledges of students in the Vniuersities of Oxford and Cambridge, the frequenting of schooles, and exercises of scholars in the Citie, as had beene accustomed, very much decreased.

The three principall Churches which had these famous schooles by priviledges, must needs be the cathedral Church of S. Paul for one: seeing that by a generall Councell, holden in the yeere 1176. at Rome, in the Patriarchie of Laterane, it was decreed, that every Cathedrall Church should have his schoolemaster, to teach poore schollers, and others, as had bin accustomed; and that no man should take any reward for licence to teach. The second, as most ancient, may seeme to have beene the Monasterie of S. Peters at Westminster, whereof Ingulphus, Abbot of Crowland, in the reigne of William the Conqueror, writeth thus: I Ingulphus, an humble servant of God, borne of English parents, in the most beautifull Citie of London, for to attaine to learning, was first put to Westm. & after to study at Oxford, &c. And writing in praise of Queene Agatha, wife to Edward the Confessor: I have seene (saith he) often, when being but a Boy, I came to see my Father, dwelling in the Kings Court, and often comming from Schoole, when I

Mat. Paris. Every Cathedrall Church had his schoole for poore scholars.

Free schoole at Westminster in the reigne of Edward the Confessor.

Famous schooles of Philosophy by priviledge in London.

Solemne meetings and disputing of scholars Logically and demonstratively.

Grammar schooles & scholars their exercises.

met the Queene, she would oppose me touching my learning and lesson. And falling from Grammar to Logicke, wherein she had some knowledge, she would subtilly conclude an Argument with me. And by her hand-maiden give me three or foure peeces of money, and send mee unto the Palace, where I should receive some victuals, and then bee dismissed.

The third Schoole seemeth to have beene in the Monastery of S. Saviour, at Bermondsey in Southwarke. For other Priories, as of Saint Iohn by Smithfield, Saint Bartholomew in Smithfield, Saint Mary Overie in Southwarke, and that of the Holy Trinity by Ealdgate, were all of later foundation, and the Friers Colledges, and Hospitals in this Citie, were raised since them, in the reignes of Henry the 3. Edward the 1, 2, and 3. &c. All which houses had their Schools, though not so famous as these first named.

But touching Schooles more lately advanced in this Citie, I read, that King Henry the fifth, having suppressed the Priories Aliens, whereof some were about London, namely, Our Lady of Rouncivall by Charing-Crosse: one other Hospitall in Oldborne: one other without Creplegate; and the fourth without Aldersgate: besides other that are now warne out of memory, and whereof there is no monument remaining, more than Rouncivall, converted to a Brotherhood, which continued till the reigne of Henry the eighth, or Edward the 6. This, I say, and other of their Schooles, being broken up and ceased, King Henry the 6. in the 24. of his reigne, by Patent appointed, that there should be in London Grammar-Schooles, besides S. Pauls, at S. Martins le grand, S. Mary le Bow, in Cheap, S. Dunstons in the west, and S. Anthonies. And in the next yeere, to wit, 1394. the said King ordained by Parliament, that foure other Grammar-Schooles should be erected, to wit, in the Parishes of Saint Andrew in Oldborne, Alhallowes the great, in Thames street, Saint Peters upon Cornhill, and in the Hospitall of Saint Thomas of Acons in west Cheape. Since the which time, as divers Schooles, by suppressing of religious houses (whereof they were members in the reigne of Henry the eighth, have beene decayed: so againe

have some others beene newly erected and founded for them. As namely, Pauls schoole, in place of an old ruined house, was builded in most ample manner, and largely endowed in the yeere 1512. by Iohn Collet, Doctor of Divinity, and Deane of Pauls, for 153. poore mens children: for which there was ordained a Master, Submaster or Vsher, and a Chaplaine. Againe, in the yeere 1553. after the erection of Christs Hospitall, in the late dissolved house of the Gray Friers, a great number of poore children being taken in, a schoole was also ordained there, at the Citizens charges.

Also in the yeere 1561. the Merchant Taylors of London, founded one notable free Grammar-schoole, in the Parish of Saint Laurence Poulteney, by Candle-weeke street, Richard Hills, late Master of that Company, having given 500. pound toward the purchase of an House, called the Mannor of the Rose, sometime the Duke of Buckingham, wherein the schoole is kept.

As for the meeting of Schoolemasters on festivall dayes, at festivall Churches, and the disputing of their schollers Logically, &c. whereof I have before spoken, the same was long since discontinued. But the arguing of schoole-boies about the principles of Grammar, hath beene continued even till our time: for I my selfe (in my youth) have yeerely seene, on the Eve of Saint Bartholomew the Apostle, the schollers of divers Grammar-schooles, repaire unto the Churchyard of Saint Bartholomew the Priory in Smithfield, where, upon a banke boarded about under a Tree, some one scholar hath stepped up, and there hath apposed and answered, till he were by some better scholler overcome and put downe. And then the overcommer taking the place, did like as the first: and in the end, the best opposers and answerers had rewards, which I observed not: but it made both good schoolemasters, and also good scholars (diligently against such times) to prepare themselves for the obtaining of this Garland.

I remember there repaired to these exercises, (amongst others) the Masters and scholars of the free schooles of S. Pauls in London, of Saint Peters at Westminster,

Pauls Schoole new builded.

Free schools in Christs Hospitall.

Free schooles founded by the Merchant Taylors.

Priories Aliens.

Henry the sixth appointed Grammar Schooles.

Grammar schooles appointed by Parliament.

Scholars disputed in S. Bartholomew Church-yard.

Westminster, of Saint Thomas Acons Hospital, and of Saint Anthonies Hospitall: whereof the last named, commonly presented the best Scholars, and had the prize in those dayes.

This Priorie of Saint Bartholomew being surrendred to Henry the eighth, those disputationes of Scholars in that place surceased, and was againe, onely for a yeere or twaine, in the reigne of Edward the sixth, revived in the Cloister of Christs Hospitall, where the best Scholars, (then still of S. Anthonies Schoole) were rewarded with Bowes and Arrowes of silver, given to them by Sir Martin Bowes, Goldsmith.

Nevertheless, howsoever the encouragement failed, the Scholars of Pauls, meeting with them of Saint Anthonies, would call them Saint Anthonies Pigs, and they againe would call the other Pigeons of Pauls; because many Pigeons were bred in Pauls Church, and S. Anthonie was alwaies figured with a Pig following him: and mindfull of the former usage, did for a long season, disorderly in the open street, provoke one another, with *Salve tu quoque, placet tibi mecum disputare? placet.* And so proceeding from this to questions in Grammar, they usually fell from words to blowes, with their fatchels full of books, many times in great heaps, that they troubled the streets and passengers: so that finally they were restrained with the decay of Saint Anthonies Schoole.

Out of this Schoole have sprung divers famous persons, whereof although time hath buried the names of many, yet in mine owne remembrance may be numbred these following: Sir Thomas Moore, Knight, Lord Chancelour of England: Doctor Nicholas Heath, sometime Bishop of Rochester, after of Worcester, and lastly, Archbishop of Yorke, and Lord Chancelour of England: Doctor John Whitgift, Bishop of Worcester, and after Archbishop of Canturbury, &c.

Of later time, in the yeere of Christ 1582. there was founded a publike Lecture in Chirurgie, to be read in the Colledge of Physicians in Knight-riders-street, to beginne in the yeere 1584. on the sixth of May, and so to be continued for ever twice a week, on Wednesdij &

Friday, by the honourable Baron, John, Lord Lombley, and the learned Richard Chadwell, Doctor in Physicke: the Reader whereof to be Richard Forster, Doctor of Physicke, during his life.

Furthermore, about the same time, there was also begun a Mathematicall Lecture, to be read in a faire old Chappell, builded by Simon Eayre, within the Leaden-hall; whereof a learned Citizen borne, named Thomas Hood, was the first Reader. But this Chappell, and other parts of that Hall, being employed for stowage of goods, taken out of a great Spanish Caracke, the said Lecture ceased any more to be read, and was then in the yeere 1588. read in the house of Master Thomas Smith in Grassie-street, &c.

Last of all, Sir Thomas Gresham knight, Agent to Queene Elizabeth, by his last Will and Testament, made in the yeere 1579. gave the Royall Exchange, and all the buildings therunto appertaining; that is to say, the one moiety to the Maior and Communalty of London, and their successors, upon trust, that they performe as shall be declared: and the other moiety to the Mercers, in like confidence. The Maior and Communalty are to finde foure, to reade Lectures of Divinity, Astronomy, Musicke and Geometry, within his dwelling house in Bishopsgate-street, and to bestowe the summe of two hundred pound; to wit, fifty pound apeece, &c. The Mercers likewise are to find three Readers; that is, in Civill Law, Physicke and Rhetoricke, within the same dwelling house, the summe of 150. pound, to every Reader 50. pound, &c. Which gift was (since that time) confirmed by Parliament, to take effect, and beganne after the decease of the Lady Anne Gresham, which hapned in the yeere 1596. and so is to continue for ever.

Wherupon, the Lecturers were accordingly chosen, and appointed to begin their Readings in the Moneth of June, 1597. Whole names were, Master Anthony wotton, for Divinity; Master Doctor Mathew Gwyn, for Physick; Doctor Henry Mountlow, for the Civill Law; Doctor John Bull, for Musicke; Master Breerewood, for Astronomie; Master Henrie Bridges, for Geometrie; and

Mathematicall Lecture read.

Sir Thomas Gresham.

Lectures to be read in London.

Names of the 7. first Lecturers.

and Master *Caleb willis*, for Rhetoricke, These Lectures are read daily, Sundaies excepted, in the Termetimes, by every one upon his day, in the morning betwixt nine and ten, in Latine: in the afternoon betwixt two and three, in English; save that Doctor *Bull* was dispensed with to reade the Musicke Lecture in English onely, and upon two severall dayes, Thursday and Saturday in the afternoons, betwixt 3. and 4. of the clock.

The Readers of the seven Liberall Sciences at *Gresham Colledge*, Iune 27. 1631. were these following:

First, Master *Richard Holdsworth*, Reader of Divinity, on Munday.

Doctor *Eaton*, Reader of Civill Law, on Tuesday.

Doctor *winson*, Reader of Physicke, on Saturday.

Master *John Taverner*, Reader of Musicke, on Saturday.

Master *Henry Gilibrand*, Reader of Astronomy, on Wednesday.

Master *John Greaves*, Reader of Geometry, on Thursday.

And Master *Edward wilkinson*, Reader of Rhetoricke, on Friday.

Houses of Students in the Common Law.

An University of Students in and about this Citie.



Vt beside all this, there is in and about this Citie, a whole Vniversitie, as it were, of Students, practisers or pleaders, and Judges of the Lawes of this Realme, not living of common stipends, as in other Vniversities it is for the most part done, but of their owne private maintenance, as being altogether fed, either by their

places, or practice, or otherwise by their proper Revenues, or exhibition of parents and friends: for that the yonger sort are either Gentlemen or the sonnes of Gentlemen, or of other most wealthy persons. Of these Houses there bee at this day foureteene in all, whereof nine doe stand within the Liberties of this Citie, and five in the Suburbs thereof:

Houses of Students of the Common Law, & Iudges.

Of every of these Innes, ye may reade more in their severall places where they stand

VIZ.

within the Liberties.

Sergeants Inne in Fleetstreet, } For Iudges and Sergeants
Sergeants Inne in Chancery Lane, } onely.
The Inner Temple, } In Fleetstreet, Houses of Court,
The middle Temple, }
Cliffords Inne in Fleetstreet, }
Thavies Inne in Oldborne, } Houses of Chancerie,
Furnevalls Inne in Oldborne, }
Barnards Inne in Oldborne, }
Staple Inne in Oldborne, }

without the Liberties.

Graves Inne in Oldborne, } Houses of Court!
Lincolnes Inne in Chancery-lane, by the old Temple. }
Clements Inne, } Houses of Chancerie without Temple barre,
New Inne, } in the liberty of Westminster.
Lions Inne, }

A Sergeants Inne in Oldborne

Chesters Inne, or Strand Inne, in place whereas standeth Sommerfet Houle.

There was sometime an Inne of Sergeants in Oldborne, as ye may reade of *Scroopes Inne*, over against Saint Andrews Church.

There was also one other Inne of Chancerie, called *Chesters Inne*, for the neeressse to the Bishop of *Chesters* house, but more commonly termed *Strand Inne*, for that it stood in *Strand street*, and

neere unto *Strand bridge* without Temple Barre, in the liberty of the Dutchie of Lancaster. This Inne of Chancery, with other houses adjoyning, were pulled down in the reigne of *Edw. the 6.* by *Edward Duke of Sommerfet*, who in place thereof raised that large and beautifull house, called *Sommerfet House*.

There was moreover, in the reigne of King

King Henry the sixth, a tenth House of Chancery, mentioned by Iustice Fortescue, in his booke of the Lawes of England: but where it stood, or when it was abandoned, I cannot find, and therefore I will leave it, and returne to the rest.

The Houses of Court be replenished, partly with yong students, and partly with Graduates and practisers of the Law: but the Innes of Chancerie, being (as it were) provinces, severally subjected to the Innes of Court, bee chiefly furnished with Officers, Attorneys, Soliciters and Clerkes, that follow the Courts of the Kings Bench, or Common Pleas. And yet there want not some other, being yong students, that come thither sometimes from one of the Vniversities, and sometimes immediately from Grammer Schooles, and these having spent some time in studying upon the grounds of the Law, and having performed the exercises of their owne houses, (called *Boltas Mootes*, and putting of cases) they proceed to be admitted, and become students in some of these foure houses or Innes of Court, where continuing by the space of seven yeeres, or thereabouts, they frequent Readings, Meetings, Boltings, and other learned exercises, whereby growing ripe in the knowledge of the Lawes, and approved withall, to bee of honest conversation, they are either by the generall consent of the Benchers, or Readers, (being of the most ancient, grave, and judiciall men of every Inne of the Court, or by speciall priviledge of the present Reader there, selected and called to the degree of *Vtter Barristers*, and so enabled to be common Counsellors, and to practise the Law, both in their Chambers, and at the Barres.

Of these, after that they be called to a further step of preferment, called the Bench, there are two (every yeere) chosen among the Benchers of every Inne of Court, to be Readers there, who doe make their Readings at two times of the yeere also: that is, one in *Lent*, and the other in the beginning of *August*.

And for the helpe of yong Students in every one of the Innes of Chancerie, they doe likewise choose out of every one Inne of Court a Reader, being no Benchers, but an *Vtter Barrister* there, in tenne or twelve yeeres continuance, and of good profit in studie. Now from these of the said degree of Counsellors, or *Vtter Barristers*, having continued therein the space of foureteene or fiftene yeeres at the least, the chiefeft and best learned are (by the Benchers) elected to increase the number, as I said, of the Bench amongst them; and so in their time doe become, first single, and then double Readers, to the students of those houses of Court.

After which last Reading, they bee named Apprentices at the Law, and in default of a sufficient number of Serjeants at Law, these are, at the pleasure of the Prince, to bee advanced to the places of Serjeants.

Out of which number of Serjeants also, the void places of Iudges are likewise ordinarily filled, albeit (now and then) some be advanced by the speciall favour of the Prince, to the estate, dignity, and place both of Serjeant and Iudge, as it were in one instant. But from thenceforth, they hold not any roome in those Innes of Court, by being translated to one of the said two Innes, called Serjeants Innes, where none but the Serjeants and Iudges doe converse.

Readers
in every
Inne of
Court.

Apprenti-
ses at Law.

Serjeants
& Iudges.

Of Orders and Customes.



OF Orders and Customes in this Citie, Fitzstephen (in his time) said as followeth: Men of all Trades, sellers of all sorts of wares, labourers in every worke, every morning are

in their distinct and severall places. Furthermore, in London, upon the River side, betweene the wine in Ships, and the wine to be sold in Taverns, is a common Cookery, or Cookes Row, where daily for the season of the yeere, men might have meat, roast, sod,

or

Wine in
Ships, and
Wine in
Taverns,
Cookes
row in
Thames
Street.

Houses of
Court,
what they
be.

Some stu-
dents co-
ming from
the Vni-
versities.

The pre-
ferment of
students
according
to their
deserving.

Men of all
Trades in
distinct
places.

or fryed fish, flesh, fowles, fit for rich and poore. If any come suddenly to any Citizen from a farre, weary, and not willing to tarry till the meat be bought, and dressed; while the servant bringeth water for his masters hands, and fetcheth bread, he shall have immediately (from the Rivers side) all viands whatsoever hee desireth, what multitude soever, either of Souldiers, or strangers doe come to the Citie, whatsoever houre, day or night, according to their pleasures, may refresh themselves, and they which delight in delicatenesse, may bee satisfied with as delicate dishes there, as may be found elsewhere. And this Cookes row is very necessary to the Citie: and according to Plato in Gorgius; next to Physick is the office of Cookes, as part of a City.

Smithfield for a plain smooth ground, is called smeth and smothic. Market for horses and other cattell.

Merchants of all Nations traded at this City, and had their severall keyes and wharves. The Authors opinion of this City, the antiquity thereof. This City divided into Wards more than 400. years since, and also had then both Aldermen and Sheriffs.

Without one of the Gates is a plaine field, both in name and deed, where every Fryday, unlesse it bee a solemne bidden Holyday, is a notable shew of horses to bee sold, Earles, Barons, Knights and Citizens repaire thither to see, or to buy: there may you of pleasure see amblers, pacing it delicately: there may you see trotters, fit for men of armes, setting more hardly: there there may you have notable young horses not yet broken: may you have strong steeds, well limmed geldings, who the buiers do especially regard for pace, and swiftnesse. The boyes which ride these horses sometime two, sometime three, doe runne races for wagers, with a desire of praise, or hope of victory. In another part of that field are to be sold all implements of husbandry, as also fat swine, milch kine, sheepe and Oxen: there stand also Mares and Horses, fit for Ploughes and Teames, with their young Colts by them. At this City, Merchant strangers of all Nations, had their keyes and wharves: the Arabians sent gold: the Sabeans spice and Frankincense: the Scythian Armour, Babylon oyle, Indian purple garments, Egypt precious stones, Norway and Russia Ambergrece and fables, and the Frenchmen wine. According to the truth of Chronicles, this City is ancients than Rome, built by the ancient Troians and by Brute, before that was built by Romulus and Remus; and therefore useth the ancient customes of Rome. This Citie, even as Rome, is divided into wards. It hath yeerely Sheriffs, in stead of Consuls. It hath the dignity of Senators, in Aldermen. It hath under-Officers, Common Sewers,

and Conduits in streets, according to the quality of causes. It hath generall Courts and assemblies upon appointed daies. I doe not thinke that there is any City, wherein are better customes, in frequenting the Churches, in serving God, in keeping Holy-daies, in giving almes, in entertaining strangers, in solemnizing Marriages, in furnishing banquets, celebrating funerals, and burying dead bodies.

The only plagues of London, is immoderate quaffing among the foolish sort, and often casualties by fire. Most part of the Bishops, Abbots, and great Lords of the land, have houses there, whereunto they resort and bestow much, when they are called to Parliament by the King, or to counsell by their Metropolitane, or otherwise by their private businesse.

Thus farre Fitzstephen, of the estate of things in his time, whereunto may bee added the present, by conference whereof, the alteration will easily appeare.

Men of trades and sellers of wares in this City have oftentimes since changed their places, as they have found their best advantage. For whereas Mercers, and Haberdashers used wholly then to keepe their shops in west Cheap; of later time, they held them on London bridge, where some of them doe as yet remaine. The Goldsmiths of Gutherons lane, and the Old Exchange, are now (for the most part) removed into the South side of West Cheape. The Pepperers & Grocers of Sopers lane, are now in Bucklesbury, and other places disperced. The Drapers of Lombard-street, and of Cornehill, are seated in Candleweeke-street, and Watbeling-streete. The Skinners from St. Mary Pellipers, or at the Axe; into Budgerow and Walbrook. The Stockfishmongers in Thames street: wet Fishmongers in Knightriders street, and Bridge-street. The Ironmongers of Ironmongers lane, and Old Iury, into Thames street. The Vintners, from the Vinetree, into divers places. But the Brewers (for the most part) remained neere to the friendly water of Thames. The Butchers in Eastcheap, St. Nicholas Shambles, and the Stockes Marker. The Hosiers (of old time) in Hosier lane, neere unto Smithfield, are since then removed into Cordwagner streets,

Customes of London.

Casualties of fires when howles were covered with thatch.

Change of place and tradesmen.

Stockfishmonger row, old Fish street, and new Fish street.

street, the upper part thereof by Bow Church, and last of all, into Burchover-lane by Cornhill. The Shoemakers and Curriers of Cordwayner street, removed, the one to Saint Martins legrand, the other to London Wall, neere to Moore-gate. The Founders remaine by themselves in Lothbury. Cookes or Pastelars, (for the most part) were in Thames street, the others dispersed into divers parts. Poulters of late removed out of the Poultrie, betwixt the Stockes and the great Conduit in Cheape, into Grasses-street and S. Nicholas shambles. Bowyers from Bowyers row by Ludgate, into divers parts, and almost worne out with the Fletchers. Pater noster-makers, of old time, or Bead-makers, and Text-writers, are gone out of Pater noster row, and are called Stationers of Pauls Churchyard. Patten-makers, of Saint Margaret Pattens Lane, cleane worne out. Labourers, every worke-day to be found in Cheap, about Sopers lane end. Horse-courfers, and sellers of Oxen, sheepe, swine, and such like, remaine in their old Market of Smithfield, &c.

That Merchants of all Nations had their Keyes and Wharves at this Citie, wherunto they brought their Merchandizes, before, and in the reigne of Henry the second, mine Author wrote (of his owne knowledge) to be true, though for the Antiquity of the Citie, he tooke the common opinion. Also, that this Citie was (in his time, and before) divided into Wards; had yeerely Sheriffes and Aldermen, generall Courts and assemblies, and such like notes by him set downe, in commendation of the Citizens, whereof there is no question. He wrote likewise of his owne experience, as being borne and brought up amongst them.

And to confirme his opinion, concerning Merchandizes then hither transported, whereof haply may be some argument; Thomas Clifford (before Fitzstephens time) writing of King Edward the confessor, saith to this effect: King Edward, intending to make his Sepulchre at Westminster, for that it was neere to the famous Citie of London, and the River of Thames, which brought in all kinde of Merchandizes from all parts of the world, &c. And William of Malmesbury, that

lived in the reigne of William the first and second, Henry the first, and King Stephen, calleth this A Noble Citie, full of wealthy Citizens, frequented with the trade of Merchandizes from all parts of the world. Also I read in divers Records, that (in old time) No woad was stowed or harboured in this Citie, but all was presently sold in the Ships, except by licence purchased of the Sheriffes; till of more later time, to wit in the yeere 1236. Andrew Bokerell, being Maior, by assent of the principall Citizens, the Merchants of Amiens, Nele and Corby, purchased Letters ensealed with the common seale of the Citie, that they, when they came, might harborow their Woads, and therefore should give the Maior every yeere 50. Markes sterling. And the same yeere they gave an hundred pound toward conveying of water from Tyborn to this Citie, as already hath beene related.

Also the Merchants of Normandy made fine, for licence to harbour their Woads, till it was otherwise provided, in the yeere 1263. Thomas Fitzthomas being Maior, &c. Which proveth, that then (as before) they were here, among other Nations, priviledged.

It followeth in Fitzstephen; That the plagues of London (in that time) were immoderate quaffing among fooles, and often casualties by fire.

For the first, to wit, of quaffing, it continueth still as afore, or rather, is mightily increased, though greatly qualified among the poorer sort, not of any holy abstinency, but of meere necessity: Ale and Beere being small, and Wines in price above their reach.

As for prevention of casualties by fire, the houses in this Citie (being then builded all of timber, and covered with thatch of straw or reed;) it was long since thought good policie in our forefathers, wisely to provide; namely, in the yeere of Christ, 1189. the first of Richard the first, Henry Fitzalwine, (being then Maior) that all men in this Citie should build their houses of stone up to a certaine height, and to cover them with slate or baked tile. Since which time, thanks bee given to God, there hath not hapned the like often consuming fires in this Citie, as before.

But

Merchits
of all nati-
ons.

Tho. Clifford.

W. Malmesb.

Plagues of
London, im-
moderate
quaffing,
and casual-
ties by
fire.

Lib. Constit.
Lib. Horne.
Lib. Clarke-
well.

Purprestur in
and about
this City.

W. Patten.

Carts and
Drayes
not well
gouverued
in this Ci-
ty dange-
rous.

L. S. Mary
Aborum.

Riding in
whirlicotes.

Riding on
side Sad-
dles, that
were wont
to ride a
stride.

But now in our time, instead of these enormities, others are come in place, no lesse meet to be reformed, namely, Purprestures, or encroachments on the high-ways, lanes, and common grounds, in and about this City. Whereof a learned Gentleman, and grave Citizen, hath (not many yeeres since) written and exhibited a Book to the Maior and communalty, which Booke, whether the same hath been by them read, and diligently considered upon, I know not; but sure I am, nothing is reformed since concerning this matter.

Then the number of Cars, Draies, Carts, and Coaches, more than hath been accustomed, the streets and lanes being streightned, must needs be dangerous, as daily experience proveth.

The Coach-man rides behinde the horse tailes, lasheth them, and looketh not behind him. The Dray-man sitteth and sleepeth on his Dray, and letteth his horse leade him home. I know, that by the good Lawes and Customes of this City, shod Carts are forbidden to enter the same, except upon reasonable causes, as service of the Prince, or such like; they be tolerated. Also that the fore-horse of every carriage should be led by hand: but these good orders are not observed. Of old time, Coaches were not known in this Iland, but Chariots or *whirlicotes*, then so called, and they onely used for Princes or great Estates, such as had their footmen about them. And for example to note, I reade that *Richard* the second being threatened by the Rebels of *Kent*, rode from the Tower of *London* to the *Milesend*, and with him, his Mother, because she was sicke and weake, in a *whirlicote*, the Earles of *Buckingham*, *Kent*, *warwicke*, and *Oxford*, *Sir Thomas Percie*, *Sir Robert Knowles*, the Maior of *London*, *Sir Aubery de Vere* that bare the Kings sword, with other Knights and Esquiers attending on horsebacke. It followed in the next yeere, that the said King *Richard*, who took to wife *Anne*, daughter to the King of *Boheme*, that then was, first brought hither the riding upon side Saddles, and so was the riding in those *whirlicotes* and Chariots forsaken; except at Coronations and such like spectacles. But now of late yeeres, the use

of Coaches, brought out of *Germany*, is taken up, and made so common, as there is neither distinction of time, nor difference of persons observed: for the world runnes on wheeles with many, whose Parents were glad to goe on foot.

Last of all, mine Author, in this Chapter hath these words: *Most part of the Bishops, Abbots, and great Lords of the land, as if they were Citizens and Freemen of Lond. had many faire houses to resort unto, and many rich & wealthy Gentlemen spent their money there. And in another place, he hath these words: Every Sunday in Lent, a fresh company of young men comes into the fields on horsebacke, and the best horsemen conduct the rest, then march forth the Citizens Sonnes, and other yong men with disarmed Launces and Shields, and practise feats of warre. Many Courtiers likewise, and attendants on Noblemen, repaire to this exercise, and whilest the hope of victory doth inflame their minds, they doe shew good prooffe, how serviceable they would bee in Martiall affaires, &c. Again he saith, This Citie, in the troublesome time of King Stephen, shewed as a Muster 20000. armed horsemen, and 40000. footmen, serviceable for the wars, &c. All which sayings of the said Author well considered, doe plainly prove, that in those dayes, the inhabitants and repairers to this City (of what estate soever, spirituall or temporall) having houses here, lived in amity with the Citizens, every man observing the customes and orders of the City, and chose to be contributory to charges here, rather than in any part of the land whersoever. This City being the heart of the Realme, the Kings Chamber, and Princes seat, whereunto they made repaire, and shewed their forces, both of Horses and of men, which caused in troublesome time, as of King Stephen, the Musters of this City to be so great in number.*

Great Families of old time kept.

And here to touch somewhat of great Families and households, kept in former times by Noble men, and great estates of this Realme, according to their honors and dignities. I have seene an account made by *Henry Leicester*,

Riding in
Coaches.

W. Fitzstephen.

The causes
of greater
shewes
and mu-
sters in
this City
of old
time, more
than of
late.

Great fa-
milies of
old time
kept.

The Earle of Lancaster, his housekeeping and charge thereof for one yeere. Record of Pontifical, as I could obtaine of M. Cudnor.

Leicester, Cofferer to Thomas Earle of Lancaster, for one whole yeeres expences in the Earles house, from the day next after Michaelmasse, in the seventh yeere of Edward the second, untill Michaelmasse in the eight yeere of the same King, amounting to the summe of seven thousand, nine hundred, fifty seven pound, thirteene shillings, foure pence halfe penny, as followeth.

To wit, in the Pantry, Buttry, and Kitchin, 3405. l. &c.

For 184. Tuns, i. pipe of Red or Claret wine, and one Tun of White wine, bought for the house 104. l. 17. s. 6. d.

For Grocery ware, 180. l. 17. s.

For fixe Barrels of Sturgeon, nineteene pound.

For 6800. Stockfishes, so called, and for dried fishes, of all sorts, as Lings, Haberdines, and other, 41. l. 6. s. 7. d.

For 1714. pound Waxe, with Vermilion and Turpentine to make red Wax, 314. l. 7. s. 4. d. ob.

For 2319. pound of Tallow candles for the household, and 1870. of lights for Paris candles, called Perchers, 31. l. 14. s. 3. d.

Expences on the Earles great Horses, and the Keepers wages, 486. l. 4. s. 3. d. ob.

Linnen cloth for the Lord and his Chaplaines, and for the Pantry 43. l. 17. d.

For 129. dozen of Parchment, with Inke, 4. l. 8. s. 3. ob.

Summe. 1230. l. 17. s. 7. d. ob.

Item, for two clothes of Scarlet for the Earle against Christmasse, one cloth of Russet, for the Bishop of Anjou, 70. cloths of blew for the Knights, (as they were then rearmed) 15. clothes of Medley for the Lords clerks, 28. cloths for the Esquires, 15. cloths for Officers, 19. clothes for Groomes, 5. clothes for Archers, 4. clothes for Minstrels and Carpenters, with the sharing and carriage for the Earles Liveries at Christmas, 460. l. 15. d.

Item, for 7. Furs of variable Miniver (or powdred Ermin) 7. Hoods of purple, 395. Furs of Budge, for the Liveries of Barons, Knights, and Clerkes, 123. Fures of Lambe, for Esquires, bought at Christmas, 147. l. 17. s. 8. d.

Item, 65. clothes Saffron colour, for the Barons and Knights: in summer, 12. red clothes mixt, for Clerks, 26 clothes ray, for Esquires, one cloth ray, for Officers coats in summer, and foure clothes ray, for carpets in the Hall, 345. l. 13. s. 8. d.

Item, 100. peeces of greene silke for the Knights, 14. Budge Furs for surcotes, 13. hoods of Budge for Clerkes, and 75. Furs of Lambs, for the Lords liveries in summer, with Canvas and cords to trusse them, 72. l. 19. s.

Item, Saddles for the Lords liveries in summer, 51. l. 6. s. 8. d.

Item, for one Saddle for the Earle, of the Princes armes 40. s.

Summe. 1079. l. 18. s. 3. d.

Item, for things bought, whereof nothing can bee read in my note, 241. l. 14. s. 1. d. ob.

For horses lost in service of the Earle 8. l. 6. s. 8. d.

Fees paid to Earles, Barons, Knights, and Esquires, 623. l. 15. s. 5. d.

In gifts to Knights of France, the Queene of Englands Nurces, to the Countesse of Warren, Esquires, Minstrels, Messengers and riders, 92. l. 14. s.

Item, 168. yards of Russet cloth, and 24. coats for poore men, with money given to the poore on Maundy Thursday, 8. l. 16. s. 7. d.

Item, 24 silver Dishes, so many sawcers, and so many Cups for the Buttry, one paire of Pater nosters, and one silver coffen bought this yeere, 103. l. 5. s. 6. d.

To divers Messengers about the Earles businesse, 34. l. 19. s. 8. d.

In the Earles Chamber 5. l.

To divers men for the Earles old debts, 88. l. 16. s. ob. q.

Summe. 1270. l. 7. s. 11. d. ob. q.

The expences of the Countesse at Pickering, for the time of this account, as in the Pantry, Buttry, Kitchin, and other places concerning these Offices, two hundred, fourescore and 5. pounds thirteene shillings, halfe penny.

In Wine, Waxe, Spices, Clothes, Furs, and other things for the Countesses Wardrobe, an hundred fifty foure pounds, seven shillings, foure pence, halfe penny.

Summe

104. cloths in Liveries in summer.

Northern Russet halfe yard and halfe quarter broad, I have seen sold for foure pence the yard, and was good cloth of a mingled colour.

159. Cloths in Liveries against Christmas

Summe. 439. l. 8. s. 6. d. q.

Summa totalis of the whole expences, 7957
l. 13. s. 4. d. ob.

Thus much for this Earle of Lancaster.

More, I read that in the 14. of the same Edward the second, *Hugh Spencer* the elder (condemned by the comunalty) was banished the Realme, at which time, it was found by inquisition, that the said *Spencer* had in sundry shires. 59. Mannors, He had 28000. sheep, 1000. Oxen and Steeres, 1200. Kine with their Calves, 40. Mares with their Colts, 160. drawing horse, 2000. Hoggies, 300. Bullocks, 40. Tuns of Wine, 600. Bacons, 80. Carkases of Martilmasse Beefe, 600. Muttons in Larder, 10. Tuns of Sidar. His Armor, plate, jewels, ready mony, better than 10000. pound, 36. sacks of Wooll, and a Library of Bookes. Thus much the Record: which provision for household, sheweth a great Family there to bee kept.

Neerer to our time, I read in the 36. of *Henry* the sixt, that the greater estates of the Realme being called up to London.

The Earle of *Salisbury* came up to London with 500. men on horsebacke, and was lodged in the *Herber*.

Richard Duke of *Yorke* with 400. men lodged at *Baynards Castle*.

The Duke of *Excester* and *Sommerfet* with 800. men.

The Earle of *Northumberland*, the Lord *Egremont*, and the Lord *Clifford*, with 1500. men.

Richard Nevell, Earle of *warwicke*, with 600. men all in red lackets, Imbrodered with ragged staves before and behinde, and was lodged in *warwicke lane*: in whose house there was oftentimes fixe Oxen eaten at a breakefast, and every Taverne was full of his meat, for he that had any acquaintance in that house might have there so much of fodder and rost meat, as hee could pricke and carry upon a long Dagger.

Richard Redman, Bishop of *Ely*, 1500. the 17. of *Henry* the seventh, besides his great family, housekeeping, Almes dish, and reliefe to the poore, wherefoever he was lodged. In his travailing, when at his comming, or going to or

from any Towne, the Bels being rung, all the poore would come together, to whom he gave every one fixe pence at the least.

And now to note of our owne time somewhat. Not omitting in this *Thomas woolsey*, Archbishop of *Yorke*, and Cardinall. You shall understand, that hee had in his hall (continually) three tables or boords, kept with three principall Officers, to wit, a Steward, who was alwaies a Priest, a Treasurer a Knight, and a Controller an Esquire. Also a Cofferer, being a Doctor, three Marshals, three Yeomen Vfishers in the Hall: besides two Groomes and Almners. Then in the Hall kitchin, two Clerks of the kitchin, a Clerke controller, a Surveyor of the dresser, a clark of the Spicery: all which (together) kept also a continuall Messe in the Hall. Also, in his Hall-kitchin, he had of Master cookes two, and of other cookes, labourers, and children of the kitchin, twelve persons: foure Yeomen of the ordinary scullery, foure Yeomen of the silver scullery, two Yeomen of the Pastry, with two other Pastelers under the Yeomen.

In the Privie kitchin, hee had a Master cooke, who went daily in Velvet and Sattin, with a chaine of Gold about his necke, and two other Yeomen, and a Groome. In the scalding house, a Yeoman and two Groomes. In the Pantry, two Yeoman. In the Buttery, two Yeomen, two Groomes, and two Pages. In the Chandery two Yeomen. In the Wafary two Yeomen. In the Wardrobe of Beds, the Master of the VVardrobe, and tenne other persons attending. In the Laundry a Yeoman, a Groome, thirty Pages, two Yeomen Purveyors, and one Groome. In the Bake-house a Yeoman and 2 Groomes. In the Wood-yard a Yeoman and a Groome. In the Barne one. In the Garden a Yeoman and two Groomes: A Yeoman of his Barge; a Master of his Horse, a Clerke of the Stable, a Yeoman of the same; the Saddler; the Farriar; a Yeoman of his Chariot; a Sumpter-man; a Yeoman of his Stirrop; a Muleter, and sixteen Groomes of his Stable, every one of them keeping 4. Geldings. Porters at his gate, two Yeomen and

The worthy house keeping of *Thomas woolsey* LordArchbishop of *Yorke*.

Officers for the Hall kitchin. Master-Cookes and other.

For the Privy kitchin.

Scalding house. Pantry. Buttery. Chandery. Wafary. Wardrobe of beds.

Laundry.

Bakehouse

Wood-yard. Barne. Garden. Barge.

Stable.

Porters.

Record Tower. *Hugh Spencer* the elder, his provision for house-keeping, which sheweth a great family to be kept in household.

Rob. Fabian manuscript.

Nevell Earle of *warwicke* his house keeping.

Richard Redman Bishop of *Ely*.

The order
of his
Chappell.

two Groomes. In the Almanric, a Yeoman and a Groome.

In his Chappell he had a Deane, a great Divine, and a man of excellent learning; a Subdeane, a repeater of the Quire, a Gospeller, a Piffeler, of singing Priests ten, a master of the children, twelve Seculars, being singing-men of the Chappell; ten singing children, with a servant to attend upon the children. In the Revelry, a Yeoman and two Groomes, over and beside divers retainers, that came thither at principall Feasts.

For the furniture of his Chappell, it exceedeth my capacity to declare, or to speake of the number of costly ornaments and rich Jewels that were used in the same continually. There hath bin scene in procession about the Hall, foure and forty very rich Coaps worne, all of one sure, besides the rich Crosses and Candlesticks, and other ornaments belonging to the furnishment of the same. He had two Crosse-bearers, and two Pillar-bearers in his great Chamber. And in his Privie-chamber these persons: First, the chiefe Chamberlaine and Vice-chamberlaine. Of Gentlemen Vfhers (beside one in his Privie-chamber) he had twelve daily waiters: and of Gentlemen waiters, in his Privie-Chamber, he had six; of Lords nine or tenne, who had (each of them) two men allowed to attend upon them: except the Earle of *Darby*, who alwaies was allowed 5. men. Then had he of Gentlemē, Cupbearers, Carvers, Sewers, both of the Privie chamber and of the great chamber, with Gentlemē (daily waiters there) 40. persons. Of Yeomen Vfhers 6. of Groomes in his chamber, 8. of Yeomen in his chamber 45. daily. He had also Almsh-men, sometime more in number than at other times.

There was attending on his Table daily, of Doctors and Chaplaines, (beside them of his Chappell) 16. A Clerk of his Closet, two Secretaries, 3 Clerks of his Signet; and foure Counsellours, learned in the Lawes. And forasmuch as it was necessary to have divers Officers of the Chancery to attend upon him; that is to say, the Clerke of the Crowne, a riding Clerke, a Clerke of the Hamper, and a Clerke of the Wax,

then a Clerke of the Checke, (aswell upon the Chaplaines, as on the Yeomen of his chamber,) he gave allowance to them all. He had also foure Footmen, who were clothed in rich running coats, whensoever hee rode on any journey. Then had he an Herald at Armes, a Serjeant at Armes, a Physician, an Apothecarie, foure Minstrels, a keeper of his Tents, an Armorer, an instructor of his Wards, two Yeomen of his Wardrobe of Robes, and a keeper of his chamber continually in the Court. He had also in his house the Surveyor of *Torke*, and a Clerke of the Greene cloth. All these were daily attending, downe lying and uprising, as we use to say, and at meales. He kept in his great chamber, a continuall Table for the Chamberers and Gentlemen Officers: having with them a Masse of the young Lords, and another of Gentlemen. And besides all these, there was never an Officer, Gentleman, or other worthy person, but hee was allowed in the house, some three, some two, and all other, one at the least, which grew to a great number of persons.

Thus farre out of the Checke-roll: besides other Officers, servants and retainers, and Suiters, that most commonly dined in the Hall.

Nicholas west, Bishop of *Ely*, in the yeere 1532. kept continually in his house 100. servants, giving to the one halfe of them 53. s. 4. d. apiece yearly: to the other halfe, each 40. s. apiece: to every one for his winter Gowne, foure yards of broadcloth, and for his Summer Coat three yards and an halfe. He daily gave at his Gates, besides bread and drinke, warme meate to two hundred poore people.

The house-keeping of *Edward* late Earle of *Darby* is not to be forgotten: his feeding aged persons twice every day, 60. and odde, beside all commens, thrice a weeke appointed for his death daies, and every Good-friday, 27000. with meat, drinke, and money.

Thomas Audley, Lord Chancellour, his family of Gentlemen before him, in coats garded with velvet, and chains of gold, his Yeomen after him, in the same Livery not garded.

His Footmen.

A Herald and Serjeant at Armes.

Surveyor of *Torke*, & Clerke of the Greene cloth.

Young Lords and Gentlemē

Attendants allowed in the house.

Lib. *Ely*. *West*, Bishop of *Ely*

Edward, Earle of *Darby*.

Thomas Lord *Audley*.

The rich
furniture
of his
Chappell.

Crosse-bearers & pillar-bearers. His privie chamber.

Gentlemē waiters. Lords and their attendants.

For the privie and great chamber.

Daily attendants on his Table.

Officers of the Chancery.

Every Livery coat had three yards of broad cloth.

The Lord Cromwell.

Duke of Sommerset.

Earle of Oxford.

Almes given at the Lord Cromwells gate.

William Powlet or Pawler, Lord great Master, Marquess of Winchester, kept the like number of Gentlemen and yeomen, in a Livery of Reading tawny, and great reliefe at his gate.

Thomas Lord Cromwell, Earle of Essex, kept the like or greater number in a Livery of gray Marble; the Gentlemen guarded with Velvet, the Yeomen with the same cloth, yet their skirts large enough for their friends to sit upon them.

Edward, Duke of Sommerset was not inferiour in keeping a number of tall and comely Gentlemen and Yeomen, though his house was then in building, & most of his men were lodged abroad.

The Earle of Oxford hath bene noted within these fifty yeeres, to have ridden into this Citie, and so to his house by *London stone*, with fourescore Gentlemen in a Livery of Reading Tawny, and chaines of gold about their necks, before him; and one hundred tall Yeomen in the like Livery to follow him, without Chaines, but all having his Cognizance of the blew Bore, embroydered on their left shoulder.

Of charitable Almes in old time given.

These, as all other of their times, gave great reliefe to the poore. I my self, in that declining time of charity, have oft seene at the Lord Cromwells gate in London, more than 200 persons, served twice every day with bread, meat and drinke sufficient; for he observed that ancient and charitable custome, as all Prelates, Noblemen, or men of honour and worship his predecessors, had done before him: whereof somewhat to note for example: Venerable *Bede* writeth, that Prelates of his time, having peradventure but wooden Churches, had (notwithstanding) on their boord at their meales, one Almes dish, into the which was carved some good portion of meat, out of every other dish brought to their Table, all which was given to the poore, besides the fragments left. Inasmuch as in a hard time, a poore Prelate wanting victuals, hath caused his Almes dish, being silver, to be divided amongst the poore, therewith to shift as they could, till God should send him better store.

Such a Prelate was *Ethelwald*, Bishop of Winchester, in the reigne of King *Edgar*, about the yeere of Christ, 963. He in a great famine, sold away all the sacred vessels of his Church, for to relieve the almost starved people, saying: *That there was no reason that the senselesse Temples of God should abound in riches, and lively Temples of the Holy Ghost to lacke it.* *Walter de Suffolde*, Bishop of Norwich, was of the like minde, about the yeere 1245. In a time of great dearth, he sold all his Plate, and distributed it to the poore every penniworth.

Robert Winthelsey, Archbishop of Canterbury, about the yeere 1292, besides the daily fragments of his house, gave every Friday and Sunday to every beggar that came to his gate, a loafe of bread sufficient for that day; and there were usually every such almes day in time of dearth, to the number of 4000, and otherwise 4000 at the least. More, hee used every great Festivall day, to give 150. pence to so many poore people, and sent daily meat, bread, and drinke, to such as by age, or sicknes, were not able to fetch his Almes, and did send meat, money and apparell to such as he thought needed it.

I reade in 1171. that *Henry* the second, after his returne into England, did penance for the slaughter of *Thomas Becket*, by whom (a sore dearth then increasing) ten thousand persons, from the first of April, till new come was inned, were daily fed and sustained.

More I finde recorded, that in the yeere 1236. the 20. of *Henry* the third, *William de Haverhall*, the Kings Treasurer, was commanded; that upon the day of the Circumcision of our Lord, 6000. poore people should bee fed at Westminster, for the state of the King, Quene, and their children. The like commandment the said King *Henry* gave to *Hugh Gifford*, & *William Brown*, that upon Friday next after the Epiphanie, they should cause to be fed in the great Hall at Windsor, at a good fire, all the poore & needy children that could be found, and the Kings children being weighed and measured, their weight and measure to be distributed for their good estates. These few examples for charity of Kings may suffice.

I read

Bishop of Winchester his saying touching the reliefe of the poore.

Bishop of Norwich sold his plate.

Archbishop of Canterbury his charity

Notes de John. Tenne thousand poore people daily fed and sustained by Henry the third.

Record of the Tower Hen. 3. fed 6000 poore people in one day.

Richard de
Berry, Bi-
shop of
Durham.

I read in the reigne of Edward the 3. that Richard de Berry, Bishop of Durham, did weekly bestow for releefe of the poore, eight quarters of wheat made into bread, besides his Almes dish, fragments of his house, and great summes of money given to the poore when hee journeyed. And that these Almes dishes were as well used at the Tables of Noblemen, as of the Prelates, one note may suffice in this place.

Duke of
Gloucester
Almes
dish con-
tained a
great
quantity
of silver.

I read in the yeere 1452. that Richard Duke of York then claiming the Crown, the Lord Rivers should have passed the Sea about the Kings busines, but staying at Plymouth till his money was spent, and then sending for more; the Duke of Somerset sent him the Image of S. George in silver and gold, to be sold, with the Almes dish of the Duke of Gloucester, which was also of great price: for coyn he had they none.

To end the Orders and Customes in this Citie, as also of great families kept by honourable persons thither repairing, and of charitable Almes of old time given: I say, for conclusion, that

all Noble persons, and other of honour and worship, in former times lodging in this Citie, or liberties thereof, did without grudging, beare their parts in charges with the Citizens, according to their estimated estates, as I have before said, and could prove it by examples.

But let men call to minde Sir Thomas Cromwell, then Lord Privie Seale, and Vicar generall, lying in the Citie of London, he bare his charges to the great Muster there, consisting of 15000. besides Whiffers and other waiters, all in bright harnesse, with coats of white silke or cloth, and chaines of gold, in three great battels.

In Anno 1539. hee sent his men (in great number) to the Miles end, and after them their Armour in Carres, with their coats of white cloth, and the Armes of this Citie, to wit, a red crosse and a sword, on the brest and backe, which Armour and Coats they ware amongst the Citizens, without any difference, and marched thorow the Citie to Westminster.

Tho. Crom-
well at the
great
Muster.

Sports and Pastimes of old time used in this Citie.

Of sports
and pas-
times in
this Citie.
Every
thing hath
his time, a
time to
weepe, a
time to
laugh,
a time to
mourne, &c
a time to
dance.
Eccles. 3.



Et us now (saith Fitzstephen) come to the Sports and Pastimes, seeing it is fit that a Citie should not only be commodious and serious, but also merry and sportfull. whereupon, in the seales of the Popes, untill the time of Pope Leo, on the one side was Saint Peter sitting, with a key over him, reached as it were by the hand of God out of Heaven, and about it this verse:

Tu pro me navē liquisti, suscipe clavem.

And on the other side was a Citie, and this inscription on it, Aurea Roma. Likewise to the praise of Augustus Caesar and the Citie, in respect of the shewes and sports, was written,

Nocte pluit tota, redeunt spectacula mane, &c.

All night it raines, and shewes at morrow-tide returne againe; And Caesar with almighty love hath matcht an equall reigne.

But London for the shewes upon Theaters, and Comicall pastimes, hath holy playes, representations of miracles, which holy Confessors have wrought; or representations of torments, wherein the constancie of Martyrs appeared.

Every yeere also on Shrove-Tuesday, (that we may beginne with childrens sports, seeing wee all have beene children:) the Schoole-boys doe bring Cockes of the game to their Master, and all the fore-noone they delight themselves in Cock-fighting. After dinner, all the youths goe into the fields to play at the Ball.

The scholars of every Schoole have their Ball, or bastion in their hands: the ancient and wealthy men of the Citie come forth

Stage-
playes.

Cocke-
fighting.
Ball-play.

Exercises
of warlike
feats on
horseback
with
disarmed
Lances.

Battell on
the water.

Fighting
of Bores,
baiting of
Beares &
Buls.

on horsebacke, to see the sport of the Young-men, and to take part of the pleasure, in beholding their agility.

Every Friday in Lent, a fresh companie of young-men comes into the field on horsebacke, and the best horse-men conduct the rest. Then march forth the Citizens sonnes, and other young-men with disarmed Lances and Shields, and there they practise feats of warre.

Many Courtiers likewise, when the King lyeth neere, and attendants on Noble-men, doe repaire to these exercises, and while the hope of victory doth inflame their mindes, they shew by good prooffe how serviceable they would be in Martiall affaires.

In Easter Holydayes, they fight battells on the water, a Shield is hanged upon a pole, fixed in the midst of the streame; a Boat is prepared without Oares, to be carried by violence of the water, and in the fore-part thereof standeth a young-man, ready to give charge upon the Shield with his Launce. If so be he breake his Launce against the Shield and doth not fall, he is thought to have performed a worthy deede. If so bee without breaking his Launce, he runneth strongly against the Shield, downe he falleth into the water; for the Boat is violently forced with the Tide; but on each side of the Shield ride two Boats, furnished with yong-men, which recover him that falleth, as soone as they may. Vpon the Bridge, Wharfes and houses by the Rivers side, stand great numbers to see, and laugh thereat.

In the Holydaies all the Summer, the youths are exercised in leaping, dancing, shooting, wrestling, casting the stone, and practising their Shields: the Maidens trip with their Timbrels, and dance as long as they can well see. In winter, every Holiday before dinner, the Bores prepared for brawne are set to fight, or else Buls or Beares are baited.

When the great Fenne or Moore, which watereth the wals of the Citie on the North side is frozen, many yong men play upon the Ice; some striding as wide as they may, doe slide swiftly: others make themselves seats of Ice, as great as Milstones. One sits downe, many (hand in hand) doe draw him, and one slipping on a sudden, all fall together. Some tye bones to their feet, and under their heeles, and shoving themselves by a little piked staffe, doe slide as swiftly as a bird flyeth in the ayre, or an arrow out of a

Crosse-bow. Sometime two runne together with poles, and hitting one the other, either one or both doe fall, not without hurt: some breake their armes, some their legs: but youth (desirous of glory in this sort) exerciseth it selfe against the time of warre. Many of the Citizens doe delight themselves in Hawkes and Hounds, for they have liberty of hunting in Middlesex, Hertfordshire, all Chiltren, and in Kent to the water of Cray. Thus far Fitzstephen of sports.

These or the like exercises have been continued til our time, namely in Stage-playes, whereof ye may read, in Anno 1391. a Play by the Parish Clerkes of London at the Skinners Well besides Smithfield, which continued three dayes together, the King, Queene, and Nobles being present. And of another in the yeere 1409. which lasted eight dayes, and was of matter from the Creation of the World, whereat was present most part of the Nobility, and Gentry of England.

Of late time, in stead of those Stage-playes, have beene vsed Comedies, Tragedies, Enterludes, and Histories, both true and fained: for the acting whereof, certaine publike places have beene erected. Also Cockes of the game are yet cherished by divers men for their pleasures, much money being laid on their heads, when they fight in pits, whereof some be costly, made for that purpose.

The Ball is used by Noblemen and Gentlemen in Tennis-courts, and by people of meaner sort in the open fields and streets.

The marching forth of Citizens sons and other yong men on horse-backe, with disarmed Launces and Shields, there to practise feats of warre, man against man, hath long since beene left off, but in their Citie they have used on horse-backe, to runne at a dead marke, called a Quinten.



For note whereof, I read, that in the yeere of Christ 1253. the 38 of Hen. 3. the youthfull Citizens, for an exercise of their activity, set forth a game to runne at the Quinten, and whosoever did best, should have a Peacocke, which they had prepared as a prize.

Certaine

Hawking
& hunting

A stage-
play that
continued
3. dayes.
A stage-
play that
lasted 8.
dayes.

Theater &
Curtin for
Comedies
and other
shewes.

The Ball
at Tennis
play.

Running
at the
Quinten.
for prizes.
Mat. Pari.

The kings servants deriding the Citizens, were sore beate, but the Citizens were fined by the King.

Quinten upon Cornhill.

Running with staves on the Thames.

Leaping, dancing, shooting, wrestling.

Mat. Par. II.

A game at Westminster on Lammas day.

Certaine of the Kings servants, because the Court lay then at *westminster*, came, as it were, in despite of the Citizens, to that game, and giving reprochfull names to the *Londoners*, which for the dignity of the Citie, and the ancient priviledge which they ought to have enjoyed, were called Barons: the said *Londoners* being wrongfully abused, fell upon the Kings servants, and beat them shrewdly, so that upon complaint made to the King, he fined the Citie to pay a thousand Markes. This exercise of running at the Quinten, was practised by the youthfull Citizens, as well in summer as in winter; namely, in the feast of *Christmas*. I have seene a Quinten set upon *Cornhill*, by the *Leaden Hall*, where the attendants of the Lords of merry disports have runne, and made great pastime: for he that hit not the broad end of the Quinten, was of all men laughed to scorne; and he that hit it full, if hee rode not the faster, had a sound blow in his necke with a bag full of sand, hanged on the other end.

I have also in the Summer season, seene some upon the River of *Thames*, rowed in Whirries, with staves in their hands, flat at the fore-end, running one against another, and for the most part, one or both overthrowne, and well dowed.

On the Holy-dayes in Summer, the Youths of this Citie have in the Field exercised themselves, in leaping, dancing, shooting, wrestling, casting of the stone or ball, &c.

And for defence and use of the Weapon, there is a speciall profession of men that teach it. I read that in the yeere 1222. and the 6. of King *Henry* the 3. on Saint *James* day, the Citizens of *London* kept games of defence and wrestling, neere to the Hospitall of *Matilda*, at *S. Giles* in the field, where they got the mastery of the men of the Suburbs.

The Bailiffe of *westminster* devising to be revenged, proclaimed a game to be at *westminster* upon *Lammas* day: whereunto the Citizens willingly repaired.

When they had played a while, the Bailiffe, with the men of the Suburbs, harnesssed themselves treacherously, and fell to such fighting, that the Citizens

(being fore wounded) were forced to runne into the Citie, where they rung the common Bell, and assembled the Citizens in great number. When the matter was declared, every man wished to revenge the fact: but the Lord Maior of the Citie, being a wise and quiet man, willed them first to move the Abbot of *Westminster* in the matter, and if he would promise to see amends made, it was sufficient. But a certaine Citizen, named *Constantine Fitz Arnulfe*, willed, that all the houses of the Abbot and Bailiffe should be pulled downe. Which desperate words were no sooner spoken, but the common people (as unadvisedly) issued forth of the Citie without any order, and fought a cruell battell, *Constantine* pulling downe divers houses; and the people (as praising *Constantine*) cryed; *The joy of the Mountaine*, the joy of the Mountaine; God help, and the Lord *Lodowike*.

A few dayes after this tumult, the Abbot of *westminster* came to *London*, to *Philip Dawbeney*, one of the kings Counsell, to complaine of the injuries done to him: the *Londoners* perceiving it, beset the house about, and tooke by violence twelve of the Abbots horses away, cruelly beating his men, &c.

But whilest the said *Dawbeney* laboured to pacifie the vprore, the Abbot got out at the backe doore of the house, and so, by a Boat on the *Thames*, hardly escaped, the Citizens throwing stones after him in great abundance.

These things being thus done, *Hubert de Burge*, chiefe Iustice of *England*, with a great Army of men, came to the Tower of *London*, and sent for the Maior and Aldermen, of whom hee enquired for the principall Authors of this Faction. *Constantine*, being constant in the sedition, was more constant in the answer; affirming, that hee had done it, and that he had done much lesse than hee meant to have done.

The Justice tooke him, and two other with him, and that morning sent him to *Faulcatins* by water, with a great number of armed men, who brought *Constantine* to the Gallowes.

But when he saw the Rope about his necke, hee offered for his life fiftene thousand Markes, yet it would

The advice of the L. Maior.

The bad counsel of *Constantine Fitz Arnulfe* as bad followed.

Chas. Don. The Abbot of *Westminster* put to his shifts.

The Lord chiefe Iustice entered the Citie of *London* with an Army.

Constantine and other hanged.

not seeme to save him: so he was hanged, with *Constantine* his Nephew, and *Galfrid* that proclaimed his proclamation, on the 16. of *August*.

Also in the yeere 1453. of a tumult made against the Maior, at the wrestling besides *Clerks well*, &c. Which is sufficient to prove, that (of old time) the exercising of wrestling, and such like, hath beene much more used than of latter yeeres.

The youths of this Citie also have used, on holidayes, after Evening Prayer, at their Masters doores, to exercise their Wasters and Bucklers: and the Maidens, one of them playing on a Timbrell, in sight of their Masters and Dames, to dance for Garlands, hanged thwart the streets, which open pastimes in my youth, being now suppressed, worse practices within doores are to be feared.

As for the baiting of Bulls and Beares, they are till this day much frequented, namely in Beare-gardens on the *Banke-side*, wherein be prepared scaffolds for beholders to stand upon.

Sliding on the Ice is now but childrens play: but in Hawking and Hunting many grave Citizens at this present have great delight, and doe rather want leasure than goodwill to follow it.

Of triumphant shews made by the Citizens of *Lond.* ye may read in the yeere 1236. the twentieth of *Henry* the third, *Andrew Bockrell* then being Maior, how *Elianor*, daughter to *Reymond*, Earle of *Provence*, riding thorow the Citie toward *westminster*, thereto be crowned Queene of *England*, the Citie was adorned with filkes, and in the night with Lamps, Cressets, and other lights, without number, besides many Pageants, and strange devices there presented; the Citizens also rode to meet the King and Queene, clothed in long garments embroydered about with gold, and filkes of divers colours, their horses gallantly trapped, to the number of 306. every man bearing a Cup of gold or silver in his hand, and the Kings Trumpeters before them: These Citizens did minister Wine, as Buttlers, which is their service at the Coronation.

More, in the yeere 1298. for victory obtained by *Edward* the first against the

Scots, every Company, according to their severall Trade, made their severall shew: but specially the *Fishmongers*, which in a solemne Procession passed thorow the Citie, having amongst other Pageants and shewes, foure Sturgeons gilt, carried on foure horses; then, foure Salmones of silver, on foure horses, and after them fixe and forty armed Knights, riding on horses, made like *Luces* of the Sea, and then one presenting Saint *Magnes*, because it was upon Saint *Magnes* day, with a thousand horsemen, &c.

One other shew in the yeere 1377. made by the Citizens for disport of the yong Prince *Richard*, sonne to the black Prince, in the Feast of *Christmas*, and in this manner:

On the Sunday before *Candlemas*, in the night, one hundred and thirty Citizens, disguised and well horsed, in a Mummary, with sound of Trumpets, Sackbuts, Cornets, Shalmes, and other Minstrels, and innumerable Torchlights of Wax, rode from *Newgate* thorow *Cheap*, over the Bridge, through *Southwarke*, and so to *Kennington* besides *Lambeth*, where the yong Prince remained with his Mother, and the Duke of *Lancaster*, his Vncle, the Earles of *Cambridge*, *Hertford*, *Warwicke*, and *Suffolke*, with divers other Lords.

In the first ranke did ride 48. in the likenesse and habit of Esquires, two and two together, clothed in red coats, and gownes of Say or Sendall, with comely vizors one their faces.

After them came riding 48. Knights, in the same Livery of colour and stuffe.

Then followed one richly arrayed, like an Emperour; and after him some distance, one stately tyred like a Pope, who was followed by 24. Cardinals: and after them eight or ten with blacke vizors, not amiable, as if they had been Legates from some forraigne Princes.

These Maskers, after they had entred the Mannor of *Kennington*, alighted from their horses: and entred the Hall on foot; which done, the Prince, his Mother, and the Lords came out of the chamber into the hall, whom the Mummers did salure: shewing by a paire of Dice on the Table, their desire to play with the yong Prince: which they so handled,

Gamos of
defence.

Playing at
the Buck-
lers.

Dancing
for Gar-
lands in
the Streets

Beare and
Bull bai-
ting.

Mat. Paris.
Shewes for
triumphs.

The Citi-
zens rode.

Imbroide-
red gar-
ments.

Fishmon-
gers Pro-
cession for
triumph of
victory,
more than
1000. horse-
men.

A shew by
Torch-
light, be-
ing a
Mummary
of more
than 1000
men on
horseback

The Prince did win three Jewels of the Mafkers.

handled, that the Prince did alwaies winne when he cast at them.

Then the Mummings set to the Prince three Jewels, one after another; which were, a Boule of gold, a Cup of gold, and a Ring of gold, which the Prince wanne at three casts.

Then they set to the Princes Mother, the Duke, the Earles, and other Lords, to every one a Ring of gold, which they did also winne. After which they were feasted, and the Musicke founded, the Prince and Lords danced on the one part with the Mummings, who did also dance: which jollity being ended, they were againe made to drinke, and then departed in order as they came.

The like was to *Henry* the fourth, in the second of his reign, he then keeping his *Christmas* at *Eltham*, twelve Aldermen of *London*, and their sonnes, rode in a mumming, and had great thanks.

Thus much for sportfull shewes in Triumphes may suffice.

Now for sports and pastimes yeerely used.

First, in the Feast of *Christmas*, there was in the Kings house, wheresoever he was lodged, a Lord of Misrule, or Master of merry disports, and the like had ye in the house of every Nobleman of honour, or good worship, were he spirituall or temporall. Among the which, The Maior of *London*, and either of the Sheriffes had their severall Lords of misrule, ever contending, without quarrell or offence, who should make the rarest pastimes to delight the beholders. These Lords beginning their rule at *Alballon* Eve, continued the same till the morrow after the Feast of the Purification, commonly called *Candlemas* day: In all which space, there were fine and subtrill disguisings, Maskes and Mummings, with playing at Cards for counters, nayles and points in every house, more for pastime than for gaine.

Against the Feast of *Christmas*, every mans house, as also their Parish Churches, were decked with Holme, Ivie, Bayes, and whatsoever the season of the yeere afforded to be greene: The conduits and standards in the streets were likewise garnished. Among the which, I read, that in the yeere 1444. by tempest of thunder and lightning, on the

first of *February* at night, *Pauls* steeple was fired, but with great labour quenched: and toward the morning of *Candlemas* day, at the Leaden Hall in *Cornhill*, a Standard of tree being set up in the midst of the pavement, fast in the ground, nayled full of Holme and Ivie, for disport of *Christmas* to the people; was torne up, and cast downe by the malignant Spirit (as was thought) and the stones of the pavement all about, were cast in the streets, and into divers houses, so that the people were sore agast at the great tempests.

In the weeke before *Easter*, had yee great shewes made, for the fetching in of a twisted Tree, or With, as they termed it, out of the woods, into the kings house, and the like into every mans house of Honour or Worship.

In the Moneth of *May*, namely on *May* day in the morning, every man, except impediment, would walke into the sweet Meddowes and green woods, there to rejoyce their spirits with the beauty and savour of sweet Flowers, and with the harmonie of Birdes, praising God in their kinde. And for example hereof, *Edward Hall* hath noted, that King *Henry* the eighth, as in the third of his reigne, and divers other yeeres, so namely in the seventh of his reigne, on *May* day in the morning, with *Queene Katharine* his wife, accompanied with many Lords and Ladies, rode a Maying from *Greenwich* to the high ground of *Shooters-hill*: where as they passed by the way, they espyed a company of tall Yeomen, clothed all in greene, with greene hoods, and with bowes and arrowes, to the number of 200. One, being their Chieftaine, was called *Robin Hood*, who required the King and all his company to stay and see his men shoot: whereunto the King granting, *Robin Hood* whistled, and all the 200. Archers shot off, loosing all at once; and when he whistled againe, they likewise shot againe: their Arrowes whistled by craft of the head, so that the noise was strange and loud, which greatly delighted the King, *Queene*, and their company.

Moreover, this *Robin Hood* desired the King and *Queene*, with their retinue, to enter the greene Wood, where, in Arbours made with boughes, and deckt with

Tempests of lightning and thunder fired *Pauls* steeple, overthrew the standard at *Leaden hall*, and threw stones of the pavement into mens houses.

Twisted trees set from the woods.

Maygames

Edward Hall.

Robin Hood and his men shot before the King.

Lord of Misrule at Christmas

with flowers, they were set and served plentifully with venison and wine, by Robin Hood and his meyny, to their great contentment, and had other Pageants and Pastimes, as yee may read in my said Author.

I find also, that in the month of May, the Citizens of London (of all estates) lightly in every Parish, or sometime two or three Parishes joyning together, had their severall Maynings, and did fetch in May-poles, with divers warlike shewes, with good Archers, Morrice-dancers, and other devices for pastime all the day long: and towards the evening, they had Stage-plaies, and Bonfires in the streets.

Of these Mayings, we read in the reign of Henry the sixth, that the Aldermen and Sherifes of London, being on May day at the Bishop of Londons Wood in the Parish of Stebunheath, and having there a worshipfull dinner for themselves and other commers, Lydgate the Poet, that was a Monk of Bury, sent to them by a Pursivant a joyfull commendation of that season, containing sixteene staves in meeter Royall, beginning thus:

*Mighty Flora, Goddesse of fresh flowers,
Which clothed hath the soyle in lusty green,
Made buds to spring, With her sweet showers,
By influence of the Sunne shine,
To doe pleasure of intent full cleane,
unto the States Which now sit here,
Hath Vex downe sent her own daughter deare,*

*Making the vertue, that dured in the root,
Called the vertue, the vertue vegetable,
for to transcend, most wholesome & most soote,
Into the top, this season so agreeable:
the bawny liquor is so commendable,
That it rejoyceth with his fresh moisture,
man, beast, and fowle, and every creature, &c.*

About the ninth yecere of the reigne of King Henry the eight, a great heart-burning and malicious grudge grew amongst the Englishmen of the City of London, against strangers: and namely, the Artificers found themselves much aggrieved; because such number of strangers were permitted, to resort hither with their Wares, and to exercise Handicrafts, to the great hinderance and impoverishing of the Kings Liege people. Which malice grew to such a point

that one John Lincolne a Broker, busied himselfe so farre in the matter, that about Palme Sunday, or the fift of April, he came to one Doctor Henry Standish, with these words; Sir, I understand, that you shall preach at the Spittle on Munday in Easter-weeke, and so it is, that English men, both Merchants and other, are undone by strangers, who have more liberty in this Land than they, which is against reason, and also against the Common-weale of this Realme: I beseech you therefore, to declare this in your sermon, and in so doing, you shall deserve great thanks of my Lord Maior, and of all his Brethren. And herewith he offered unto the said Doctor a bill, containing the matter more at large. But Doctor Standish wisely considering, that there might more inconvenience arise thereof, than he would wish, if he should deale in such a sort: both refused the bill, and told Lincolne plainly, that he meant not to meddle with any such matter in his Sermon.

Whereupon, the said Lincolne went unto one Doctor Bell, a Canon of the foresaid Spittle, that was appointed likewise to preach upon Tuesday in Easter-weeke at the same Spittle, whom hee perswaded to reade his said bill in the Pulpit: which bill contained (in effect) the griefes that many found with strangers, for taking the livings away from Artificers, and the entercourse from Merchants, the redresse whereof must come from the commons knit in one; for as the hurt touched all men, so must al set to their helping hands. Which letter he read, or the chiefest part thereof, comprehending much seditious matter. And then he began with this sentence: *Cælum cæli Domino, terram autem dedit filiis hominum.* And upon this Text he entreated, how this Land was given to Englishmen, and as Birds defend their neits, so ought Englishmen to cherish and maintaine themselves, and to hurt and grieve Aliens, for respect of their Common-wealth. And on this Text, *Pugna pro Patria*, he brought in, how (by Gods Law) it was lawfull to fight for their Country: and thus he subtilly moved the people to rebell against strangers. By this Sermon, many a light-headed person tooke courage, and openly

John Lincolne
a Broker
beginner
of the in-
surrection

A bill of-
fered by
Lincolne to
Doctor
Standish.

Doctor
Bell under-
tooke to
read Lin-
colns bill
in the Pul-
pit.

The bill
contained
much sedi-
tious mat-
ter.

*Pugna pro
Patria.*

Bishops
Wood,
Bishops
Hall by
Blethen-
hall green.

The plea-
sant month
of May
commen-
ded.

The num-
ber of
strangers
in London
misliked.

openly spake against strangers: and by mishap, there had beene divers evill parts (of late) plaid by strangers, in and about the Citie of London, which kindled the peoples rancor the more furiously against them.

The twenty eighth day of April, divers yong-men of the Citie picked quarrels with certaine strangers, as they passed along the streets: some they smote and buffeted, and some they threw in the channell: for which, the Lord Maior sent some of the Englishmen to prison, as *Stephen Studley*, Skinner, *Steven-son*, *Bess*, and other.

Then suddenly rose a secret rumour, and no man could tell how it began, that on *May-day* next following, the Citie would slay all the Aliens: insomuch that divers strangers fled out of the Citie.

This rumour came to the knowledge of the Kings Councill: whereupon the Lord Cardinall sent for the Maior, and other of the Councill of the Citie, giving them to understand what hee had heard.

The Lord Maior (as one ignorant of the matter) told the Cardinall, that he doubted not so to governe the Citie, but as peace should be observed.

The Cardinall willed him so to doe, and to take good heed, that if any riotous attempt were intended, he should by good policy prevent it.

The Maior comming from the Cardinals house, about foure of the clocke in the afternoone on *May Eve*, sent for his Brethren to the *Guild-hall*, yet was it almost seven of the clocke before the Assembly was set. Vpon conference had of the matter, some thought it necessary, that a substantiall watch should be set of honest Citizens, which might withstand the evill doers, if they went about any misrule. Other were of contrary opinion, as rather thinking it best, that every man should be commanded to shut in his doores, and to keepe his servants within. Before 8. of the clock, Master Recorder was sent to the Cardinall, with these opinions: who hearing the same, allowed the latter. And then the Recorder, and *Sir Thomas More*, late under-sheriffe of London, and now of the Kings Councill, came backe a-

gaine to the Guild-hall, halfe an houre before nine of the clock, and there shewed the pleasure of the Kings Councill: whereupon every Alderman sent to his Ward, that no man (after nine of the clocke) should stir out of his house, but keepe his doores shut, and his servants within, untill nine of the clocke in the morning.

After this commandement was given, in the Evening, as *Sir John Mundy* Alderman, came from his Ward, hee found two young-men in *Cheape*, playing at the Bucklers, and a great many of young-men looking on them, for the command seemed to bee scarcely published; he commanded them to leave off; and because one of them asked him why, hee would have him sent to the Counter. But the Prentices resisted the Alderman, taking the young-man from him, and cryed Prentices, Prentices, Clubs, Clubs: then out at every doore came Clubs and other weapons, so that the Alderman was forced to flight. Then more people arose out of every quarter, and forth came Servingmen, Watermen, Courtiers, and other, so that by eleven of the clocke, there were in *Cheape*, 6. or 7. hundred, and out of *Pauls Church-yard* came about 300. From all places they gathered together, and brake up the Counter, took out the Prisoners, which had beene committed thither by the Lord Maior, for hurting the strangers: also they went to *Newgate*, and tooke out *Studley* and *Bess*, committed thither for the like cause. The Maior and Sheriffes were present, and made Proclamation in the Kings name, but nothing was obeyed.

Being thus gathered into severall heaps, they ran thorow *Saint Nicholas* shambles; and at *Saint Martins Gate*, there met with them *Sir Thomas More*, and other, desiring them to goe to their lodgings.

As they were thus intreating, and had almost perswaded the people to depart, they within *Saint Martins* threw out stones and bats, so that they hurt divers honest persons, which were with *Sir Thomas More*, perswading the rebellious Rout to cease. Insomuch as at length, one *Nicholas Dennis*, a Serjeant at Armes, being there sore hurt, cryed in

An Alderman resisted, and put to flight.

Sir Thomas More labored to pacifie the rude multitude.

Quarrels urged to strangers as they were in the streets

Evil May-day.

A meeting of the L. Maior and his brethren at Guildhall.

The Recorder & *Sir Thomas More* sent to the Cardinall.

Nicholas
Dennis a
Serjeant
at Armes
fore hurt.

Mewtas a
Piccard.

The stran-
gers hou-
ses broken
up at *Blanchapleton*.

The King
sendeth to
know the
state of
the City.

The Lords
came with
power to
London.

Doctor
Bell sent
to the
Tower for
his Ser-
mon.

The Duke
of *Norfolke*
entred
London
with 1300
men.

in a fury, Downe with them: and then all the unruly persons ran to the doores and windowes of the houses within *St. Martins*, and spoiled all that they found. After that they ran into *Cornehill*, and so on to a house East of *Leadenhall*, called the *Green-gate*, where dwelt one *Mewtas* a *Piccard* or *Frenchman*, within whose house dwelled divers *Frenchmen*, whom they likewise spoiled: and if they had found *Mewtas*, they would have stricken off his head.

Some ran to *Blanchapleton*, and there brake up the strangers houses, and spoiled them. Thus they continued till 3. a clocke in the morning, at which time, they began to withdraw: but by the way they were taken by the Maior and other, and sent to the Tower, *Newgate* and *Counters*, to the number of 300. The Cardinall was advertised by Sir *Thomas Parre*, whom in all haste he sent to *Richmond*, to informe the King: who immediately sent to understand the state of the City, and was truly informed. Sir *Roger Cholmeley* Lievtenant of the Tower, during the time of this businesse, shot off certaine peeces of Ordnance against the City, but did no great hurt. About five of the clocke in the morning, the Earles of *Shrewsbury* and *Surrey*, *Thomas Dockery*, Lord Prior of *Saint Johns*, *George Nevill*, Lord *Auburgaweny*, and other, came to London with such powers as they could make, so did the *Junes* of Court; but before they came, the businesse was done, as ye have heard.

Then were the prisoners examined, and the Sermon of Doctor *Bell* called to remembrance, and hee sent to the Tower. A Commission of Oyer and Determiner was directed to the Duke of *Norfolke*, and other Lords, for punishment of this insurrection. The second of May, the Commissioners, with the Lord Maior, Aldermen and Iustices, went to the *Guildhall*, where many of the offenders were indicted, whereupon they were arraigned, and pleaded not guilty, having day given them till the 4. of May.

On which day, the Lord Maior, the Duke of *Norfolke*, the Earle of *Surrey* and other, came to sit in the *Guildhall*. The Duke of *Norfolke* entred the City

with one thousand three hundred men, and the prisoners were brought through the streets tyed in ropes; some men, some lads but of thirteen or fourteene yeeres old, to the number of 278. persons. That day *John Lincolne* and divers other were indicted, and the next day thirteen were adjudged to bee drawne, hanged, and quartered: for execution whereof, ten payre of Gallows were set up in divers places of the City, as at *Aldgate*, *Blanchapleton*, *Grasse-street*, *Leaden-hall*, before either of the Counters; at *Newgate*, *Saint Martins*, at *Aldersgate* and *Bishopsgate*. And these Gallows were set upon wheelles, to bee removed from street to street, and from doore to doore, whereas the prisoners were to be executed.

On the seventh of May, *John Lincoln*, one *Shirwin*, and two brethren, named *Betts*, with divers other were adjudged to dye. They were on the Hurdles drawne to the Standard in *Cheape*, and first was *Lincolne* executed: and as the other had the ropes about their neckes, there came a commandement from the King, to respite the execution, and then were the prisoners sent againe to prison, and the armed men sent away out of the Citie.

On the thirteenth of May, the King came to *westminster-hall*, and with him the Lord Cardinall, the Dukes of *Norfolke*, and *Suffolke*, the Earles of *Shrewsbury*, *Essex*, *Wiltshire*, and *Surrey*, with many Lords and other of the Kings Councell, the Lord Maior of London, Aldermen and other chiefe Citizens, were there in their best liveries, by nine of the clocke in the morning. Then came in the prisoners, bound in ropes in a ranke one after another, in their shirts, and every one had a Halter about his necke, being in number 400. men, and 11. women.

When they were thus come before the Kings presence, the Cardinall first sort to the Maior and Aldermen their negligence, and to the prisoners he declared how justly they had deserved to dye. Then all the prisoners together cryed to the King for mercy, and therewith the Lords brought his grace of pardon: at whose request, the King pardoned them all. The generall pardon being

Ten paire
of Gal-
lows set
up in di-
vers streets
of London.

*John Lin-
colne* the
Broker
executed,
but the
rest respi-
ted by the
King.

The pri-
soners
were
brought
before the
King at
*Westminster
Hall*.

The King
graciously
pardoned
all the pri-
soners.

being pronounced, all the Prisoners shouted at once, and cast their Halters towards the roose of the Hall. The prisoners being dismissed, the Gallowes were taken downe, and the Citizens tooke more heed to their servants: keeping (for ever after) as on that night, a strong watch in Armour, in remembrance of *Evill May-day*.

These great Mayings and Maygames made by the Governours and Masters

of this City, with the Triumphant setting up of the great shaft (a principall May-pole in *Cornhill*, before the Parish of *Saint Andrew*) therefore called *Vndershaft*, by meane of that insurrection of youths, against Aliens on May-day, 1517. the 6. of *Henry the eight*, have not been so freely used as before. And therefore I leave them, and will somewhat touch of Watches, as also of shewes in the night.

Of Watches in this Citie, and other matters commanded, and the cause why.



William Conquerour commanded, that in every Towne and Village, a Bell should be nightly rung at eight of the clocke, and that all

people should then put out their fire, and candle, and take their rest. Which order was observed through this Realm during his reigne, and the reigne of *William Rufus*: but *Henry the first*, restoring to his Subjects the use of fire and lights, as afore, it followeth (by reason of Warres within the Realme) that many men also gave themselves to robbery and murders in the night: for example whereof in this City, *Roger Hoveden* writeth thus:

In the yeere 1175. a councill was kept at Nottingham, in time of which Councell, a brother of the Earle Ferrers, being in the night privily slaine at London, and thrown out of his Inne into the durvy street when the King understood thereof he swore that he would be revenged on the Citizens. For it was then (saith mine Author) a common practice in this City, that a hundred or more in a company, young and old, would make nightly invasions upon houses of the wealthy, to the intent to rob them, and if they found any man stirring in the City within the night, that were not of their crew, they would presently murder him: inso much, that when night was come, no man durst adventure to walk in the streets. When this had continued long, it fortuned, that as a crew of yong and wealthy Citizens assembling together in the night, assaulted

a stone house of a certaine rich man, and breaking through the wall, the good man of that house, having prepared himselfe with other in a corner, when hee perceived one of the sheeves, named *Andrew Bucquint*, to lead the way, with a burning brand in the one hand, and a pot of coles in the other, which hee assaied to kindle with the brand, he flew upon him, and smote off his right hand, and then with a loud voyce cryed *theeves*. At the hearing whereof, the sheeves took their flight, all saving he that had lost his hand, whom the good man (in the next morning) delivered to *Richard de Lucie the Kings Justice*. This theefe, upon warrant of his life, appeached his confederates, of whom many were taken, and many were fled. Among the rest that were apprehended, a certaine Citizen of great countenance, credit, and wealth, named *John Senex*, who for as much he could not acquit himselfe by the water-dooome (as that law was then tearmed) hee offered to the King six hundred pounds of silver for his life. But forasmuch as he was condemned by judgement of the water, the King would not take the offer, but commanded him to be hanged on the Gallowes, which was done, and then the City became more quiet for a long time after.

But for a full remedy of enormities in the night, I read, that in the yeere of Christ 1253. *Henry the third* commanded Watches in Cities, and Borough Townes to be kept, for the better observing of peace and quietnesse amongst his people.

And further, by the advice of them

Rich theeves most worthy to be changed. The judgement of fire and water called *Ordeal*, was condemned by *Pope Innocent* the third 1204. Decretal lib. 4. Cause why watches in the night were commanded and when.

Evill May-day.

Curfew Bell at 8. of the clocke commanded fire & candle to be quenched.

Roger Hoveden manuscript.

Nightwalkers murdered all they met.

of Savoy, hee ordained, that if any man chanced to be robbed, or by any means damnified; by any theefe or robber; he to whom the charge of keeping that Country, City or Borough chiefly appertained, where the robbery was done, should competently restore the losse. And this was after the use of Savoy; but yet thought more hard to be observed here, than in those parts: and therefore leaving those laborious Watches, I will speake of our Pleasures and Pastimes in watching by night.

Bonfires
and ban-
queting in
the streets

In the Months of *June* and *July*, on the Vigils of Festival dayes; and on the same Festival dayes in the Evenings, after the Sun-setting, there were usually made Bone-fires in the streets, every man bestowing wood or labour towards them. The wealthier sort also before their doores, neere to the said Bonfires would set out Tables on the Vigils, furnished with sweete bread, and good drinke, and on the Festival dayes with meats and drinckes plentifully, whereunto they would invite their neighbours and passengers also to sit, and be merry with them in great familiarity, praying God for his benefits bestowed on them. These were called Bonfires, as well of amity amongst neighbours, that being before at controversie, were thereby the labour of others reconciled, and made of bitter enemies, loving friends, as also for the vertue that a great fire hath, to purge the infection of the ayre. On the Vigill of Saint *John Baptist*, and on Saint *Peter* and *Paul* the Apostles, every mans doore being shadowed with greene Birch, long Fennel, Saint *Johns* wort, Orpin, white Lillies, and such like, garnished upon with Garlands of beautifull flowers, had also Lamps of glasse, with Oyle burning in them all the night, some hung out branches of Iron curiously wrought, containing hundreds of Lamp lighted at once, which made a goodly shew, namely in new *Fishstreet*, *Thames-street*, &c. Then had ye besides the standing watches, all in bright harnesse, in every Ward and street of this City and Suburbs, a marching watch, that passed through the principall streets thereof, to wit, from the little Conduit by *Pauls* gate, through *West Cheape*, by the *Sticks*, through

Cornhill, by *Leaden hall* to *Aldgate*, then backe down *Fen-Church-street*, by *Grafte-Church*, about *Grafte-Church* Conduit, and up *Grafte-Church-street* into *Cornhill*, and through it into *West Cheape* again, and so broke up. The whole way ordered for this marching watch, extended to 3200. Taylors yards of affize, for the furniture whereof with lights, there were appointed 700. Cressets, 500. of them being found by the Companies, the other 200. by the Chamber of *London*. Besides the which lights, every Constable in *London*, in number more than 240. had his Cresset: the charge of every Cresset was in light two shillings foure pence, and every Cresset had 2. men, one to beare or hold it, another to beare a bag with light, and to serve it: so that the poore men pertaining to the Cressets, taking wages, besides that every one had a strawen hat, with a badge painted, & his breakfast in the morning, amounted in number to almost 2000. The marching watch contained in number 2000. men, part of them being old Souldiers, of skill to be Captaines, Lieutenants, Serjeants, Corporals, &c. Whiffers, Drummers, and Fifes, Standard and Ensigne-bearers, Sword-players, Trumpeters on horsebacke, Demitannees on great horses, Gunners with hand-guns, or halfe hakes. Archers in cotes of white fustian, signed on the brest and backe with the Armes of the City, their bowes bent in their hands, with sheafes of arrowes by their sides, Pike-men in bright Corsets, Burganers &c. Holbards, the like Billmen in *Almaine Rivers*, and *Aperns* of *Mayle* in great number.

There were also divers Pageants, Morris dancers, Constables, the one halfe which was 120. on *St. Johns Eve*, the other halfe on *Saint Peters Eve* in bright harnesse, some over-gilt, and every one a Jorner of *Scarlet* thereupon and a chaine of *Gold*, his Hench-man following him, his Minstrels before him, and his Cresset light passing by him: the *Waytes* of the City, the *Maiors* Officers, for his guard before him, all in a *Livery* of *Woisted* or *Say* *Jackets*, party coloured, the *Maior* himselfe wel mounted on horseback, the *Sword-bearer* before him in faire *Armoir*, well mounted

Almost
1000. cressets
lights,
for the
watch at
Midsummer.

More than
240. Constables in
London, the
one halfe
of them
each night
went in
the marching
watch, the
other halfe
kept their
standing
watch in
every
street and
lane.

Marching
watch at
Midsummer.

Garni-
shing of
mens
doores, &
furnishing
them out.

mounted also, the Maiors foot-men, and the like Torch-bearers about him; Hench-men twaine, upon great stirring horses following him. The Sheriffs Watches came one after the other in like order, but not so large in number as the Maiors: for where the Maior had besides his Giant three Pageants, each of the Sheriffs had besides their Giants, but two Pageants; each their morris-dance, and one Hench-man, their Officers in Jackets of Woisted, or Say, party-coloured, differing from the Maiors, and each from other, but having harnessed men a great many, &c.

This Midsummer Watch was thus accustomed yeerely, time out of minde, untill the yeere 1539. the 31. of Henry the eighth, in which yeere, on the 8. of May, a great Muster was made by the Citizens at the Miles end, all in bright harnesse, with coats of white silke or cloth, and chaines of gold, in three great battels, to the number of 15000. which passed thorow London to westminster, and so through the Sanctuary, and round about the Parke of S. James, and returned home thorow Oldborne.

King Henry then considering the great charges of the Citizens, for the furniture of this unusuall Muster, forbad the marching Watch provided for at Midsummer for that yeere; which being once laid downe, was not raised againe till the yeere 1548. the second of Edward the sixth, Sir John Gresham then being Maior, who caused the marching Watch, both on the Eve of Saint John Baptist, and of S. Peter the Apostle, to be revived and set forth, in as comely order as it had been accustomed, which Watch was also beautified by the number of more than 300. Demilances and light-horsemen, prepared by the Citizens to be sent into Scotland, for the rescue of the Towne of Haddington, and others, kept by the Englishmen since this Maiors time.

The like marching Watch in this Citie hath not beene used, though some attempts have beene made thereunto, as in the yeere 1585. a Booke was drawne by a grave Citizen, and by him dedicated to Sir Tho. Pullison, then L.

Maior, and his brethren the Aldermen, containing the manner and order of a marching Watch in the Citie upon the Evens accustomed, in commendation whereof, namely, in times of peace to be used, he hath words to this effect:

The Artificers of sundry sorts were thereby well set a worke, none but rich men charged, poore men helped, old Souldiers, Trumpeters, Drummers, Fifes, and Ensigne-bearers, with such like men, meet for the Princes service, kept in ure, wherein the safety and defence of every Common-weale consisteth. Armour and weapons being yeerely occupied in this wise, the Citizens had of their owne readily prepared for any neede, whereas by intermission hereof, armorers are out of worke, Souldiers out of ure, weapons overgrowne with foulness, few or none good being provided, &c.

In the Moneth of August, about the Feast of Saint Bartholomew the Apostle, before the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Sheriffs of London, placed in a large Tent neere unto Clarkenwell, of old time were divers dayes spent in the pastime of wrestling; where the Officers of the Citie, namely the Sheriffs, Serjants, and Yeomen, the Porters of the Kings Beame, or weigh-house, (now no such men) and other of the Citie, were challengers of all men in the Suburbs, to wrestle for games appointed. And on other dayes, before the said Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffs, in Fensbury field, to shoot the standard, broad-arrow and flight, for games. But now of late yeeres, the wrestling is onely practised on Bartholomew day in the afternoon, and the shooting some three or foure dayes after, in one afternoone and no more. What should I speake of the ancient daily exercises in the long Bow by Citizens of this Citie, now almost cleane left off and forsaken? I over-passe it: for by the meanes of closing in of Common grounds, our Archers, for want of roome to shoot abroad, creepe into Bowling-Alleys, and ordinarie Dicing-houses, neerer home, where they have roome enough to hazzard their money at unlawfull Games, and there I leave them to take their pleasures.

Commodities of the watch at Midsummer, in the time of peace.

Wrestling at Skinners well, neere unto Clerks well before the Maior.

Shooting the standard, broad arrow and flight before the Maior.

Shooting in the long bow suppressed Bowling-alleys erected and frequented.

A great Muster at London.

John Mowbray.

f

Honour

*Honour of Citizens, and worthinesse both of men
and women in the same.*



His Citie (saith Fitzstephen) is glorious in Manhood: furnished with munitions, populous with inhabitants; insomuch that in the troublesome time of King Stephen, it hath shewed at a Muster 20000. armed Horsemen, and threescore thousand Foot-men, serviceable for the warres. Moreover (saith he) the Citizens of London, wheresoever they become, are notable before all other Citizens, in civility of manners, attire, table, and talke. The Matrons of this Citie, are the very modest Sabine Ladies of Italie. The Londoners, sometime called Trinobants, repelled Cæsar, who alwaies made his passage by shedding blood: whereupon Lucan sung:

Territa quæ sitis ostēdit terga Britannis.

The Citie of London hath bred some, which have subdued many Kingdomes, and also the Romane Empire. It hath also brought forth many others, whom Vertue and Valour hath highly advanced, according to Apollo in his Oracle to Brute, Sub occasu Solis, &c. In the time of Christianity, it brought forth that Noble Emperour Constantine, which gave the Citie of Rome, and all the Imperiall signes, to God, Saint Peter, and Pope Silvester, chusing rather to be called a Defender of the Church, than an Emperour. And lest peace might be violated, and their eyes troubled by his presence, he retired from Rome, and built the Citie of Constantinople. London also in late time hath brought forth famous Kings: Maide the Empresse, King Henrie, sonne to Henry the second, and Thomas the Archbishop, &c.

This Thomas, surnamed Becket, borne in London, brought up in the Priory of Marton, and a Student at Paris, became the Sherifes Clerke of London for a time, then Parson of S. Mary-hill, he had a Prebend at London, another at Lincolne, studied the Law at Bononie, &c. was made Chancellour of England, and Archbishop of Canturbury, &c.

Vnto these might be added innumerable persons of honour, wisedome and vertue, borne in London: but of actions done by worthy Citizens, I will onely note a few, and so to other matters.

The Citizens of London, time out of minde, founded an Hospitall at Saint James in the fields, for leproous women of their Citie.

In the yeere 1197. Walter Brune, a Citizen of London, and Rosa his wife, founded the Hospitall of our Lady, called Domus Dei, or S. Mary Spittle, without Bishopsgate in London, an house of such reliefe to the needy, that there was found standing at the surrender thereof, ninescore beds, well furnished for receipt of poore people.

In the yeere 1216. the Londoners sending out a Navie, tooke 95. ships of Pirates and Sea-robbers, besides innumerable others that they drowned, which had robbed on the River of Thames.

In the yeere 1247. Simon Fitzmary, one of the Sheriffes of London, founded the Hospitall of S. Mary, called Bethlem, without Bishopsgate.

In the yeere 1283. Henry wallis, then Maior, builded the Tunne upon Cornhill, to bee a Prison for night-walkers, and a Market-house called the Stocks, both for fish and flesh, standing in the midst of the Citie. Hee also builded divers Houses on the West and North side of Pauls Church-yard, the profits of all which buildings are to the maintenance of London Bridge.

In the yeere 1332. William Elsing, Mercer of London, founded Elsing Spittle, within Creplegate, for sustentation of an hundred poore blinde men, and became himselfe the first Prior of that Hospitall.

Sir Iohn Poultney, Draper, 4. times Maior, 1337. builded a faire Chappell in Pauls Church, wherein he was buried. He founded a Colledge in the Parish Church of S. Laurence, called Poultney. Hee builded the Church called little Alhallowes, in Thames streete: and

Honorable actions done by the worthy citizens of London. Hospitall of S. James in the fields.

Walter Brune.

Simon Fitzmary.

Henry Wallis.

William Elsing.

Sir Iohn Poultney.

The modest Matrons that have bin, & ought to be.

Worthinesse of men, Citizens of London.

Constantine the Emperour borne in London.

A Sheriffs Clerke of London became chancellour of England, and Archbishop of Canturbury.

and the Carmelite Friers Church in Coventry: he gave reliefe to prisoners in Newgate and the Fleet, and ten shillings the yeere to Saint Giles Hospitall by Oldborne for ever, and other legacies long to rehearse.

John Stody.

John Stody Vintner, Maior, 1358. gave to the Vintners all the Quadrant, wherein the Vintners Hall now standeth, with all the tenements round about, from Stodies Lane, where is founded thirteene Almes-houses, for so many poore people, &c.

Henry Picard.

Henry Picard, Vintner, Maior, 1357. In the yeere 1363. did in one day tumultuously feast Edward the third, King of England; John, King of France; David, King of Scots; the King of Cipres, then all in England; Edward, Pince of Wales, with many other Noblemen, and after kept his Hall for all commets, that were willing to play at dice and hazard; the Lady Margaret his wife kept her chamber to the same effect, &c.

John Lofken.

John Lofken Fishmonger, foure times Maior, 1367. builded an Hospitall called Magdalens, at Kingstone upon Thames, gave thereunto 9. tenements, 10. shops, one Mill, 125 acres of Land, 10. acres of meddow, 120. acres of pasture, &c. More, in Lond. he builded the faire parish Church of Saint Michael in crooked Lane, and was there buried.

John Barnes.

John Barnes, Maior, 1371. gave a Chest with three locks, & 1000. marks therein, to be lent to yong men upon sufficient pawne, and for the use thereof, to say *De profundis*, or *Pater noster*, and no more: he also was a great builder of S. Thomas Apostles Parishi Church, as appeareth by his Armes there both in stone and glasse.

John Filpot.

In the yeere 1378. John Filpot, sometime Maior, hired with his mony 1000. Souldiers, and defended the Realme from incursions of the enemy, so that in small time his hired men tooke John Mercer, a Sea-rover, with all his ships, which he before had taken from Scarborough, and fifteene Spanish ships, laden with great riches.

In the yeere 1380. Thomas of Woodstocke, Thomas Percy, Hugh Calverley, Robert Knowles, & others, being sent with a great power to ayde the Duke of Britaine, the said John Filpot hired Ships

for them of his owne charges, and released the Armour, which the Souldiers had pawned for their victuals, more than a thousand in number.

This most Noble Citizen, (saith Thomas Walsingham) that had travelled for the commodity of the whole Realme, more than all other of his time, had often relieved the King, by lending him great summes of money, and otherwise. He deceased in the yeere 1384. after that he had assured lands to the Citie, for the reliefe of thirteene poore people for ever.

William Walsworths valiancy.

In the yeere 1381. William Walsworth, then Maior, a most provident, valiant, and learned Citizen, did by his arrest of Wat Tylar, (a presumptuous Rebelle, upon whom no man durst lay hands) deliver the King and Kingdome from the danger of most wicked Traitors, and was for his service knighted in the field, as before hath beene related.

Nicholas Brembar, John Filpot, Robert Laund, Nicholas Twiford, and Adam Francis, Aldermen, were then for their service likewise Knighted, and Sir Robert Knowles, for assisting of the Maior was made free of the City.

Ro. Knowles.

Sir Robert Knowles, thus worthily enfranchised a Citizen, founded a Colledge with an Hospitall at Pountfract: he also builded the great stone bridge at Rochester, over the River of Medway.

John Churchman.

John Churchman Grocer, one of the Sherifffes, 1386. for the quiet of Merchants, builded a certaine house upon Wooll wharfe, in Tower ward to serve for Ternage, or weighing of wools, and for the Customer, Comptrollers, Clerkes, and other Officers to sit, &c.

Adam Bamme.

Adam Bamme, Goldsmith, Maior, 1091, in a great dearth, procured corne from divers parts beyond the Seas, to be brought hither in such abundance, as sufficed to serve the Citie, and the Countries neere adjoyning: to the furtherance of which good worke, he took out of the Orphants Chest in the Guildhall, 2000. Marks to buy the said corne, and each Alderman laid out 20. pound to the like purpose.

Thomas Knowles.

Tho. Knowles, Grocer, Maior, 1400. with his brethren the Aldermen, began to new build the Guild-hall in London, and in stead of an old little Cottage in Alderman-bury street, made a faire

John Hinde.

and goodly house, more neere unto S. Laurence Church in the Jurie. Hee re-edified S. *Anthones* Church, and gave to the Grocers his house neere unto the same, for reliefe of the poore for ever. More, he caused water to be conveyed to the gates of *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, for reliefe of the prisoners there.

John Hinde, Draper, Maior 1405. newly builded his parish Church of Saint *Swithen* by *London stone*, his monument is defaced, save onely his Armes in the glasse windows.

Thomas Falconer.

Thomas Falconer Mercer, Maior, 1414 lent to King *Henry* the 5. towards maintenance of his warres in *France*, 10000. markes upon Jewels: more, hee made the posterne called *Mooregate*, caused the ditches of the Citie to be cleaned, and did many other things for good of the same Citie.

William Sevenock.

William Sevenock Grocer, Maior 1419. founded in the Towne of *Sevenock* in *Kent*, a free schoole for poore mens children, and 13. Almes-houses: his Testament saith 20. poore men and women.

Richard Whittington.

Richard Whittington Mercer, 3. times Maior, in the yeere 1421. began the Library of *Gray Friars* in *London*, to the charge of foure hundred l. his executors (with his goods) founded and builded *Whittington Colledge*, with Almes-houses for 13. poore men, and Divinity Lectures to be read there for ever. They repaired Saint *Bartholomews* Hospirall in *Smithfield*, they bare some charges to the glazing and paving of the *Guildhall*, they bare halfe the charges of building the Library there, and they builded the west gate of *London*, of old time called *Newgate*, &c.

John Carpenter.

John Carpenter, Towne-Clerke of *London*, in the reigne of *Henry* the fifth, caused (with great expences) to be curiously painted upon board, about the North Cloister of *Pauls*, a monument of death, leading all estates, with the speeches of death, and answer of every state. This Cloyster was pulled downe 1549. He also gave Tenements to the Citie, for the finding and bringing up of foure poore mens children, with meat, drinke, apparell, learning at the Schooles in the Vniversity, &c. untill they might be preferred, and then other in their places for ever.

Dance of death, called the dance of Pauls.

Robert Chicheley, Grocer, Maior, 1422. appointed by his Testament, that on his birth-day, a competent dinner should be ordained for two thousand foure hundred poore men, householders of this Citie, and every one to have two pence in money. More, he gave one large plot of ground, thereupon to build the new parish Church of S. *Stephen* neere unto *Walbrooke*, &c.

Ro. Chicheley.

John Rainwell Fishmonger, Maior, 1427. gave Tenements to discharge certaine Wards of *London* of Fifteenes, and other payments.

Ioh. Rainwell.

John welles Grocer, Maior, 1433. a great builder of the Chappell or Colledge of the *Guild-hall*, and was there buried: he caused fresh water to be conveyed from *Teyborne*, to the Standard in *West Cheap*, for the service of the Citie.

Ioh. VVil.

William Eastfield Mercer, 1438. appointed his executors, of his goods, to convey sweet water from *Teyborne*, and to build a faire Conduit by *Aldermanbery* Church, which they performed, as also made a Standard in *Fleetstreet*, by *Shew-lane* end: they also conveyed water to *Creplegate*, &c.

VViliam Eastfield.

Stephen Browne Grocer, Maior 1439. sent into *Prussia*, causing corne to bee brought from thence, whereby hee brought downe the price of Wheat, from three shillings the bushell, to lesse than halfe that money: for corne was then so scarce in *England*, that poore people were enforced to make them bread of Fearné roots.

Stephen Browne.

Philip Malpas, one of the Sheriffes, 1440. gave by his Testament 125. l. to reliefe of poore prisoners, and every yeere for five yeeres, 400. shirts and smocks, 40. paire of sheets, and 150. gownes of Freeze to the poore. To 500 poore people in *London*, every one six shillings eight pence: to poore maids marriages, 100. markes: to high-waies, an hundred markes: twenty markes the yeere to a Graduate to preach, twentie pounds unto Preachers at the Spittle on the three *Easter* holy-daies, &c.

Philip Malpas.

Robert Large Mercer, Maior 1440. gave to his parish Church of S. *Olive* in *Surrey* 200. l. to S. *Margarets* in *Lothbery* 25. l. to the poore twenty pounds: to *London bridge* one hundred markes.

Robert Large.

Towards

Towards the vaulting over the water-course of *walbroke* two hundred marks. To poore Maids marriages, one hundred markes: to poore House-holders, one hundred pounds, &c.

Richard Rich Mercer, one of the Sherifffes, 1442. founded *Almes houses* at *Hodsdon* in *Hertfordshire*.

Simon Eyre Draper, Mayor, 1346. builded the *Leaden-hall*, for a common Garner of corne, to the use of this City, and left five thousand markes to charitable uses.

Godfrey Bullein, Maior of *London*, 1458. by his Testament gave liberally to the prisons, hospitals, and Lazer-houses, besides a thousand pound to poore house-holders in *London*, and 200. l. to poore householders in *Norfolke*.

Richard Rawson, one of the Sherifffes, 1477. gave by Testament large Legacies to the Prisoners, Hospitals and Lazer-houses. To other poore, to high wayes, to the water-conduits, besides to poore Maids marriages, 340. pounds, and his executors to build a large house in the Churchyard of *S. Mary Spittle*, wherein the Maior and his brethren do use to sit, and heare the Sermons in the *Easter* holy-dayes.

Thomas Ilam, one of the Sherifffes, 1480. newly builded the great Conduit in *Cheape*, of his owne charges.

Edward Shaw Goldsmith, Maior 1483 caused *Creplegate* of *London* to bee builded of his owne goods, &c.

Thomas Hill Grocer, Maior, 1485. caused of his goods, the Conduit of *Grasse-street* to be builded.

Hugh Clapton Mercer, during his life a batchelour, Maior 1492. builded the great stone arched Bridge at *Stratford* upon *Avon* in *warwickshire*, and did many other things of great charity, as in my Summary.

Robert Fabian, one of the Sherifffes, 1494. gathered out of divers good Authors, as well *Latine* as *French*, a large Chronicle of *England* and of *France*, which he published in *English*, to his great charges, for the honor of this Citie, and common utility of the whole Realme.

Sir Iohn Percivall Merchant-Taylor, Maior, 1498. founded a Grammar-school at *Macklesfield* in *Cheshire*, where

he was borne, hee endowed the same schoole with sufficient Lands, for the finding of a Priest, master there, to teach freely all children thither sent, without exception.

The Lady *Thomasine* his wife, founded the like Free-schoole, together with faire lodgings for the Schoolemasters, Scholars, and other, and added twenty pound of yeerely revenue for supporting the charges, at *Saint Mary wike* in *Devonshire*, where she was borne.

Stephen Gennings, Merchant-Taylor, Maior 1509. founded a faire Grammar-schoole at *Vlirimbampton* in *Staffordshire*, left good lands, and also builded a great part of his Parish Church, called *Saint Andrewes Vnderhaft* in *London*.

Henry Keble Grocer, Maior 1511. in his life a great benefactor to the new building of old *Mary Church*, and by his Testament gave a thousand pounds toward the finishing thereof. He gave to highwaies two hundred pound; to poor Maids marriages, one hundred markes. To poore husbandmen in *Oxford* and *warwickshires*, one hundred and forty Ploughshares, and one hundred and forty Cultars of iron, and in *London* to seven *Almes-men*, six pence the week for ever.

Iohn Collet, a Citizen of *London* by birth, and by digniry Deane of *Pauls*, Doctor of Divinity, erected and builded one Free-schoole in *Pauls Church-yard*, 1512. for 3. hundred fifty three poore mens children, to be taught free in the same schoole, appointing a Master, a submaster and a Chaplaine, with sufficient stipends to endure for ever, and committed the oversight thereof to the Mercers in *London*, because himselfe was sonne to *Henry Collet*, Mercer, Maior of *London*, and endowed the Mercers with Lands, to the yeerely value of 120. pound, or better.

Sir William Fitzwilliam the elder, being a Merchant-taylor, and servant sometime to Cardinall *wolfey*, was chosen Alderman of *Breadstreet Ward* in *London*, in Anno 1506. Going afterward to dwell at *Milton* in *Northamptonshire*, in the fall of the Cardinall his former master, he gave him kinde entertainement there at his house in the Countrey. For which deed being called before the

Richard Rich.

Simon Eyre.

Godfrey Bullein.

Richard Rawson.

Tho. Ilam.

Edw Shaw.

Tho. Hill.

Hugh Clapton.

Robert Fabian.

Iohn Percivall.

Rich. Carew.

Stephen Gennings.

Hen. Keble.

Iob. Collet.

William Fitzwilliam.

A just and
royall dis-
position
in the
King.

The libe-
rall and
bountifull
minde of
this *Fitz-
William*.
His death.

John Tate.

*George
Monnox*.

*John Mil-
borne*.

*Robert
Thorne*.

King, and demanded how he durst en-
tertaine so great an enemy to the State?
His answer was, that hee had not con-
temptuously or wilfully done it; but on-
ly because he had beene his Master, and
(partly) the meanes of his greatest for-
tunes. The King was so well pleased
with his answer, that saying, himselfe
had too few such servants, immediat-
ly he knighted him, and afterward made
him a Privie Counsellour.

This worthy Knight dying, gave an
hundred pounds to poore maids marri-
ages. His debts and debtors (over
whose names he had written, *Amore Dei
remitto*) he freely forgave. He gave to
the Vniversities forty pounds; to the
poore, thirty pounds; to mend the high
waies betwixt *Chigwell* and *Coperfall* in
Essex, fifty pounds. To mend other high
waies, about *Thorney* and *Sawtry* Chap-
pell, and the Bridge, fifty pounds more.
And to the Merchant-Tailors his Bre-
thren, he gave his best standing Cup, as
a friendly remembrance of him for e-
ver.

John Tate, Brewer, then a Mercer,
Maior, 1514. caused his Brewhouse,
called the Swanne, neere adjoyning to
the Hospitall of Saint *Anthony* in *Lon-
don*, to be taken downe, for the inlar-
ging of the said Church, then new build-
ed, being a great part of his charge:
This was a goodly foundation, with
Almes houses, a Free Schoole, &c.

George Monnox Draper, Maior 1515.
re-edified the decayed Parish Church
of *Walthamstow* or *walthamstow* in *Essex*,
he founded there a Free Schoole, and
Almes-houses for thirteene Almes-peo-
ple: He made also a cawsey of Timber
over the Marshes, from *walthamstow* to
Locke-Bridge, &c.

Sir John Milborne, Draper, Maior,
1522. builded Almes-houses, foureteen
in number, by the crossed Friers Church
in *London*, there to be placed foureteen
poore people, and left to the Drapers,
certaine Messuages, Tenements, and
Garden-plots, in the Parish of Saint *O-
laves* in *Hartstreet*, for performance of
stipends to the said Almes people, and
other uses. Looke more in *Aldgate*
Ward, where you shall be further satis-
fied.

Robert Thorne, Merchant-Taylor, de-

ceasing a Batchelour, in the yeere 1532.
gave by his Testament to charitable a-
ctions, more than foure thousand, foure
hundred and forty pounds, and legacies
to his poore kindred more, five thou-
sand, one hundred forty two pounds, be-
sides his debts forgiven, &c.

Sir John Allen, Mercer, Maior of *Lon-
don*, and of counsell to King *Henry* the 8.
deceased 1544. buried at Saint *Thomas*
of *Acres*, in a faire Chappell by him
builded. He gave to the Citie of *Lon-
don* a rich collar of gold, to be worne by
the Maior, which was first worne by
Sir William Laxton. He gave five hun-
dred Markes to be a stocke for Sea-cole,
his Lands purchased of the King, the
rent thereof to bee distributed to the
poore in the Wards of *London* for ever.

He gave besides to the Prisons, Ho-
spitals, Lazer houses, and all other poore
in the Citie, or two miles without, very
liberally, and over-long to be recited.

Sir William Laxton, Grocer, Maior,
1545. founded a faire free Schoole at
Owndale in *Northamptonshire*, with six
Almes-houses for the poore.

Sir John Gresham, Mercer, Maior 1548
founded a Free schoole at *Holt*, a Mar-
ket Towne in *Norfolke*: He gave to e-
very Ward in *London* tenne pounds, to
be distributed to the poore, and to 120.
poore men and women, every one of
them three yards of broad cloth, of 8.
or 9. shillings the yard, to be made in
Gownes ready to their backs. He gave
also to Maids marriages, and to the Ho-
spitals in *London*, about 200. pounds in
ready money.

Sir Rowland Hill, Mercer, Maior,
1550. caused to be made divers caw-
seyes, both for horse and man: he made
foure Bridges, two of stone, containing
18. Arches in them both. He builded
one notable Free-schoole at *Drayton* in
Shropshire: he gave to *Christs hospitall* in
London, 500. pounds, &c.

Sir Andrew Iud Skinner, Maior 1551,
erected one notable Free-schoole at *Tun-
bridge* in *Kent*, and Almes-houses nigh
Saint *Helens* Church in *London*, and
left to the Skinners, Lands to the value
of threescore pounds, 3. shillings eight
pence the yeere, for the which they bee
bound to pay 20. l. to the Schoolmaster,
8. s. to the Vsher yeerely for ever,
and

*Sir John
Allen*.

*Sir William
Laxton*.

*Sir John
Gresham*.

*Sir Rowland
Hill*.

*Sir Andrew
Iud*.

and foure shillings the week to the sixe almes people, and twenty five shillings foure pence the yeere in coales, for ever.

Sir Thomas White, Lord Maior of this honourable City in Anno 1554. and a worthy Brother likewise of the Merchant-Taylors Society, being a lover of learning, & an earnest furtherer thereof, first purchased the Hall in *Oxford*, called *Glocester Hall*, for Schollers and Students, to receive there the benefit of learning. But his private thoughts very often soliciting him, that he should (in time) meet with a place, where two Elmes grew, and that there his further purpose should take effect. At length, he found out the place, where (at his owne cost and expences) hee founded the famous Colledge, called *Saint Iohn Baptist Colledge*, and where these two Elmes (as I have heard) are yet standing endowing it with such liberall gifts, lands and revenues, as would require too much time, here to be remembred or set downe.

Beside his provision for learning in this worthy place, hee erected other Schooles: as at *Bristow*, *Reading*, and a Colledge at *Higham Ferris*. More, he gave to the City of *Bristow*, the summe of two thousand pounds to purchase land, amounting to the yeerely value of an hundred and twenty pound: The Maior and Citizens paying therefore yeerely an hundred pounds. Eight hundred pounds must bee lent to sixteene poore Clothiers, fifty pounds each man, for the space of ten yeeres, sufficient security being given by them for the same. Afterward that eight hundred pounds, was to passe to other sixteen poore clothiers, according to the discretion of them put in trust. Two hundred pounds beside was reserved, for provision of corne, and needfull occasions for the poore, in the order and care of the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens, &c.

Then according to his will, which remaineth yet to be seen, out of this bountifull gift to *Bristow*, these memorable branches, and benevolences, were (by himselfe) devised, and thus ordered, beginning in the yeere 1577. and so thence forward, they went on according to his owne direction. Then on the Feast of

Saint Bartholomew was brought to the Merchant-Taylors Hall, an hundred and foure pounds, the hundred pound to be lent (for ten yeeres space) to foure poore young men in the City of *Roxke*, Free-men and Inhabitants being Clothiers: and the foure pound overplus, to bee employed about the charges and paines, that no man (used in the businesse) might receive discontentment. Then in 1578. the like sum was to bee delivered thence to *Canterbury*: and so thence forward, the same summes (yeerely) to the Cities and Townes following orderly.

- 1579 *Reading.*
- 1580 *The Merchant-Taylors themselves.*
- 1581 *Glocester.*
- 1582 *Worcester.*
- 1583 *Excester.*
- 1584 *Salisbury.*
- 1585 *West-Chester.*
- 1586 *Norwich.*
- 1587 *Southampton.*
- To 1588 *Lincolne.*
- 1589 *Winchester.*
- 1590 *Oxford.*
- 1591 *Hereford East.*
- 1592 *Cambridge.*
- 1593 *Shrewsbury.*
- 1594 *Linne.*
- 1595 *Bathe.*
- 1596 *Derbie.*
- 1597 *Ipswich.*
- 1598 *Colchester.*
- 1599 *New-Castle.*

This sum of one hundred and foure pounds, passing thus yeerly to the forenamed places, is delivered still at the Merchant-Taylors Hall, and to the good intended uses of the giver; and that there might be no breathing while for so just a Stewards talent, but to have it still kept in continuall employment for the poore: the same order was appointed, to take beginning againe (as before) at the City of *Roxke*, and so successively (while the world endureth) to the Townes before named, in the selfesame course as it had the Originall; with great care and observance in them, to whom it belongeth, that the dead may not be abused, nor poore mens right injured.

But

An hundred and foure pounds brought to Merchant Taylors Hall always on Bartholomew day.

The order of the yeerely lending.

The hundred and foure pounds is yeerely delivered at the Merchant Taylors Hall.

Passing still in order from place to place.

The famous memory of Sir Thomas White.

Glocester Hall in Oxford.

The building of S. Iohn Baptist Colledge in Oxford.

Other Schooles by him builded & maintained. His great bounty to the City of Bristow.

Provision of Corne for the poore.

His order out of his gift to Bristow.

His liberal bountie to the City of Coventry, it being then in great distresse.

Twelve poore aged Inhabitants of Coventry yeerely. Foure poore young men of the same City.

Northampton.
Leicester.
Nottingham
VV. Warwick.

Edward Hall.

But did he thus shut up his purse, and say to himselfe; I have given sufficient? No, he did cast his pitying eye next on the City of *Coventry*, distressed (at that time) in great and grievous manner: What his instant benevolence was, hee tooke it to be but as an houres Sun-shine after a whole day of storme and tempest; although it might yeeld some comfort, were the season never so short. But to establish a certainty, that no dismay or doubt should ever after bee able to remove (even as a worthy Pyramides erected to perpetuity) he gave to the City of *Coventry*, 1400. pounds, therewith to purchase lands, rising to the annuall value of seventy pounds. Twelve aged poore inhabitants of that City, were to have (in free Almes) 24. pounds, each man 40. shillings yeerely, on the eleventh day of *March*, or within six dayes after. Foure poore young men also were to have 40. pounds lent them in free lene, ten pound each man, and for nine yeers space, upon sufficient security given. And their turnes being thus served, then foure other poore young men were to have the like summes, and for like limitation, and so from 9. yeeres to nine yeeres for ever.

Afterward, it was ordered (in free lene) to two poore men of the same City, and lastly, to one: in which nature (according to the severall limitations) it doth yet, and doubtlesse shall for ever continue. Also the same summe was appointed to one yong man in *Northampton* for 9. yeeres in free lene, next, to one in the City of *Leicester*; thirdly, to one in *Nottingham*; fourthly, to one in *Warwicke*; and for the like time. Then returning againe to *Coventry* for one yeere, it repasseth to the said Townes againe, each after other in like nature, for ever. And lest his worthy intent should faile in the continuance, he enlarged his first gift to *Coventry* of 1400. l. to 2000. and 60. pound to be employed as hath been remembred: 40. l. being yeerely paid out of it, to *Saint Iohn Baptist* Colledge in *Oxenford*, and allowances also by himselfe given in each place, that bonds should bee made, without any charge to the receiver.

Edward Hall Gentleman, of *Graves* Inne a Citizen by birth and office, as

common Serjeant of *London*, & one of the Iudges in the Sheriffes Court, he wrote and published a famous and eloquent Chronicle, intituled, *The uniting of the two noble Families, Lancaster and Yorke.*

Richard Hills Merchant-Taylor, 1560. gave 500. pound towards the purchase of an house, called, the Mannor of the Rose, wherein the Merchant-Taylors founded their free Schoole in *London*: he also gave to the said Merchant-Taylors one plot of ground, with certain small Cottages on the Tower hill, where he builded faire Almes-houses for foureteepe sole women.

About the same time, William Lambert Esquire, free of the worshipfull Company of, Drapers, borne in *London*, a Iustice of the peace in *Kent*, founded a Colledge for the poore, which he named of *Queene Elizabeth* in *East Greenwich*.

William Harper, Merchant-Taylor, Maior, 1562. founded a free Schoole in the Towne of *Bredford* where he was borne and also buried.

Sir Thomas Gresham Mercer, 1566. builded the Royall Exchange in *London*, and by his Testament left his dwelling house in *Bishopsgate* street, to be a place for readings; allowing large stipends to the Readers, and certaine Almes-houses for the poore.

William Patten Gentleman, a Citizen by birth, and customer of *London* outward, Iustice of Peace in *Middlesex*, the Parish Church of *Stokenwinton* being ruinous, he repaired or rather new builded.

Sir Thomas Rowe Knight, Lord Maior of the City of *London*, in 1568. a worthy brother also of the Merchant-Taylors Company, beside his charitable cost and charges, in building the new Church yard in *Bethlem*, containing neere one Acre of ground, and inclosed with a wall of bricke, and a Sermon to be preached every whis-Sunday in the morning, in prefence of the Lord Maior and Aldermen; as also giving one hundred pounds, to be lent to eight poore men: gave to the merchant-Taylors, lands, or tenements, out of them to be given 40. pounds yeerely, to maintaine ten poore men for ever, such as were not brethren of his owne society, but chosen out of

Richard Hills.

W. Lambert.

Sir W. William Harper.

Sir Thomas Gresham.

W. Patten.

Sir Thomas Rowe his worthy liberality.

Ten poore men to be maintained for ever,

five

Clothworkers.
Armorsers.
Carpenters.
Tylars.
Plasterers

five severall Companies, viz. *Clothworkers, Armorsers, Carpenters, Tylars, and Plasterers*. As considering, that by over toying labour, dangers, falls, bruises and such like inconveniences, they were soonest like to become impotent, and unable to help or maintaine themselves. Therefore, to each of these ten men, he freely gave the summe of foure pounds, quarterly to bee paid them at the Merchant-Taylors Hall, during their lives. And then to succeed to other men in the same Companies, according to due consideration of just cause, and most necessitie.

Ambrose
Nicholas.

Ambrose Nicholas Salter, Maior 1576. founded 12. Almes-houses in *Monks-well* street, neere unto *Creplegate*, wherein he placed 12. poore people, having each of them 7. *D.* the weeke, and once every yeere, 5. sackes of coles, and one quarter of a hundred Faggots, all of his gift for ever.

William
Lambe Ci-
tizen and
Clothwor-
ker of Lon-
don.

William Lambe Esquire, sometime a Gentleman of the Chappell to King *Henry* the eighth, and in great favour with him: was also a free Brother of the worshipfull Company of Clothworkers, and a kind loving Citizen to the City of *London*. Out of his love to Learning and Schollers, in the Town of *Sutton Valens* in *Kent*, where hee was borne, at his owne proper cost and charges he erected a free Grammar-Schoole, for the education & instruction of youth, in the feare of God, good manners, knowledge, and understanding, allowing yeerely to the Master twenty pounds, and ten pounds yeerely to the Vsher, from time to time, as either place shall be supplied by succession, and for their yeerely stipends or perpetuall pensions.

A free
Grammar
Schoole at
*Sutton Va-
lens* in *Kent*.

Almes-
houses at
Sutton for
the poore.

In the same Towne of *Sutton* also, for the reliefe of poore people, he caused to bee builded fixe Almes-houses, having an Orchard and Gardens, and the sum of ten pounds yeerely payed them.

Free
Schoole at
Maidstone.

At *Maidstone* likewise in *Kent*, hee hath given ten pounds yeerely to the free Schoole for ever: with this speciall caution, that needy mens children may bee preferred onely, to the enjoying of this benefit.

His reliefe
to poore
Clothiers
in divers
places.

The Gentleman foreseeing, in his life time, the decay of sundry Trades and Occupations, to the utter undoing

of very many, especially poore Clothiers, whose impoverishing deserved greatly to be pittied, freely gave to the poore Clothiers in *Suffolke*, in *Bridge-north* and in *Ludlow* in *Shropshire*, 300. pounds to be paid by even portions: to each severall Towne of the said Countie, one hundred pounds apeece, for their supportation and maintenance, at their worke or occupation.

And as his charity extended it selfe thus liberally abroad in the Countrey, so did the Citie of *London* likewise taste thereof not sparingly. For neere unto *Holborne* hee founded a faire Conduit, and a standard with a Cocke at *Holborne bridge*, to convey thence the waste. These were begun the six and twentieth day of *March*, 1577. and the water carried along in pipes of Lead, more than two thousand yards, all at his owne cost and charges, amounting to the summe of fiftene hundred pounds, and the worke fully finished the foure and twentieth of *August* in the same yeere.

Moreover, he gave to poore women, such as were willing to take paines, 120 Pailes, therewith to carry & serve water.

Being a member (as I have already said) of the Cloth-workers Company, and to shew that he was not unmindfull of them, hee gave them his dwelling house in *London*, with other Lands and Tenements to the value of thirty pound yeerely, besides, 4. pounds more also yeerely, by them to be thus bestowed; to wit, for the hyring of a Minister to read divine Service, thrice every weeke, as Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, throughout the yeere, in the Chappell or Church belonging to his house, called by the name of *Saint James* in the Wall, by *Creplegate*; and for foure Sermons there to be preached, a competent allowance for each. And also out of the thirty pounds yeerely, it is provided, that a deduction be made by the said Clothworkers, for apparelling of twelve men, and as many women, in forme as followeth: To every of the twelve men a Freeze gowne, one Lockeram shirt, and a good strong paire of Winter shooes. To the twelve women likewise, a Freeze gowne, a Lockeram smocke, and a good paire of Winter shooes, all ready made for their wearing. Alwaies remem-

His build-
ing of the
Conduit
neere to
Oldborn,
and the
Standard
at *Oldborn*
bridge.

Poore wo-
men bene-
fited by
the Con-
duit.

His gift to
the wor-
shipfull
Company
of Cloth-
workers.

Allowance
for foure
yeerely
Sermons.
Every
pooreman
and poore
woman, a
shirt, a
smock and
a gowne,
and a
payre of
shooes, &c.

S. Giles
without
Creplegate.

His gift to
the Com-
pany of
Stationers

His gift
to Christs
Hospitall.

His gift to
S. Thomas
Hospitall.

His intent
to the Sa-
voy.

His reliefe
for poore
prisoners.

Marriage
money for
poore
maids.

His love
and libe-
rality to
his ser-
vants.

remembered, that they be persons both poore and honest, to whom this charitable deed is to be extended; and this is yeerely done on the first of *October*.

To the Parish Church of Saint *Giles* without *Creplegate*, hee gave fiftene pound to the Bels and Chime, intending a further liberality thereto, if they had taken due time.

To the worshipfull Company of the Stationers he gave a legacie of fixe *l.* 13. *s.* 4. *d.* for perpetuall reliefe of the poore, in the Parish Church of Saint *Faiths* under *Pauls*: namely, to twelve poore people, twelve pence in money, and twelpence in bread, every Friday throughout the yeere.

To *Christs Hospitall* in *London*, toward the bringing up of poore mens children he hath given 6. *l.* yeerely for ever: and an hundred pounds in ready money together, therewith to purchase Lands, that their reliefe (by the revenues of the same) may be perpetuall.

To Saint *Thomas* Spittle or Hospital in *Southwarke*, towards the succour of the sicke and diseased, he gave foure *l.* yeerely for ever.

An hundred pounds he intended to the Hospitall called the *Savoy*, but by reason that such agreements could not be made as he thought convenient, his contribution that way, (much against his minde) went not forward.

For the reliefe of poore prisoners in the two Compters, *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, the *Marshalseas*, the *Kings-Bench*, and the *White Lion*, he dealt very bountifully and discreetly; giving unto the two Compters six pound apeece, and to be paid unto them by twenty shillings each moneth. To the other Prisons fore-mentioned, six mattresses apeece, the whole number being two dozen and an halfe.

He was not unmindful of poore maids marriages, but gave twenty pounds to be equally divided among forty, by equall portions of tenne shillings apiece. Yet with this proviso, that those poore Maids to be married, should be of good name and fame.

His love and bounty to his servants, as also the hundred and eight Freeze gownes ready made, which he bequeathed at his Funerall to poore men and women, with dispersing the remnant of

all his goods. after his buriall, where need and reason required, I am contented to passe over, referring what else is further to be said of him, till I come to speake of the place where he lyeth buried.

Sir *T. Offley*, Merchant-Taylor, Maior, deceased 1580. appointed by his Testament, the one halfe of all his goods, and two hundred pounds deducted out of the other halfe, given to his sonne *Henry*, to be given and bestowed in deeds of charity, by his executors, according to his confidence and trust in them.

Barnard Randolph, Common Serjeant of *London*, 1583. This man (in his life time) somewhat before his death, gave and delivered with his owne hand, to the Company of Fishmongers in *London*, the summe of nine hundred pounds; of good and lawfull money of *England*, to be employed towards the conducting of *Thames* water, cesterling the same in lead, and casting it with stone, in the Parishes of Saint *Mary Magdalen*, and Saint *Nicholas Cold-Abbey*, neere unto old Fishstreet, seven hundred pounds. The other two hundred pounds, to pay for ever yeerely, the sum of ten pounds: to wit, towards the maintenance of a poore Scholler, in the Vniuersitie of *Oxford*, yeerely, foure pounds. Towards mending the high-waies in the Parish of *Tistehurst*, in the County of *Suffex* where the said *Barnard* was borne, every yeere foure pounds. And to the poore people of the Parishes of Saint *Nicholas Oliffe* in *Breadstreet*, and St. *Mary Magdalen* neere to old Fishstreet, forty shillings; to wit, twenty shillings to either Parish for ever.

More he willed and bequeathed by his last will and testament, to be bestowed in land or annuities, for reliefe of the poore, inhabiting in the Wards of *Queen Hith*, and *Castle Baynard* in the City of *London*, and in the forenamed Parish of *Tistehurst*, in the County of *Suffex*, the summe of 1000 pounds.

Master *Thomas Ridge*, Grocer, gave 1163. *l.* 6. *s.* 8. *d.* to godly and charitable uses, in forme following.

To the Company of Grocers, for the benefit of Young-men, free of the same Society, and to be lent unto them for a certaine

Sir *Thomas*
Offley be-
queathed
much to
the poore.

Barnard
Randolph,
Common
Serjeant
of *London*,
his liberall
bounty.

For con-
veying of
Thames
water.

For a poor
Scholar.

For men-
ding high
waies.

For the
poore in
divers
parishes.

Master
Tho. Ridge.

Benefit of
yong be-
ginners.

certaine time one hundred-pound.

To the Hospitals in and about *London*, 100. *l.*

For the releefe of poore Preachers, 400. *l.*

For the helpe of poore and decayed *Trasfemen*, in and about *London*, 300. *l.*

To a Lecture in *Grasse-Church* in *London*, 100. *l.*

To his men and maid servants, 63. *l.*

In gownes for poore men, 100. *l.*

Master *John Haydon* Mercer, Alderman, and one of the Sheriffes of *London*, deceasing in the time of his Shrievalty 1583. gave these christian and liberall gifts following.

An hundred gownes, which cost 100. *l.* given to an hundred poore men, and every man 12. *d.* in mony beside.

For the benefit of young beginners in the world he gave, to his owne Company of the Mercers, 600. *l.* to bee lent to young men, after the allowance of 3. *l.* 6. *s.* 8. *d.* in the hundred pound. And the 20. pound yeerely arising by that money, yeerely to be given to the poore.

To the same Company also he gave 400. *l.* more, to bee likewise lent out, according to the former rate: and the benefit ensuing thereby, of 3. *l.* 6. *s.* 8. *d.* yeerely, allowed towards the maintaining of a Lecture at Saint Michaels Church by *Pater noster* row, called *St. Michaels* in the *Querne*.

He gave to Christs Hospitall 500. *l.*

Hee gave to the eleven chiefe worshipfull Companies, beside his owne, the summe of 1100. *l.* to bee lent out (for time) to young beginners, at 3. *l.* 6. *s.* 8. *d.* in the hundred pound, and the benefit of 20. pound arising thereby yeerely, to goe to the Hospitals, and sixteene pound besides to the poore yeerely.

He gave to the City of *Excester* one hundred pound.

To the City of *Bristow* one hundred pound.

To the City of *Glocester*, one hundred pound.

This money is intended to be lent to poore young beginners in trading, at the rate of benefit (by the money) of 3. *l.* 6. *s.* 8. *d.* in the 100. *l.* And that benefit should go to the reliefe of poore

prisoners, and other poore people.

He gave to the Towne of *wardbury*, in the County of *Glocester*, 6. *l.* 13. *s.* 4. *d.*

He gave to his Company of the Mercers, to make them a Cup, 40. *l.*

He gave to his servants among them all, 240. *l.*

What remained out of this moiety, as an over-plus, he gave to the before remembred Companies, viz. 50. pound to each of them and to the uses fore-named.

Master *Richard walter* Girdler, 2200. pound to the foure Hospitals of *London*. And 500. pound towards building and maintaining a Free-Schoole at *Thirgden* in *Northampton* shire.

William Norton, Stationer, sometime Treasurer of Christs Hospitall, gave the summe of 6. *l.* 13. *s.* 4. *d.* yeerely to his Company to be lent to young men, free of the same Society: And 6. *l.* 13. *s.* 4. *d.* yeerely for ever, he gave also unto Christs Hospitall.

Thomas Iennings, Fishmonger, to 7. Parishes in *London*, gave 4. *l.* 13. *s.* 2. *d.* yeerely.

To Christs Hospitall he gave 40. *s.* yeerely.

To the Towne of *Braughin* in *Hartford* shire, where he was borne, he gave 6. *l.* 13. *s.* 4. *d.*

Master *Peter Blundell*, Clothier of *London*, a man very godly and christianly disposed all his life time, dying in Anno 1599. gave by his last will and testament, these bountifull gifts following.

He gave to Christs Hospitall in *London*, 500. *l.*

To *S. Bartholomews* Hospitall 250. *l.*

To *S. Thomas* Hospitall 250. *l.*

To *Bridewell* Hospitall yeerely 8. *l.*

To the Church of *Tiverton*, in which Towne he was borne, 50. *l.*

Towards mending the High-waies there, 100. *l.*

To the twelve chiefe Companies in *London*, to each of them 150. *l.* toward the releeving of poore prisoners, and other charitable uses, the whole summe amounting to 1800. *l.*

Towards the helpe of poore Maides marriages in the Towne of *Tiverton*, 400. *l.*

Hee

Love to Religion.
Care of poore tradesmen

Master *John Haydon* his bountifull charity.

To the poore in gownes.

Benefit of young beginners.

Love to Religion.

Care for young beginners and the poore.

To severall Cities for the benefit of young beginners and the poore prisoners.

Remembrance of his Company and of his servants.

Richard walter.

William Norton his benevolence.

Thomas Iennings his love to the poore.

Peter Blundell his most liberal charity.

To Hospitals in and about *London*.

For the reliefe of poore prisoners.

To poore maides marriages

To helpe
poore Ar-
tifiers.
To a free
Schoole
and Offi-
cers there-
to belon-
ging.

For Ap-
prentises.

His love
to Lear-
ning and
Schollers.
Robert Chil-
cot a wor-
thy ser-
vant to so
good a
Master.

Reliefe of
poore pri-
soners.
His love
to leat-
ning and
the poore.

To the
Schoole
and the
attending
Officers.

For the
poore.

Repairing
the
Church.

John Holmes.

Thomas
Atkinson.

He gave to the City of *Excester*, to be lent there to poore Artificers nine hundred pound.

He gave toward the building of a free Grammar-Schoole in *Tiverton*, 2400. pound.

More afterward laid out by his ex-
ecutors 1000. pound.

To the Schoole-master yeerely, fifty pounds.

To the Vsher yeerly, 13. l. 6. s. 8. d.

To the Clerke yeerely, 40. s.

To place foure boyes Apprentises in husbandry yeerely 20. pound.

For the maintenance of six Schollers yeerely, three in *Oxenford*, and the other three in *Cambridge*, 2000. l.

Robert Comin, alias *Chilcot*, servant sometime to the said *Peter Blundell*, imitated the worthy steps of his Master, so farre as power permitted him leave, giving as insueth.

He gave to *Christs Hospitall* in *London*, 100. l.

To poore prisoners, whose debts did not amount above five pound, 100. l.

Towards the building of an ordinary Free-Schoole, that children might be made apt and ready for his Masters free Grammar-Schoole in *Tiverton*, where he himfelse also was borne, 400. l.

Towards the maintaining of the said lesser schoole, and for reliefe of certaine poore people yeerely, 90. l.

To the Schoole-master yeerely 20. pound.

To the Clerke yeerely 3. l.

For reparations yeerely 4. s.

For 15. poore mens Gownes, and each of them 2. s. in money yeerely 16. l. 10. s.

To 15. poore Artificers 15. pound.

To as many poore people weekly, 6. d. to each.

Towards repaying the Church 19. l. 10. s.

To mend the High-waies there ten pound.

To other uses foure pound.

John Holmes Draper, gave to the Parish of *Saint Sepulchres*, in Anno 1588. his dwelling house in the same Parish, yeelding yeerely, 32. pound.

Thomas Atkinson Baker, gave also to the same Parish, 10. l. yeerely.

Master *Thomas Cure*, Sadler, and

Squire *Sadler* to *Queene Elizabeth*, as his sonne also was after him, did build an Hospitall in *Southwarke*, having some helpe afforded him by the Parish of *Sr. Saviour*: but the main and chiefe charge was his owne proper cost. The house was for 18. poore people each of them having two Chambers, and allowance of 4. pound ten shillings to each person yeerely. The building of the Hospitall cost above three hundred pounds.

Master *George Bishop*, Stationer, gave 6. pound yeerly to his Company: and hath allowed ten pound yeerely for ever towards maintaining Preachers at *Pauls Crosse*. Hee gave likewise fixe pound yeerly to *Christs Hospitall*.

Master *Richard Culverwell*, Brewer, gave to the Hospitall of *Bridewell*, two hundred pound.

Master *William Whitmore*, Haberdasher, gave also to the same hospitall, 200. pound.

Master *John Norton*, Stationer, gave to his owne Company the summe of one thousand pound to purchase lands amounting to the value of fifty pound yeerly, and some part to be lent to poore yong men.

He gave also one hundred and fifty pounds to the Parish of *S. Faiths* under *Pauls*, to purchase seven pounds tenne shillings yeerely for ever, to be given to the poore.

Master *Henry Fisher*, Fishmonger, gave to his Company nine pound yeerly, to maintaine a Scholar in the Colledge of *Brazen-nose* in *Oxenford*, with the allowance of nine pound and two shillings yeerely for two Sermons.

Master *Thomas Aldersey*, Haberdasher, out of an Appropriation which he had at *Bunbury* in *Cheshire*, gave the allowance of two hundred Markes yeerely, one hundred Markes whereof was for the maintenance of a Preacher.

He gave to the Minister 20. pound.

He gave to a Schoole, thirty pound.

He gave to the poore, ten pound.

Master *Robert Offley*, Haberdasher, to the Maior and communalty of *Cheshire* gave fixe hundred pound to be lent there to young Traders.

For reliefe of the poore, and men in prisons, besides other charitable uses two hundred pound.

Thomas Cure his hospitall in *Southwarke*.

George Bishop his memorable charity.

Richard Culverwell.

William Whitmore.

John Norton mindfull of the poore, and of his Company.

Henry Fisher his love to learning.

Thomas Aldersey his love to religion and the poore.

Robert Offley his liberall charity.

Hee

More, he gave two hundred pounds, to pay tenne pounds yeerely to the poore of the Company.

More, he gave two hundred pounds, that tenne pounds might be yeerely given to either of the Vniversities, toward the maintaining of two Scholars there, one in each.

Hee gave to *Bethlem*, one hundred pounds.

He gave to the other Hospitals, to prisons, and to the poore, one hundred and threescore pounds.

Master *Thomas Fisher*, Skinner, gave forty five pounds yeerely, out of which, twenty pounds was to be yeerely allowed, for a Free-schoole at *Standon* in the County of *Hertford*.

To buy paper, bookes, penne and inke, yeerely for the Scholars, 5. pounds.

To *Christ's Hospitall* yeerely, tenne pounds.

For the redemption of Prisoners in either of the Compters and *Ludgate*, lying there for three pounds debt, twenty pounds.

Master *Florence Caldwell*, Haberdasher, to divers poore Parishes in *London* gave twenty pounds yeerely.

Divers well-disposed Citizens of *London*, desirous (as yet) not to be named, being born in or neere to *Asbourn* in the *Peake*, in the County of *Derby*, combining their loving benevolence together, have builded there a faire School-house, with convenient lodgings for a Master and Vsher, and liberall maintenance yeerely allowed thereto.

Master *Robert Rogers*, Leather-seller, and a Batchelour, like a most liberall and bountifull benefactor, gave these gifts following:

To the Prisons in and about *London*, twelve pounds.

To the poore of two severall Townes in the west Countrey, thirteene pounds fixe shillings eight pence.

To the poore of the Towne of *Poole*, where he was borne, tenne pounds.

For the building of Almes-houses there, three hundred thirty three l.

For the reliefe of poore prisoners, such as were neither Atheists nor Papists, and might be delivered, each man at the summe of twenty Nobles, an hundred and fifty pounds.

For the benefit of poore Preachers, allowing to each man tenne pounds, an hundred pounds.

For the comfort of poore decayed Artificers, being charged with wife and children, and of knowne honest reputation, one hundred pounds.

He gave to the Company of Merchant Adventurers, for the reliefe of poore decayed people, and toward the support of yong Free-men, foure hundred pounds.

He gave to *Christ's Hospitall*, to purchase Lands for the reliefe of the house, five hundred pounds.

For the erection of certaine Almes-houses in and about *London*, and also for the maintenance of twelve poore people, six hundred pounds.

To the Parish wherein he dwelt, 10. l.

That two dozen of bread may every Sunday (through the yeere) for ever be given to the poore, an hundred pounds.

He gave to *Christ's Church* Parish, fifteene pounds.

For reliefe of the poore in sundry Parishes without the wals, as *Newgate*, *Creplegate*, *Bishopsgate*, and the Parish of *S. George* in *Southwarke*; unto every one of them he gave twenty fixe pounds, thirteene shillings, fourepence.

Moreover, he gave to *S. Georges* Parish in *Southwarke*, *Saint Sepulchres*, *S. Olaves* beyond the Bridge, *Saint Giles* without *Creplegate*, and *S. Leonard* in *Shorditch*, to buy coales for the poore in each Parish, thirty pounds apeece.

He gave beside to either Parish of *S. Buttolph*, without *Aldgate* and *Bishopsgate*, twenty pounds.

For the maintaining of foure Scholars, two in *Oxenford*, and two in *Cambridge*, Students in Divinity, 400. l. Of which the Company of Leather-sellers have great respect, and not onely see it diligently performed; but also have added their bounty thereto.

Master *John Fuller*, Esquire, and one of the Judges in the Sheriffes Court in *London*, by his last will and testament, bearing date the 10. of *June*, 1592. appointed his wife, her heires and assignes, to erect certaine Almes-houses in the Parish of *Stoken-beath*, for twelve poore aged single men, being aged fifty yeeres or upwards.

Care of Religion.

His care for poore decayed brethren.

His provident care for the poore in divers places and Parishes.

His love and liberality to Learning.

John Fuller his Almes-houses and charity.

Reliefe for two poore scholars yeerely.

Tho. Fisher his love to learning, and respect of the poore.

Florence Caldwell his charity

The love of divers Citizens to learning.

The Christian and charitable works of *Robert Rogers*.

A speciall note of a godly disposition.

For poore
aged wid-
dowes.

He appointed also the like Almes-
houses to be builded in the Parish of S.
Leonard in Shorditch, for twelve poore
Widdow women of the like age, and
thee to endow them with the yeerely
maintenance of one hundred pounds;
namely, to each fifty pounds by the
yeere for ever. And that mony to be de-
ducted out of his Lands in *Lincolnshire*,
assuring over the same to certaine Feo-
ftees in trust, by a Deed of Feoffement.

Feoffees
put in
trust to see
his will
perfor-
med.

Moreover, hee gave his Messuages,
Lands and Tenements, lying and being
in the severall Parishes of S. *Benner*, and
S. *Peter by Pauls wharfe*, to Feoffees in
trust, yeerely for ever, to disburse all the
issues and profits of the said Lands and
Tenements, to the relieving and dis-
charging of poore prisoners, in the *Hole*
or *Two-penny wards*, in either of the
Compters in *London*, by equall por-
tions to each Compter. Provided, that
the debt doe not exceed the summe of
twenty shillings eight pence, for every
prisoner at any time to be set free.

Care for
the reliefe
and dis-
charge of
poore
prisoners.

Master *Edward Elmer*, Grocer, gave
to both the Compters in *London*, an hun-
dred pounds, partly to bee laid out in
Faggots for the Prisoners in cold wea-
ther, and for two load of straw yeerely
to *Bethlem*.

*Edward
Elmer.*

Master *William Nelson*, Grocer, to-
wards the maintaining of twelve poore
Scholars in *Oxford* and *Cambridge*,
gave foure hundred pounds, to be paid
yeerely to each place twenty pounds;
and thirty three shillings foure pence
to each man. And to the Prisons, 33. l.

*William
Nelson his
love to
learning.*

Master *Rafe Newbery*, Stationer, gave
a stocke of Bookes, and priviledges of
Printing, to bee sold for the benefit of
Christs Hospitall and *Bridewell*.

*Rafe New-
bery.*

Master *Robert Row*, Haberdather, for
the furtherance of poore Scholars in
both the Vniversities, gave 20. l. yeer-
ly, and the remainder of his goods that
were not bequeathed.

*Robert Row
a favourer
of lear-
ning.*

Master *Edmond Stile*, Grocer, and
Sheriffe of *London*, gave to be distribu-
ted among the said Hospitals in *London*,
the summe of threescore pounds.

*Edmond
Stile his
charity.*

John Stockley, Merchant-taylor, gave
to *Christs Hospitall*, and the other Ho-
spitals beside, towards the education
of poore children in the feare of God,
the summe of forty pounds.

*John Stock-
ley his cha-
rity and
love to
learning.*

He gave besides to the Vniversities,
forty pounds more, towards the main-
tenance of foure poore Scholars; to bee
disposed by the Master and Wardens of
the Merchant-taylors, with consent of
his Executors and Overseers; desiring
that S. *John Baptists Colledge* in *Oxen-*
ford should have the prerogative of the
gift, if such be there to be found, as are
capable of the same.

Gains Newman, Goldsmith, gave to
Christs Hospitall, five pounds: to Saint
Bartholomews Hospitall, six pounds, thir-
teene shillings, foure pence: and to the
hospitall of *Bridewell*, three pounds.

*Gains New-
man his
charity.*

John Newman, Grocer, gave to *Christs*
Hospitall; three pounds: to Saint *Bar-*
tholomews hospitall, six pounds: and to
Saint *Thomas* in *Southwarke*, and *Bride-*
well hospitall, forty shillings to each
house.

*John New-
man his
charity.*

Richard May, Merchant-taylor, gave
(by his last will and testament) to the
Chamber of *London*, the summe of three
hundred pounds, toward the new build-
ing of old, ruined and decayed *Black-*
well Hall, in *London*: It being a Market
place for the selling of woollen clothes,
on such usuall market-dayes as are ther-
unto assigned. Vpon the receipt of this
gift, the said Hall was taken downe, a
new foundation laid; and within the
space of tenne moneths following, the
worke was finished, with the full charge
of 2500. pounds.

*Richard
May his
love-toke
to London,
and chari-
ty to the
poore.*

He gave besides to *Christs Hospitall*,
the summe of ninety pounds.

Peter Chapman, Ironmonger, gave to
the eight Prisons in and about *London*,
the summe of threescore pounds.

*Peter Chap-
man his
charity, &
love to
learning.*

He gave also to two poore Scholars
of *Oxford*, studying Divinity, 5. l. to
each yeerely.

To poore Scholars in *Cambridge* also,
following the same study, hee gave the
like summe of money.

To the poore of the Towne of *Coke-*
ham in *Barkeeshire*, where it appeared he
was borne, he gave the summe of five
pounds yeerely.

John Carre, Ironmonger, gave a gift
of twenty pounds yeerely, for the
space of one and twenty yeeres. Five
pounds thereof was to goe to a Preacher
at *Standon* in *Essex*.

*John Carre
his care
for lear-
ning, and
the poore.*

Concerning the other 15. pounds, it
was

was ordered to passe in this manner of course.

The first yeere, it was for the Benefit of certaine poore Parishes in London, thereto appointed.

The second yeere it was for the helpe of two poore Scholars, one in Oxenford, and the other in Cambridge.

The third yeere it was appointed for reliefe of the poore in Standon. And so (according to this course) to continue for time and place, during the space of one and twenty yeeres.

Henry Cowche, or Crouch, Merchant-Taylor, gave unto Christs Hospitall the benefit of his house, known by the name of the Crowne without Aldgate, having divers yeeres as then to come in the Lease, and yeelding yeerely the summe of fiftene pounds. Five pound is yeerely appointed to be paid to the poore of that Parish, and tenne shillings to a Preacher. The rest remaineth to the Hospitall, and after the Leases expiration, it is judged to yeeld above an hundred markes yeerely.

David Smith, Embroiderer, at his owne charge did build certaine Almes-houses, upon the hill called S. Peters hill, neere unto old Fishstreet, allowing sufficient maintenance to them.

He gave also five and twenty pounds yeerely to the Company of Ironmongers, appointing it to be distributed among the poor, in the Wards of Queen Hishe, and Castle Baynard.

John Scot, Salter, gave to his Companie the summe of twenty pounds yeerely, because they should allow to the six poore Almes-men of the Company, each man twelve pence weekly. The rest is to be divided among other poore, and thirty shillings to be bestowed in Coles yeerely for the poore.

William Stoder, Grocer, gave to Christs hospitall, for reliefe of the poore children there, fifty pounds yeerely.

William Mascall, Brewer, gave to the same hospitall, and to the same intent, nine pounds yeerely.

Stephen Skidmore, Vintner, gave a gift of forty foure pounds yeerely, and ordered in this manner:

To seventene poore Parishes in London, appointed by nomination, seventene pounds.

To the poore of the Parish of S. Stephen in Colemanstreet, twelve pence weekly in bread.

To the poore of Corke in Ireland, (where it seemeth he was borne) being twelve in number, to each poore body forty shillings.

Richard Iacob, Vintner, gave a gift of fiftene pounds for ever, that it should be distributed to Christs Hospitall, Saint Bartholomews, Bridewell, and Saint Thomas in Southwark, forty shillings to each house yeerely: and the other eight pounds to be given to certaine appointed poore Parishes in London.

He gave moreover (for so long time as two hundred yeeres should last) the summe of twenty eight pounds yeerely. Of which portion of money, fiftene pounds was appointed for poore Prisoners, that lay imprisoned in any of the eight Prisons in and about London yeerly, to each Prison forty shillings: as the Gatehouse, the Fleet, both the Compters of the Poultry and Woodstreet, Ludgate, the Marshallsea, the Kings Bench, and the White Lion.

What remained of the over-plus of the money, was to be distributed to the poore of divers appointed Parishes.

John Russell, Draper, gave the summe of fourescore pounds yeerely for ever: out of which these summes following should be deducted, and the rest remain to be employed by the Company of Drapers.

He gave thirteene pounds nine shillings yeerely to thirteene poore people. For reliefe of the poore, to be bestowed in bread yeerely, two and fifty shillings.

To be bestowed in Coales yeerely for the poore, three pounds.

For the maintaining of Preachers yeerely at Pauls Crosse, tenne pounds.

Toward the maintaining of two Scholars, one in Oxenford and the other in Cambridge, the sum of thirteene pounds six shillings eight pence.

For maintaining a Scholemaster at Burton in Staffordsbire, thirteene pounds, fixe shillings, eight pence.

Item, To the Visier, five pounds.

And to the Visitors, thirty shillings.

Robert Gale, Vintner, out of his Lands lying in divers places, gave the summe

Richard Iacob his charity to hospitals & prisons.

A time of honest & large continuance.

John Russell his charitable deeds.

His especial respect of the poore.

His love to religio and learning.

Rob. Gale his love to learning, and respect of the poore.

Henry Cowche his charity.

David Smith his care of the poore.

John Scot his charity to the poore.

William Stoder his charity.

William Mascall his charity.

Stephen Skidmore his love & charity to the poore.

of one hundred and forty pounds yeerely, to be employed in manner following, after the decease of *Dorothy* his wife.

To six of the poorer sort of Scholars in *Corpus Christi* Colledge, in the Vniversity of *Oxford*, usually commorant and residing in the said Colledge, and yeerely to be chosen on the Feast day of *Saint Thomas* the Apostle, by *George Lacocke*, his heires or assignes, under his or their hand and seale: To each Scholar he gave three pounds, six shillings eight pence yeerely for ever, to be paid by the said *Lacocke*, his heires or assignes for ever, out of his Lands in *Claipoole*, in the County of *Lincolne*, and *Brassington*, in the County of *Derby*.

To the poore Towne of *Chippenham*, in *Wiltshire*, he gave twenty pounds.

To the Preacher there, 20. shillings.

To the Bailiffe and Burgessees, as a friendly remembrance, yeerely twenty shillings.

To *Christis Hospitall* in *London*, twenty pounds.

To the Company of Vintners, twenty pounds.

To the poore in *Lincolne*, 20. pounds.

To a Preacher there yeerely, ten shillings.

To the Maior and Chamberlaine, twenty shillings.

To the Minister of *S. Markes* Church there, ten shillings.

John Quarles, Draper, gave yeerely to be bestowed in bread, for reliefe of the poore, six pounds.

William Dummer, Draper, gave to the poore the summe of 13. pounds, 18. shillings, 4. pence yeerely for ever.

William Parker, a Brother also of the same Society, gave towards the maintaining of a Lecture yeerely at *Saint Antlins*, six pounds.

Owen Clun, another Brother also of the same Society, gave to the poore of the said Company yeerely for ever, the summe of twenty five pounds.

James Stoddard, Grocer, for the maintaining of two poore Scholars, the one in the Colledge of *Brazen-nose* in *Oxford*, and the other to be of *Queenes Colledge* in *Cambridge*, gave 10. l. yeerely to be paid for ever, out of his Tenement called the Swan with two neckes, in the Parish of *S. Laurence* old Jury.

John Skeete, Draper, for reliefe and maintenance of the poore, in the Hospitals in and about *London*, gave the sum of three hundred pounds.

Moreover, hee gave to foure poore Scholars studying Divinity in the Vniversity of *Oxford*, and which are not able to proceed in their degrees, five pounds to each Scholar, to be paid at the next A& or Commencement.

The like liberality he gave to the other Vniversity of *Cambridge*, for so many Scholars, five pound to each, and at the same time.

Roger Owfield, Fishmonger, gave the summe of one hundred pounds towards the maintenance of poore Scholars, that studied Divinity in the Vniversities of *Oxford* and *Cambridge*, or elsewhere. And his desire was, that some of them might be of the Towne of *Ashborne*, if any such could there be found fit for it. Otherwise he appointed the money to be employed in Scholarships, in *Sidney* or *Emanuel* Colledge in *Cambridge*. Beside, hee gave to *Christis Hospitall* one hundred pounds.

John Bettrinan, of *Bishops Tarron*, in the County of *Devonshire*, Clothier, and said to be a free Draper of *London*, gave to *Christis Hospitall*, an hundred pounds: to *Saint Bartholomews*, five pounds: to *Saint Thomas*, six pounds: to *Bridewell*, forty shillings: and to *Bethlem* fifty pounds.

John Ireland, Salter, gave to *Christis Hospitall*, foure pounds: to *Saint Bartholomews*, foure pounds: to *Saint Thomas* and *Bridewell*, twenty shillings to each house.

Thomas Thorney, Barber Chirurgeon, gave to *Christis Hospital*, five pounds, and to *Bridewell*, five pounds.

Francis Evington, Merchant-Taylor, gave to *Christis Hospital*, tenne pounds, and to *Saint Bartholomews Hospital*, tenne pounds.

Hee gave also to poore Scholars in both the Vniversities, sixe pounds to each Scholar.

Henry Butler, Draper, gave to *Saint Thomas Hospital*, tenne pounds: to *Christis Hospitall*, five pounds: and to *S. Bartholomews* and *Bridewell*, five pounds to each house.

Peter Hall, Draper, gave to *Christis Hospitall*

John Skeete
his respect
of the
poore, and
his love to
learning.

Roger Owfield
his
love to
learning.

John Bettrinan
his respect
of the poore.

John Ireland
his charity

Thomas Thorney
his charity.

Francis Evington
his charity &
love to
learning.

Henry Butler
his charity.

Peter Hall
his charity

Ioh. Quarles
his charity

William Dummer
his charity

W. Parker
his charity

Owen Clun
his charity

James Stoddard
his love to
Learning.

Hospitall, tenne pounds: to Saint Bartholomewes, three pounds: and the like to Saint Thomas.

Roger Jenkins, Barber Chirurgion, to the poore Scholars in Christs Hospitall, gave five pounds, to buy them Bookes at the discretion of the Treasurer.

George Chamberlaine, Ironmonger, gave to Christs Hospitall, tenne pounds; to Saint Thomas, five pounds: to Saint Bartholomewes, five pounds: and to Bridewell, tenne pounds.

Thomas Church, Draper, gave to Christs Hospitall, tenne pounds: to Bridewell, tenne pounds: to Saint Bartholomewes five pounds; and to Saint Thomas, five pounds.

Andrew Banning Grocer, gave for ever, 120. pounds to the Company of Grocers, therewith to purchase lands of five pounds value yeerely, for the reliefe of some poore Scholar in the Vniversity of Cambridge.

Randall Manning, Skinner, gave toward the reliefe of foure poore Scholars yeerely, forty shillings to each Scholar, being of Christs and Emanuel Colledges in Cambridge, and this gift to continue the space of thirty yeeres. Katharine, wife to the said Randall Manning, gave also the summe of one hundred pounds, that her husbands will might the more effectually be kept and performed.

Hugh Cappe, Plaisterer, gave for reliefe of the poore children in Christs Hospitall, the summe of 100. pounds. He gave also to the two Hospitals of Saint Bartholomewes and S. Thomas in Southwarke, tenne pounds to each house.

Lewes Randall, Pewterer, gave unto Christs Hospitall, fifty pounds: and to S. Thomas Hospitall, twenty shillings.

Henry van Hilton, Merchant Stranger, and a free Denison of London, gave unto Christs Hospitall, thirty pounds.

Humfrey Fox, Draper, gave to the poore childrens succour in Christs Hospitall, the summe of fifty pounds.

William Parker, Merchant-taylor, gave to Christs Hospitall, to purchase lands for maintenance of the poore children, five hundred pounds.

He gave also to the Treasurer of Bridewell, to set forty Boyes on worke, which should bee taken up begging in the streets, and there bound Apprentices

for 7. yeeres, to learne severall Trades; for each boy should five pound be paid to the Treasurer, untill the summe of two hundred pound should fully be run out.

Of this man expect more when I come to speake of the new building of Aldersgate.

George Palin, Merchant, and free of the Girdlers Society, by his last Will and Testament, to good and charitable uses gave these gifts following:

First, he gave nine hundred pounds towards the erection or building of certaine Almes-houses, in or about the Citie of London, wherein six poore people should have the yeerely allowance of six pounds, thirteene shillings and foure pence to each person.

More, he gave towards the having a sweet Chime in Bow Church in London, one hundred pounds.

He gave to Saint John Baptist, and Brazen-nose Colledges in Oxford, towards the maintaining of foure Scholars there yeerely, three hundred pounds, to each Colledge, and to each Scholar, foure pounds yeerely.

To the six severall Prisons in and about London, he gave threescore pounds.

He gave unto Christs Hospitall to purchase Lands after the rate of twenty pounds yeerely, for benefit of the poore children there, the summe of three hundred pounds.

Moreover, in further expression of his zeale and love to learning, and for the like uses as we have before declared, he gave to Trinity and Saint Johns Colledge in Cambridge, the summe of six hundred pounds.

To the Hospitall of Saint Thomas in Southwarke, he gave fifty pounds.

Towards the bearing of such Scholars charges, as should come (from time to time) to preach at Pauls Crosse, hee gave the summe of 200. pounds.

He gave 132. pounds to be distributed to certaine Parishes in London, to some tenne pounds, to others twenty pounds.

He gave to the Towne of Wrenbury in Cheshire, 200. l. to purchase Lands, after the rate of twenty markes by the yeere, for reliefe of the poore there.

He gave also for behoof of the Church there,

Roger Jenkins his love to Learning.

George Chamberlaine his charity

The Church his charity

Andrew Banning his love to learning.

Randall Manning His love to Learning.

Hugh Cappe his liberall charity.

Lewes Randall his charity.

A strangers charity.

Humfrey Fox his charity.

William Parker his bountifull charity.

George Palin his beautiful charity.

Those Almes-houses are builded neere to Creplegate.

His care & love to Learning.

His care for prisoners, and the poore.

His zeale to learning.

The fruits of a Christian faith

His care of poore people in the country

there, the summe of thirty pounds.

He gave for forty poore Gownes, forty pounds.

Laurence Campe, Draper, gave forty pounds towards the maintenance of poore Schollers in *Cambridge*, at the discretion of *Robert Meakin*, Preacher of *S. Johns Church* in *walbrooke*.

Robert Dove, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, gave (in his life time, and long before he dyed) to the Master, Wardens, and Assitants of that worshipfull Company, the summe of two thousand, nine hundred, fifty eight *l. tenne* shillings, to be yeerely employed in these good uses following:

First, for the mantaining of thirteen poore Almes-men, in gownes of good cloth, well lined, with a silver Dove upon each mans left sleeve. And six other poore men, termed Reversioners, to succeed in the roomes of the deceased Gowne-men, they wearing Cloakes of good cloth in the meane time, with a silver Dove also upon each mans left arme: the yeerely allowance to performe this is one hundred and seven pounds.

He gave to the Schoolemaster eight pounds.

He gave also to the poore of *Saint Buttolphs* without *Aldgate*, in which Parish he dwelt and dyed, twenty pounds, nine shillings.

To *Saint John Baptists Colledge* in *Oxford* he gave 100. pounds.

To the prisoners in the two Counters of *London*, and to the Prisons of *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, hee gave twenty pounds.

He gave to *Christs Hospitall* in *London*, to purchase Lands, after the rate of tenne pounds yeerely, and for one to instruct the boyes in singing, two hundred and forty pounds.

He gave to the Parish of *S. Sepulchers* the summe of fifty pounds, that after the severall Sessions in *London*, when the Prisoners remaine in the Gaole, as condemned men to death, expecting execution on the morrow following, the Clerke of the Church should come in the night time, and likewise early in the morning, to the window of the prison where they lye, and there ringing certaine toules with a hand-bell, ap-

pointed for the purpose, he doth afterward (in most Christian manner) put them in minde of their present condition, and ensuing execution, desiring them to be prepared therefore as they ought to bee. When they are in the Carts, and brought before the wall of the Church, there hee standeth ready with the same Bell, and after certaine toules, rehearseth an appointed Prayer, desiring all the people there present to pray for them. The Beadle also of Merchant-taylors Hall hath an honest allowed stipend, to see that this be duely done.

What else remaineth concerning this man, expect when I come to speake of the Hall.

Randolph Woolley, Merchant-Taylor, gave to the Governours of *Christs Hospitall*, therewith to pay yeerely for ever, five pounds, to the Reader of *Oare Chappell*, in the Parish of *Mucklestone*, in the County of *Stafford*, by fifty shillings at each halfe yeere. For which he is to teach freely the children of the inhabitants of *Aston*, in the fore-named Parish of *Mucklestone*.

He gave more to the said Hospitall one hundred pounds, for the allowing of fifty shillings yeerely every *Easter* day, that the poore children may then eat roast meat.

He gave moreover to the said Governours one hundred pounds, therewith to pay yeerely unto the poore of the Parish of *Mucklestone* five pounds.

He gave also to *Saint Bartholomews Hospitall*, three pounds.

Henry Walcor, Grocer, gave to *Saint Bartholomews Hospitall* twenty pounds: to *Christs Hospitall*, five pounds: to *S. Thomas* in *Southwarke*, five pounds: to *Bridewell*, three pounds sixe shillings, eight pence: and to *Bethlem*, three pounds, six shilling eight pence.

Henry Woolaston, Draper, gave to *S. Thomas Hospitall*, forty pounds: and to the foure Beadles, Coats of good new cloth.

Also he gave to every Governour going to his buriall, and staying there the Sermon time, halfe a crowne to each man, to dine together afterward.

John Vernon, Merchant-Taylor, gave to *Christs Hospitall*, forty pounds: to *S.*

Laurence Campe his love to learning.

The worthy charitable gifts of Master *Robert Dove*

This charity extended only to poore brethren of the same company.

His love to learning.

A notable and most Christian care for poor condemned persons, and their going to their death.

Randolph Woolley his love to learning, and care for the poore.

Henry Walcor his charity.

Henry Woolaston his charity.

John Vernon his charity.

Bar.

Bartholomews Hospitall, fifty pounds: to *Bridewell* and *S. Thomas*, five pounds to each house.

Edward Harvift his charity.

Edward Harvift, Brewer, gave unto *Christs* Hospitall, the summe of one hundred pounds: and fifty pounds, to bee equally divided betweene the two Hospitals of *S. Bartholomews* and *S. Thomas* in *Southwarke*.

John Brown his charity.

John Brown, Wool-winder, and *Magdalen* his wife, gave certaine lands lying in *Barking* in *Essex*, amounting then to 5. l. 6. s. 8. d. yeerely. And this gift they gave unto *Christs* Hospitall for ever.

John Porter his charity.

John Porter, of *Porters Key*, Fishmonger, gave unto *Christs* Hospitall, twenty pound.

Lewis Randall his charity.

Lewis Randall, Pewterer, but a Brewer by his profession, of his owne free cost and charge, paved (with faire free Stone) the East Ile of *Christs* Hospital Cloyster, and renewed all the Armories of former liberall Benefactors to that house, whereof himselfe was one of the Governours.

His love to the children.

Hee gave beside 50. pound to the Treasurer, that the poore children there maintained, might eate roste-meat, at dinner, on every Saint *Mathias* day, if it fall out of Lent. But if it fall in Lent, then they are to eat good and well made Furmentry, both at dinner and supper.

John VVithball his charity.

John VVithball, Skinner, gave to the Childrens reliefe in *Christs* Hospitall, 40. pound.

William Jones his bountifull charity.

William Jones, Merchant, and free of the worshipfull Company of *Haberdashers*, in his life time did many charitable deeds, and by his Will and Testament ordained many more, putting his owne Society in trust to see them performed, as shall briefly be declared.

His Christian care for Religion in his country.

First, many yeeres before he dyed, he allowed 50. pound yeerely to a Preacher at *Monmouth*, there to instruct the people in Gods true Religion. Afterward hee grew to settle a certaine stipend there, amounting to the summe of 100. Markes yeerely, to maintaine a good Preacher there. Providing also, that a convenient house should be built for him, with all necessary matters belonging to it, that hee might (with the more comfort) dwell there among them.

His care for the maintenance of Learning.

Also, for the instruction of youth in Learning and Religion, he ordained to

have a faire Free-Schoole there built at his owne charge, and a faire house also to be erected for the chiefe Master. Allowing him yeerly (for ever) 60. pound, and 30. pound also yeerly to the Vther.

Beside, being Christianly mindfull of the poore and needy people in those parts, he tooke order for the building of an Hospitall in the same Towne, ordaining it for twenty poore people: giving to every one of them a good Gowne yeerely, and 2. shillings 6. pence apeece weekly. And because himselfe (being farre absent) could bee no Surveyor of these workes, hee committed the care thereof to the loving Brethren of his Company, paying to them (in his life time) the summe of 8000. pound. And left them by his will, 1000. pound more, for the full finishing of so good a worke.

His providence for the poore and needy people in *Monmouth*.

More, he appointed to the said Company of *Haberdashers*, the summe of 5000. pound by them to be disbursed, for the maintenance of a good Preacher at *Newland* in *Glocester* shire, and of certaine poore people in the same Parish.

Still his Piety and Christian Charity wllk hand in hand together.

More, hee gave to the same Society, one thousand foure hundred and forty pounds, to allow unto nine poore men, being free Brethren of the same Company, eight pounds apeece yeerely for ever.

His care for poore decayed brethren of the Company.

Moreover, he left (by his will) 600. pound in money, and a faire house in the City of *London*, to the disposition of the Company, to bestow the yeerely profits, for the yeerely maintenance of a good Preacher in this City for ever, which Preacher from time to time is to be nominated by the Company. As already they have thereto appointed Master *John Downham*, Batchelor in Divinity, and a very learned Preacher.

His maintaining of a Preacher in the City of *London* for ever.

More, hee gave the summe of 1000. pound to bee faithfully distributed among poore Preachers here in *England*.

His love to poore Preachers.

To be distributed among the severall Hospitals in *London*, he gave the summe of 500. pound.

His charity to Hospitals and poore people beyond the Seas.

To the poore in *Scotland* hee gave 200. pound.

To the poore of *Hamborough*, he gave 50. pound.

Beside, to such poore English men as lived in *Hamborough*, he gave 50 pound.

Hee

His love
to his own
Company

What care
and dili-
gence the
worthy
Company
have taken
in the exe-
cution of
his will,
according
to the
times and
severall
appointed
places.

Divers
men yet
living,
have been
and still
are most
bountifull
benefac-
tors to
the poore,
and many
other reli-
gious uses

The testi-
mony of a
good and
godly con-
science in-
deed.

He gave likewise a good summe of money (by way of gratitude and thankfulness) to his owne Company, as a token of his love, for their care and paines-taking, in the managing of so serious a businesse.

The Hospitall at *Monmouth* was built (by the Company) in his life time, and the poore people placed in it.

Since his death, the house for the Preacher there, the Free-schoole, and the house for the Schoolmaster, all these are (by this time) neere hand finished.

An house also for the Preacher at *Newland*, and the Hospitall for tenne poore people there, is already (by them) begun, and in very good forwardnesse.

His intended care for a Preacher in *London*, is already performed, and the same continued in a Lecture, at *S. Bartholomews Church*, neere to the Exchange, every Thursday in the after-noon.

Whatsoever else remaineth, concerning the trust reposed in them, they wil (with all speed) both truly and faithfully effect.

Here I could enter into a further relation, concerning some men yet living, whose liberall bounty and most Christian charity, doth deserve no meane commendation, and is very little inferior to many of them already named.

But because they account it honour enough to them, that divers poore people (in private) should rather sufficiently finde it, than the world (in publike) know it, I am content to spare their nomination, as knowing very well, that they who have beene so liberall in their life time, have (no doubt) set downe extraordinary determinations, which neither death, nor any deceiving Executors, can or shall frustrate and disappoint.

Let me commend that truly-religious man, who perceiving the heavy want of divers honest house-holders, laboriously endeavouring (night and day) to maintaine their charge; but that the worlds extremity frowned too fiercely upon them. I know the man, and oftentimes in teares hath he said to mee; Here is true poverty indeed, too modestly silent in speaking their mighty need and misery, and therefore justly deserving pit-

ty. To two, three, foure; and many times more of these, hath he beene, and is, a liberall Benefactor (weekly) with his owne hands: yet not in his owne name, or as comming from himselfe, (he being so meanelly disguised at such times of his comming to them, and so sudden also in departing from them, that they were not able to distinguish him;) but alledging, that the reliefe was sent them from some, who understood their neede (almost) as well as themselves, and willed them to bee thankfull onely to God for it.

Oh that *London* had a Park neer adjoining to it, stored with many such choise Deere; as doubtlesse it hath, though not easily knowne. For some build Almshouses, Free-Schooles, Cawseyes and Bridges in very needfull places: yea, and repaire old ruined Churches, relieving Hospitals also in very bountifull manner, and are weekly Benefactors to Prisons: yet performed by such agents faithfully, that the true bestowers are not noted, though vehemently suspected; and the glory they shunne here, will (for ever) shine on them else-where. But God stirre up the mindes of many more, to imitate them in this tonguelesse liberality.

Master *William Masham*, Grocer, and Alderman of *London*, gave (beside his liberall charity to the Hospitall) toward the maintenance of poore Scholars, at both the Vniversities, twenty pounds.

Master *Henry Prannel*, Vintner, and Alderman of *London*, gave among the said Hospitals the summe of 50. pounds yearly.

Master *William Elkin*, Mercer, and Alderman of *London*, in the yeere 1593. gave to *Christs Hospitall* in *London*, and for certaine charitable uses, the summe of 800. pounds.

He gave also to the Prisons in, and about *London*, threescore pounds.

Beside, he gave to *Emanuel Colledge* in *Cambridge*, five pounds, and to both the Vniversities together, threescore pounds.

Master *Richard Gurney*, Salter and Alderman of *London*, gave to be distributed among the severall Hospitals in and about *London*, threescore pound. And to the

William Masham
his love to
Learning.

Henry Prannel
his charity.

William Elkin
his bountifull
charity.

Richard Gurney
his charity.

the Vniverſities yeerely five pound.

Maſter *Hugh Offley*, Leatherſeller and Alderman of *London*, gave for the maintaining of Scholars in both the Vniverſities, 77. pound.

He gave to Chriſts Hoſpitall in *London*, the like ſumme of 77. pound.

Beſide, hee gave to the priſoners in and about *London*, 20. pound, and 35. ſhillings yeerly to continue for certaine yeeres.

Maſter *Robert Brooke*, Grocer and Alderman of *London*, gave to be diſtributed among the Hoſpitals in *London*, the ſumme of fixe and thirty pound.

Maſter *Benedict Barnham*, Draper and Alderman of *London*, gave to be diſtributed among the ſeverall Priſons in *London*, fifty pounds.

Maſter *Robert Taylor*, Haberdasher and Alderman of *London*, gave in diſtribution to the Hoſpitals in *London*, the ſumme of one hundred pound.

Maſter *Paul Banning*, Grocer, and ſometime an Alderman of *London*, gave unto Chriſts Hoſpitall the ſum of one hundred pounds.

Sir *Richard Goddard*, Draper and Alderman of *London*, gave to the Hoſpitall of *Bridewell*, two hundred pound.

Maſter *William Walthall*, Mercer and Alderman of *London*, gave to the Hoſpitals of *London*, two hundred pounds.

More, he gave to poore Scholars in *Cambridge*, nine pound yeerely.

To the Priſons beſide, in and about *London*, he gave one hundred thirty five pounds.

Beſide his former gifts, hee gave ten pound yeerely to Chriſts Hoſpitall.

To his Company of the Mercers he gave five hundred pounds to be lent to young men that begin the world.

Sir *Robert Hampſon*, Merchant-Taylor, and Alderman of *London*, gave to the charitable reliefe of poore priſoners, one hundred and fifty pounds in ready money, and the reversion of two Tenements beſide.

Sir *Henry Anderson*, Grocer and Alderman of *London*, and *Richard Anderson* his ſonne, gave to the Colledge of *Brazen-noſe* in *Oxenford*, for the reliefe of poore Scholars there, one hundred and thirteen pounds.

Sir *William Glover*, Dyer and Alder-

man of *London*, gave alſo to the Hoſpitals, in and about *London*, the ſumme of two hundred pounds.

Sir *William Rumney*, Haberdasher, and Alderman of *London*, gave alſo to be diſtributed among the ſame Hoſpitals, the ſumme of threſcore and five pounds.

Sir *Roger Jones*, Dyer and Alderman of *London*, gave likewiſe to the ſaid Hoſpitals, two and twenty pounds.

Maſter *Richard Faringdon*, Clothworker, and Alderman of *London*, gave alſo to be diſtributed among the ſame Hoſpitals, the ſumme of threſcore and fix pound thirteene ſhillings foure pence.

Nicholas Stile, Grocer, and Alderman of *London*, gave unto Chriſts Hoſpitall five pound, to *St. Bartholomews*, 10. pound, and to *St. Thomas Hoſpitall* three pound.

Moreover, he gave to poore maimed Sea-faring ſouldiers, in *S. Bartholomew's Hoſpitall* ten pound, if no houſe were erected in or about *London*, for the harbour and reliefe of ſuch maimed ſouldiers and Saylors.

Maſter *Jeffrey Elwes*, Merchant-Taylor, and Alderman of *London*, gave unto Chriſts Hoſpitall the ſumme of one hundred pounds. And to the Hoſpitall of *St. Bartholomew*, and *St. Thomas* in *Southwarke* ten pounds to each houſe.

Maſter *Cuthbert Martin*, Skinner, and Alderman of *London*, gave unto Chriſts Hoſpitall, the ſumme of twenty pounds.

Sir *James Deane*, Draper, gave to be diſtributed among the ſeverall Hoſpitals in and about *London*, the ſumme of one hundred and thirty pounds. And to the Priſoners threſcore and ten pounds.

Maſter *George Smiſhes*, Goldſmith, and Alderman of *London*, gave to Chriſts Hoſpitall, ten pounds. And to *Bridewell* ten pounds.

Sir *William Bowyer*, Grocer, Alderman and Lord Maior of *London*, in the yeere 1543. gave to the ſeverall Priſons in and about *London*, the ſumme of two hundred pounds.

Sir *John Lyon*, Grocer, Alderman, and Lord Maior of *London*, in the yeere 1554. gave to Chriſts Hoſpitall, *St. Bartholomews*, *S. Thomas* in *Southwarke*, and *Bridewell*, one hundred pounds.

Sir

Hugh Offley
his love to
learning
and care
for the
poore.

Robert Brooke
his chari-
ty.

*Benedict
Barnham*
his chari-
ty.

*Robert Tay-
lor* his
charity.

*Paul Ban-
ning* his
charity.

*Sir Richard
Goddard*.

*William
Walthall*
his chari-
table be-
nevolence

Care for
young be-
ginners.

*Sir Robert
Hampſon*
his chari-
ty.

*Henry An-
derſon* his
love to
learning.

*William
Glover* his
charity.

*William
Rumney* his
charity.

Roger Jones
his chari-
ty.

*Richard
Faringdon*
his chari-
ty.

*Nicholas
Stile* his
charity,
and care
for poore
Sea-men.

*Jeffrey
Elwes* his
charity.

*Cuthbert
Martin* his
charity.

James Deane
his chari-
ty.

*George
Smiſhes* his
charity.

*William
Bowyer* his
charity.

*Sir John
Lyon* his
charity.

Sir Richard
Champion
his chari-
ty for re-
lief of
the poore.

Sir Richard Champion, Draper, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere, 1565. gave the summe of nineteene pound and foureteene shillings yeerely, to a Chritian and charitable worke, formerly begun by Sir John Milbourne, Draper, Alderman and Lord Maior of London likewise, and with the like yeerely allowance of nineteene pounds and foureteene shillings towards the maintenance of 13. poore Almes-houses at Tower-hill, and neere to the dwelling of the Lord Lumley.

Sir Christo-
pher Draper
his chari-
ty.

Sir Christopher Draper, Ironmonger, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere 1566. gave to the Prisons in and about London, and Bethlem withall, threescore and eight pounds.

Sir Lionel
Ducker his
charity.

Sir Lionel Ducker, Mercer, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere 1572. gave to be distributed among the Hospitals in London, the summe of one hundred pounds.

Sir Thomas
Ramsey his
charity.

Sir Thomas Ramsey, Grocer, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere 1577. gave also in distribution among the said Hospitals threescore pounds.

Sir Wol-
stane Dixie
his chari-
table be-
nevolence

Sir wolstane Dixie, Skinner, Maior, 1586. gave as followeth.

He founded a Free-schoole at Bosworth and endowed it with twenty pound yeerely.

To Christs Hospitall in London hee gave yeerely for ever two and forty pounds.

For a Lecture in St. Michaels Bassings Hall, yeerely, ten pounds.

To the poore of Newgate, twenty pounds.

To the two Compters, and to Ludgate and Bethlem, to each of them tenne pounds.

To the foure Prisons in Southwarke, twenty pounds, thirteene shillings, and foure pence.

To the poore of Bassings Hall, tenne pounds.

To Emanuel Colledge in Cambridge, to buy lands for the maintenance of two Fellowes, and two Scholars, fixe hundred pounds.

To the building of the Colledge, fifty pounds.

To bee lent unto poore Merchants, five hundred pounds,

Out of his
love to
learning.

To poore
Merchants

To the Hospitals of Saint Bartholomew, and Saint Thomas, fifty pounds to each.

To the the poore of Bridewell, twenty pounds.

To poore Maids marriages, one hundred pounds.

To poore Strangers of the Dutch and French Church, fifty pounds.

Towards the building of the Pest-house, two hundred pounds.

Sir John Hart, Grocer, Alderman and Lord Maior London, in the yeere 1589. erected and founded a Free-schoole in Yorkeeshire, with the allowance of thirty pound yeerely to a Master and an Vther.

To Hospi-
tals and
poore
maids
marria-
ges, &c.

To the
Pesthouse

Sir John
Hart his
care of
Learning,
and re-
spect of
the poore.

Sir John
Allot his
charity.

Sir John Allot, Fishmonger, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, gave likewise in distribution among the said Hospitals, threescore and fixe pound thirteene shillings.

Sir William webbe, Salter, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere 1591. gave likewise to be distributed among the said Hospitals, fourescore pound.

Sir William
Webbe his
charity.

Sir Stephen Slanie, Skinner, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere 1595. beside his bountifull charity to the severall Hospitals, gave to bee bestowed among the severall Prisons, the summe of one hundred pounds.

Sir Stephen
Slanie his
charity.

Master Thomas Skinner, Clothworker, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere 1596. gave to the severall Hospitals in and about London one hundred and twenty pound to be equally divided among them.

Thomas
Skinner his
charity.

Sir Robert Lee, Merchant-Taylor, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, 1602. gave also in distribution among the said Hospitals, two and forty pound.

Sir Robert
Lee his
charity.

Sir John Wattes, Clothworker, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere 1606. gave unto Christs Hospitall the summe of ten pound, and to Saint Thomas hospitall in Southwarke, twenty pounds.

Sir John
Watts his
charity.

Sir Henry Rowe, Mercer, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, 1607. gave likewise to bee distributed among the same hospitals, the summe of one hundred pounds.

Sir Henry
Rowe his
charity.

Sir Humfrey weld, Grocer, and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere 1608.

Sir Humfrey
Weld his
charity.

gave

gave to be distributed among the severall hospitals, the summe of one hundred pounds.

Sir Thomas
Cambell his
charity.

Sir Thomas Cambell, Ironmonger, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere 1609. gave to Christs Hospitall the summe of twenty pounds. And to the two Hospitals of S. Bartholomews, and Saint Thomas, five pound to each house.

Sir James
Pemberton
his love to
learning
and to the
poore.

Sir James Pemberton, Goldsmith, and lately Lord Maior of London, in the yeere 1611. in his life time founded a Free-schoole at Heskin in the Parish of Ekklesden, in Lancashire, endowing it with fifty pounds yeerely.

Hee gave also to Christs Hospitall, five hundred pounds.

Hee gave to his Company of Goldsmiths, two hundred pounds.

To divers Prisons hee gave one hundred pounds.

And to sundry poore Parishes hee gave charitably, leaving it to his Executors discretion.

Sir John
Swinnerton
his charity.

Sir John Swinnerton, Merchant-Taylor, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere 1612. gave unto Christs Hospitall the summe of one hundred pound. And to the other three hospitals, of Saint Bartholomews, Saint Thomas, and Bridewell, tenne pound to each house.

Sir Henry
Rowe his
love to
learning.

Sir Henry Rowe, Mercer, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, beside his former bounty to the hospitals, gave to the two Vniversities, Oxenford and Cambridge, forty pound to poore scholars that study Divinity: and when they shall proceed Masters of Arts, to each scholar forty shillings.

Sir Thomas
Hunt his
charity.

Sir Thomas Hunt, Skinner, gave to be divided among the poore of Christ Church, Saint Bartholomews, Saint Thomas in Southwarke, and Bridewell, one hundred pounds.

William
Rumney his
love to
learning.

Sir William Rumney, Haberdasher, and Alderman of London, beside his former liberality to the hospitals, gave to 40. poore scholars in Cambridge, the sum of twenty pounds.

William
Stone his
charity.
Jeffrey Elwes
his love to
learning.

Sir William Stone, Clothworker, gave to the severall Prisons in London, the summe of fifty pounds.

Master Jeffrey Elwes, Merchant-Tay-

lor, and Alderman of London, over and beside his bountifull charity to the Hospitals in London, gave to the Chancellor, Master and scholars of the Vniversity of Oxenford, to the use of the body and corporation of the said Vniversity, and to Saint John Baptist Colledge, the summe of three hundred pounds.

Thus much for famous Citizens have I noted, concerning their charitable actions, for the most part done by them in their life time. The residue left in trust to their Executors, I have knowne some of them hardly (or never) performed. Wherefore I wish men to make their owne hands their Executors, and their eyes their Overseers, not forgetting the old Proverbe,

women be forgetfull,
Children be unkinde,
Executors bee covetous,
and take what they finde.
If any body aske where
the deads goods became,

They answer;

So God mee helpe and holydome,
hee dyed a poore man.

And now of some women, Citizens wives, deserving memory, for example to posterity, shall be noted.

Dame Agnes Foster widow, sometime wife to Sir Stephen Foster, Fishmonger, Maior, 1455. having enlarged the Prison of Ludgate, in 1463. shee procured in a common Councell of this City, certaine Articles to be established for the ease, comfort and reliefe of poor Prisoners there, as in the Chapter of Gates I have set downe.

Agnes Foster.

Avice Gibson, wife unto Nicholas Gibson, Grocer, one of the Sheriffes, 1539. by licence of her husband, founded a Free-schoole at Radcliffe neere unto London, appointing to the same for the instruction of threescore poore mens children, a Schoole-master and Vsher with fifty pound. Shee also builded Almes-houses for foureteene poore and aged persons, each of them to receive quarterly fixe shillings eight pence the peece for ever. The government of which Free-schoole and Almes-houses, shee

Avice Gibson founded a Chappell, a Free-schoole, and Almes houses at Radcliffe.

Sir Richard
Champion
his chari-
ty for re-
lief of
the poore.

Sir Richard Champion, Draper, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere, 1565, gave the summe of nineteene pound and foureteene shillings yeerely, to a Christian and charitable worke, formerly begun by Sir Iohn Milbourne, Draper, Alderman and Lord Maior of London likewise, and with the like yeerely allowance of nineteene pounds and foureteene shillings towards the maintenance of 13. poore Almshouses at Tower-hill, and neere to the dwelling of the Lord Lumley.

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Draper
his chari-
ty.

Sir Christopher Draper, Ironmonger, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere 1566. gave to the Prisons in and about London, and Bethlem withall, threescore and eight pounds.

Sir Lionel
Ducker
his charity.

Sir Lionel Ducker, Mercer, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere 1572. gave to be distributed among the Hospitals in London, the summe of one hundred pounds.

Sir Thomas
Ramsey
his charity.

Sir Thomas Ramsey, Grocer, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere 1577. gave also in distribution among the said Hospitals threescore pounds.

Sir Wol-
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Sir Wolstane Dixie, Skinner, Maior, 1586. gave as followeth.

He founded a Free-schoole at Bosworth and endowed it with twenty pound yeerely.

To Christs Hospitall in London hee gave yeerely for ever two and forty pounds.

For a Lecture in St. Michaels Bassings Hall, yeerely, ten pounds.

To the poore of Newgate, twenty pounds.

To the two Compters, and to Ludgate and Bethlem, to each of them tenne pounds.

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Towards the building of the Pesthouse, two hundred pounds.

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Sir Iohn Allot, Fishmonger, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, gave likewise in distribution among the said Hospitals, threescore and fixe pound thirteene shillings.

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Master Thomas Skinner, Clothworker, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere 1596. gave to the severall Hospitals in and about London one hundred and twenty pound to be equally divided among them.

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Sir Iohn
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Swinnerton
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If any body aske where
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Agnes Foster.

Avice Gibson, wife unto Nicholas Gibson, Grocer, one of the Sheriffes, 1539. by licence of her husband, founded a Free-schoole at Radcliffe neere unto London, appointing to the same for the instruction of threescore poore mens children, a Schoole-master and Vsher with fifty pound. Shee also builded Almes-houses for foureteene poore and aged persons, each of them to receive quarterly fixe shillings eight pence the peece for ever. The government of which Free-schoole and Almes-houses, shee

Avice Gibson founded a Chappell, a Free-schoole, and Almes houses at Radcliffe.

the left in confidence to the Coopers in London.

This vertuous Gentlewoman, was afterward joynd in marriage with Sir *Anthony Knevet*, Knight, and so called the *Lady Knevet*. A faire painted Table of her picture was placed in the Chappell, which she had built there, but of late removed thence, by the like reason, as the Grocers Armes (fixed on the outer wall of the Schoole-house, are pulled downe, and the Coopers set in place.

Margaret Danne, Widdow to *William Danne*, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffes of London, 1570. gave by her testament to the Ironmongers two thousand pounds, to be lent to young men of that Company, paying after the rate of 5. pounds the yeere for every hundred, which hundred pounds so arising yearly was to be employed on charitable actions, as shee then appointed; but not performed in more than thirty yeeres after.

The *Lady Baineham*, sometime an Aldermans Widdow of this City, gave to the poore of the Drapers Company, ten pounds yeerely for ever.

The *Lady Forman* gave to be distributed among the severall hospitals forty pounds.

The *Lady Barne*, Wife to Sir *George Barne*, Haberdasher, and Lord Maior of London, gave also to the said hospitals, fourescore pounds.

The *Lady Anne Saunders*, sometime also an Aldermans wife of London, gave unto the reliefe of the said Hospitals, the summe of one hundred and twenty pound.

The *Lady Anne Hunt*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Hunt*, Skinner, gave in like manner for reliefe of the severall Hospitals in London, the summe of one hundred and fourescore pounds.

The *Lady Frances Ierningham*, Widdow, out of her Christian and charitable disposition to the said Hospitals, gave liberally the summe of three hundred and forty pounds.

The *Lady Frances*, sometime Countesse of *Suffex*, but a great friend and well-willer to the City of London, and knowne to be a very godly and religious Lady, gave to the said Hospitals the

summe of one hundred pounds.

The *Lady Katharine Constable*, being said to be bred and brought up in this Honourable Citie, declared her love thereto at her death, and gave unto the Hospitals the summe of two hundred pounds.

The *Lady webbe*, sometime Wife to Sir *William Webbe*, Ironmonger, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, gave to be distributed among the severall Hospitals, the summe of three hundred pounds.

The *Lady Gresham*, wife sometime to Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Mercer, and Agent beyond the Seas to *Queene Elizabeth* of famous memory, gave also to the Hospitals, fourescore and tenne pounds.

The *Lady Mary Ramsey*, wife to Sir *Thomas Ramsey*, Grocer, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, about the yeere one thousand, five hundred, seventy seven, being seized of Lands in Fee-simple of her owne inheritance, amounting to the yeerely value of two hundred forty three pounds; by consent of her said husband, gave the same to *Christs Hospitall* in London, towards the reliefe of the poore children there, and other charitable uses, as shall bee declared.

To the Master and Vsher of the Schoole belonging to *Christs Church*, she gave yeerely twenty pounds.

To the Schoolemaster of *Hamsted*, by the yeere for ever, shee gave twenty pounds.

To tenne poore Widdowes, beside apparell and houses, yeerely twenty pounds.

To two poore people, a man and a woman by her appointed, during their lives she gave unto each of them yeerely, two pounds thirteene shillings and foure pence.

To two Fellowes of *Peter-house*, in the Univerfity of *Cambridge*, and towards the reliefe of foure Schollers yeerly forty pounds.

To *St. Bartholemews Hospitall*, tenne pounds.

To *Newgate*, *Ludgate*, and both the Compters, each of them, ten pounds.

After the expiration of certaine Leases, there is to come unto *Christs Hospitall*

Curfed is hee that removeth his neighbours marke, have I read.

Margaret Danne.

The *Lady Baineham* her charity.

The *Lady Forman* her charity.

The *Lady Barne* her charity.

The *Lady Saunders* her charity.

The *Lady Hunt* her charity.

The *Lady Ierningham* her charity.

The Countesse of *Suffex* her charity.

The *Lady Constable* her charity.

The *Lady Webbe* her charity.

The *Lady Gresham* her charity.

The Christian and bountifull charity of the *Lady Ramsey*.

Her love to learning.

Her care of the poore.

Her charity to the poore prisoners.

spitall yeerely the summe of one hundred and twenty pounds.

To three severall Parishes in London, namely, Saint Andrews Vndershaft, Saint Peters the poore, and Saint Mary wolnoth in Lumbardstreet, tenne pounds to each.

Towards the maintenance of fixe poore Scholars in Cambridge, twenty pounds.

Towards the reliefe of tenne poore maimed Souldiers, beside cassoks, caps, hose and shooes yeerely, the summe of twenty pounds.

For two Sermons yeerely, forty shillings.

She gave to the poore of Christchurch Parish yeerely for ever, the summe of fifty shillings.

To the poore of the Company of Drapers in London, she gave ten pounds yeerely.

All these gifts already rehearsed, are to continue for ever yeerely.

Moreover, to each of these five Companies, of Grocers, Drapers, Goldsmiths, Haberdashers, and Merchant-Tailors, shee gave the summe of one thousand two hundred pounds, to be lent to young Trades-men for foure yeeres.

Shee gave to the Maior and Communalty of Bristow, a thousand pounds, to be employed toward the new hospitall there, and other charitable uses, by the consent of her Executors.

To certaine Parishes in the Countrey, as Berden, Newport, Clavering, Langley, Rickling, Quenden, Stocking, Pelham, and walden, she gave the sum of one hundred pounds, to buy forty Gownes of Freeze for women, and sixty Coats for men, the remainder and overplus to goe to the poore.

She gave to poore maids marriages, forty pounds.

Moreover, shee gave the summe of five hundred pounds, towards the releasing of such prisoners, as lye for the debt offorty shillings, in any of the prisons in London and Southwarke.

She gave beside, the summe of three thousand ponnnds, to other good and godly uses.

The Lady Elizabeth Billingsley, wife to Sir Henry Billingsley, Haberdasher,

Alderman and Lord Maior of London, gave to her said husband, the summe of 4000. pounds, therewith to purchase lands in convenient time, and willed, that the residue of the profits of the said lands, should be bestowed upon a Scholarship and a Fellowship, in the Vniversity of Cambridge, in Saint Johns Colledge, or any other Colledge there at his discretion.

The Lady Anne Iones, sometime wife to Sir Roger Iones, Dier, and Alderman of London, gave towards the encouragement of poore Scholars in the Vniversities, 29. pounds, at the discretion of her Executors.

The Lady Spencer, sometime wife to Sir John Spencer, Clothworker, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, gave to be distributed among the Hospitals, the summe of threescore and ten pounds.

The Lady Anne Glover, sometime wife to Sir William Glover, Dier, Alderman of London, gave to reliefe of the Hospitals, the summe of fourescore pounds.

The Lady Barbara Stone, sometime wife to Sir William Stone, Clothworker, gave to the reliefe of Christs Hospitall, one hundred pounds.

Mistris Elizabeth walter, sometime wife to Richard walter, Girdler, gave 2. Fellowships to Emanuel Colledge in Cambridge.

More, for the reliefe of poore Preachers, such as want livings, she gave the summe of three hundred pounds.

Mistris Alice Barnham, mother to M. Benedi Barnham, Draper and Alderman of London, gave to both Vniversities, 20. pound.

Mistris Elizabeth Scot, sometime wife to John Scot, Salter, gave to the reliefe of poore Scholars in the Vniversities, forty pounds.

Mistris Katharine Garway gave also to the same benefit of poore Scholars, twenty pounds.

Mistris Cicely Hapes, gave to poore Scholars in the Vniversities, twenty pounds.

Mistris Alice Hill, Widdow, gave for the reliefe of poore prisoners, in the severall Prisons in and about London, one hundred pounds.

Mistris Elizabeth Packington, Widdow,

The Lady Iones her love to learning.

The Lady Spencer her charity.

The Lady Glover her charity.

The Lady Stone her charity.

Mistris walter her love to learning.

Mistris Barnham her love to learning.

Mistris Scot her love to learning.

Mistris Garway her love to learning.

Mistris Hapes her love to learning.

Mistris Packington her charity.

To paris-
thes in
London.

Care for
poore
maimed
Souldiers.

Her care
for poore
beginners
in the
world.

Her cha-
rity to di-
vers Pa-
rishes in
the coun-
trei.

The Lady
Billingsley
her love to
learning.

Mistris
Packington
her chari-
ty.

Mistris
Smith her
charity.

Mistris
Fleeson her
charity.

Mistris
Simcotes
her chari-
ty.

Mistris
Search her
charity.

Mistris
Allington
her chari-
ty.

Mistris
Baker her
charity.

Mistris
Sambach
her chari-
ty.

Mistris Ve-
nables her
charity.

Mistris
Clarke her
love to
Learning.

Mistris
Doxie her
charity.

Mistris
Bakhouse
her love to
learning.

dow, gave to Christs Hospitall, three-
score pounds.

Mistris *Elizabeth Smith*, Widdow,
gave to be distributed among the Ho-
spitals, fourescore pounds.

Mistris *Elizabeth Fleeson*, sometime
wife to *Robert Fleeson*, Grocer, gave un-
to Christs Hospitall, the summe of 66.
pounds.

Mistris *Margery Simcotes*, sometime
wife to *George Simcotes*, Grocer, gave
unto Christs Hospitall, for reliefe of
the poore Children, one hundred
pounds.

Mistris *Margaret Search*, Widdow,
gave unto Christs Hospitall, twenty
pounds.

Mistris *Iane Allington*, Widdow,
gave unto Christs Hospitall, twenty
pounds.

Mistris *Iane Baker*, widdow gave to
the reliefe of poore maids marriages, an
hundred pounds.

Mistris *Sambach*, widdow, gave to
the poore of the parish of Saint *Brides*
in *Fleetstreet*, the summe of twenty five
pounds yeerely.

Mistris *Venables*, widdow, in her love
to Christian Religion, gave for the help
of poore Preachers, the summe of five
thousand pounds.

Mistris *Clarke*, widdow, late wife of
Roger Clarke, Salter, and Alderman of
London, in the Parish of Saint *Margaret*
Moses, gave for the maintenance of
poore Scholars, and other charitable
uses beside, the summe of one thousand
four hundred pounds.

Mistris *Ioane Doxie*, Widdow, of
Saint *Bennet Grasse-Church* in *London*,
gave unto Christs Hospitall 5. pounds.

She gave to poore Maids marriages,
twenty pounds.

She gave to the Company of Armo-
rers, for reliefe of foure poore wid-
dowes, for ever yeerely, five pounds to
each widdow, desiring to have it called
The poore Widdowes Mite.

She gave also towards the mainte-
nance of the Lecture in *Grasse-Church*,
fifty shillings yeerely.

Mistris *Bakhouse*, widdow, gave to
the worshipfull Company of Haber-
dashers, the summe of forty pounds
yeerely, towards the maintaining of 8.
poore Scholars in the Vniversities; al-

lowing to each Scholar yeerely five
pounds.

Mistris *Katharine Woodward*, widdow,
gave two hundred pounds to the Com-
pany of Ironmongers, to be lent out to
young men for their helpe.

She gave two hundred pounds more,
to be distributed unto poore Scholars,
the Hospitals, poore Prisoners, poore
Parishes, poore Householders, poore
Maids marriages: and three pounds
thereof for three Sermons yeerely.

Mistris *Iane Baker*, widdow, over and
besides her former gift, for the helpe of
poore Maids marriages, gave to three
poore Scholars in *Cambridge*, and as ma-
ny in *Oxenford*, the summe of twenty
four pounds, that when they shall se-
verally take degree of Batchelours of
Arts, they are to receive foure pounds
each man.

Mistris *Sibilla Iacob*, widdow unto
Richard Iacob, Vintener, gave unto
Christs Hospitall, three pounds, and to
Saint *Thomas*, three pounds.

Mistris *Margery Philips*, widdow,
gave unto Christs Hospital five pounds,
and to Saint *Thomas*, five pounds.

Mistris *Anne Whitmore*, sometime
wife to Master *William Whitmore*, Ha-
berdasher, out of her most bountifull
charity, gave unto Christs Hospital the
summe of foure hundred pounds.

More, she gave to Saint *Thomas* Ho-
spitall, twenty pounds.

To Saint *Bartholomews* Hospitall,
three score pounds.

She gave also to the Hospitall of
Bridewell, to set the poore on worke, an
hundred pounds.

Mistris *Margaret Awdley* of *Hackney*,
Widdow, gave unto Christs Hospitall,
one hundred pounds.

She gave to Saint *Bartholomews*, fifty
pounds.

And to Saint *Thomas* Hospitall, fifty
pounds.

Mistris *Alice Elkin*, widdow to Ma-
ster *William Elkin*, Mercer and Alder-
man of *London*, was afterward married
to the learned Lawyer, Master *Thomas*
Owen, one of the learned Judges of the
Land. This Mistris *Alice Owen*, caused
(in her life time) an Hospitall to bee
builded at *Islington*, for tenne poore
women, with very convenient roomes,
and

Mistris
Woodward
her chari-
ty.

Mistris Ba-
ker her
love to
learning

Mistris Ia-
cob her
charity.

Mistris
Philips her
charity.

Mistris
Whitmore
her liberal
charity.

Mistris
Awdley her
charity.

The wort-
thy chari-
ty of Mi-
stis Alice
Owen.

and Gardens to them adjoyning. Many other good workes were by her performed, and in her life time: and according as shee frankly and freely gave them, so will I set them downe in order, as followeth.

First, she gave to the Library in the Vniversitie of *Oxford*, the summe of two hundred pounds.

She gave also to the Library in the Vniversity of *Cambridge* the summe of twenty pounds.

For the foundation of one Fellowship, as also one Scholarship, in *Emmanuel* Colledge in the Vniversity of *Cambridge*, shee gave a summe of money, the certaine value thereof is not as yet come to my hands.

She gave unto *Christs Hospitall* in *London*, to the end that twelve pence a peece weekly might be given to certaine poore people of *Islington*, three-score pounds.

Towards the beautifying of the Cloisters of *Christs Hospitall*, shee gave the summe of sixty six pounds, thirteene shillings, foure pence.

Shee gave, towards the maintaining of a Schoole-house at *Edmonton*, twenty pounds.

For a great Bell, to be rung and used in the Parish of *Conover* in *Shropshire*, shee gave the summe of fiftie pounds.

Item, The building of the Almes-houses at *Islington*, and purchasing of the Land laid to them, did cost her the sum of one thousand, foure hundred and fiftene pounds.

Close to the laid Almes-houses, she builded a Schoolehouse and a Chappel of ease, that the poore might not goe over-far to Church, the charges whereof did cost her the summe of three hundred, sixty one pounds.

Yeerely also shee gave good summes of money, to poore Preachers unbefitted, as also to the Prisons in and about *London*, all these being done in her life time.

By her last Will and Testament, she hath provided, that 22. pounds yeerely shall be purchased, for the maintenance of the Schoole at *Islington*.

She hath bequeathed to poore Prea-

chers the summe of 35. pounds.

She hath given to the Parish of *Bassingham*, (wherein sometime she dwelt) to increase the stocke of the poore there, twenty pounds.

She hath given to the Prisons, eight pounds.

To the Company of Brewers in *London*, to whose trust and care shee hath committed the government and oversight of the forenamed Almes-houses and Schoole-house at *Islington*; as a gratefull remembrance of her love, and that their paines should not goe altogether unregarded, she hath given in plate and money, one hundred pounds.

And here let mee tell you, that the charity of this vertuous and religious woman, deserveth the more to bee remembered, and commended also to posterity, because she made her owne eyes the witnesses, to all or the greater part of the severall summes, first mentioned and given in her life time.

And yet at the time of her death, of children and childrens children, she had no lesse than two and twenty: A motive very able to hinder charity, especially in a worldly and covetous minde.

Neverthelesse, looking on all the parts disposed to her children, and the other dividends beside, she selected out so bountifull a portion for those poore members of *Christ*, that (even to the worlds end) may successively remember her good done to them, and justly terme her their liberall and mercifull mother.

One thing (above the rest) I may not forget; because in deliverances from any dangers, wee owe a more speciall duty and gratitude to God.

This worthy woman being borne at *Islington*, in the time of her childhood, she hapned there to escape a great danger, by meanes of an Arrow shot at randome in the field, where shee was then sporting among other children, the Arrow missing all the other, pierced quite thorow the hat on her head, and (God be praised for it) did not touch her with any other harme: whereupon, in the Towne of her birth, and where shee escaped such an expected perill, shee made choice to expresse her thankfulness to God, upon the Altar of her charitable

The manifest testimony of her affection to learning.

Her care of the poore,

A token of her love to the Countrey.

Her providence for the poore in her almes-houses.

All these things were done in her life time.

Gifts appointed by her will

A worthy example, and well deserving imitation.

A great danger she escaped in her childhood

The reason of erecting her Almes-houses.

John Lid-
gate in
praise of
Londoners
of his
time.

charitable Almes-houses and Schoole.

Thus much for the worthinesse of
Citizens (both men and women) in
this Citie, touching whom, John Lid-
gate, a Monke of *Bury*, in the reigne of
King Henry the sixth, made (amongst
other) these Verses following :

Of seven things I praise this Citie :
Of true meaning and faithfull observance,
Of righteousnesse, truth and equity ;
Of stablesse aye kept in Legiance,
And for of vertue thou hast suffisance :
In this lond here, and other londs all,
The Kings Chamber of Custom menthee call.



Having



Having thus in a generality handled the Original, the Walls, Gates, Ditches, and fresh Waters; the Bridges, Towers and Castles; the Schooles of Learning, and Houses of Law; the Orders and Customes, Sports and Pastimes, Watchings and Martiall Exercises; and lastly, the honour and worthinesse of the Citizens: I am now to set downe the distribution of this Citie into parts; and more especially, to declare the Antiquities (note worthy) in every of the same: and how both the whole and parts have bin (from time to time) ruled and governed.

The Citie of London divided from East to west, into a South halfe and a North halfe.



He ancient division of this Citie, was into Wards or Aldermanries: and therefore I will beginne at the East, and so proceed thorow the high and most principall street of the Citie to the West, after this manner:

First, through *Aldgate* street, to the West corner of *Saint Andrews* Church, called *Vndershaft*, on the right hand, and *Limestreet* corner on the left; all which is of *Aldgate* Ward. From thence through *Cornhill* street, to the West corner of *Leaden-hall*; all which is of *Limestreet* Ward. From thence, leaving the street that leadeth to *Bishopsgate* on the right hand, and the way that leadeth into *Grasse-street* on the left, still through *Cornhill* street, by the Conduit, to the West corner against the *Stockes*; all which is in *Cornhill* Ward. Then by the said *Stockes* (a Market-place both of Fish and Fleth, standing in the midst of the Citie) through the *Poultry*, (a street so called) to the great Conduit in *West Cheape*, and so through *Cheape* to the *Standard*, which is of *Cheape* Ward, except on the South side from *Bow-lane* to the said *Standard*, which is of *Cordwayner-street* Ward. Then by the *Standard* to the great *Crosse*, which is in *Creplegate* Ward on the North side, and in *Breadstreet* Ward on the South side: and to the little Conduit by *Pauls* gate, from whence (of old time) the said high street stretched straight on to *Ludgate*, all in the Ward of *Farringdon* within, then divided truely from East to West:

The *Stockes* market the midst of the Citie.

but since, by meanes of the burning of *Pauls* Church, which was in the reigne of *William* the first, *Mauricius*, then Bishop of *London*, laid the foundation of a new Church, so farre in largeness exceeding the old, that the way towards *Ludgate* was thereby greatly straightened, as before I have discoursed.

Now, from the North to the South, this Citie was (of old time) divided, not by a large highway or street, as from East to West, but by a faire Brooke of sweet water, which came from out the North Fields, through the Wall and midst of the Citie, into the River of *Thames*, and which division is (till this day) constantly and without change maintained. This water was called (as I have said) *walbrooke*, not *Gallus* brook, of a *Romane* Captaine, slaine by *Asclepiodatus*, and throwne therein, as some have fabuled; but of running through and from the Wall of this Citie. The course whereof, (to prosecute it particularly) was and is from the said Wall, to *Saint Margarets* Church in *Lothbury*; from thence, beneath the lower part of the *Grocers* Hall, about the East part of their Kitchen, under *Saint Mildreds* Church, somewhat West from the said *Stockes* Market: from thence, through *Buckles berry*, by one great house builded of stone and Timber, called the old Barge; because Barges out of the River of *Thames* were then rowed up so farre into this Brooke, on the backe-side of the houses in *walbrooke* street, (which street taketh name of the said Brooke) By the West end of *S. Johns* Church upon *walbrooke*, under *Horschoe* Bridge,

S. Pauls Church burned in the Conquerours time.

The Citie divided from north to south, into an east halfe & a west halfe.

The course of *walbrooke*, and reason of the name.

The course
of Wal-
brooke ar-
ched over.

This City
divided
into wards

Fitzstephen.

Wards in
London 24.
Patent
Record.

Wards in
London 25.

by the West side of Tallow-Chandlers Hall, and of the Skinners Hall, and so behind the other houses to *Elbow lane*, and by a part thereof, downe *Greene-witch lane*, into the River of *Thames*.

This is the course of *walbrooke*, which was (of old time) bridged over in divers places, for passage of horses and men, as need required: but since, by meanes of encroachment on the banks thereof, the channel being greatly straightned, and other annoyances done thereunto, at length the same (by common consent) was arched over with bricke, and paved with stone, equall with the ground, where-through it passed, and is now in most places builded upon, that no man may by the eye discern it, and therefore the trace thereof is hardly knowne to the common people.

This Citie being thus divided from East to West, and from North to South, I am now further to shew, how the same was (of old time) broken into divers parts, called Wards, whereof *Fitzstephen*, more than foure hundred yeeres since, writeth thus: *This Citie (saith he) even as Rome, is divided into wards: it hath yeerely Sheriffes, in stead of Consuls: It hath the dignity of Senators in Aldermen, &c.*

The number of these Wards in *London*, were both before and in the reigne of *Henry the third*, 24. in all: whereof 13. lay on the East side of the said *walbrooke*, and 11. on the West. Notwithstanding, these 11. grew much more large than those on the East: and therefore in the yeere of *Christ*, 1393. the seventeenth of *Richard the second*, *Faringdon Ward*, which was then one entire Ward, but mightily increased of buildings without the gates; was by Parliament appointed to be divided into twaine, and to have two Aldermen, to wit, *Faringdon within*, and *Faringdon without*, which made up the number of twelve Wards on the West side of *walbrooke*, and so came the whole number of 25. on both sides.

Moreover, in the yeere 1550. the Mai-

or, Communalty, and Citizens of *London*, purchasing the liberties of the Burrough, of *Southwarke*, appointed the same to be a Ward of *London*; and so became the number of thirteene wards on the East, twelve on the West, and one South the River *Thames*, in the said Borough of *Southwarke*, in the County of *Surrey*; which in all arise to the number of 26. Wards, and 26. Aldermen of *London* to governe them.

VVards
in *London*
and the
Borough
of *South-
warke*, 26.

Names of
wards in
London.

- Wards
on the
East
part of
walbrook
are
these:
1. *Portoken ward*, without the wals.
 2. *Towerstreet ward*.
 3. *Ealdgate ward*.
 4. *Limestreet ward*.
 5. *Bishopsgate ward*, within the wals, and without.
 6. *Broadstreet ward*.
 7. *Cornehill ward*.
 8. *Langbourne ward*.
 9. *Billingsgate ward*.
 10. *Bridge ward within*.
 11. *Candlewike-street ward*.
 12. *walbrooke ward*.
 13. *Downgate ward*.

- Wards
on the
West
side of
walbrook
are
these:
14. *Vintry ward*.
 15. *Cordwainer-street ward*.
 16. *Cheape ward*.
 17. *Colman-street ward*.
 18. *Bassings-Hall ward*.
 19. *Creplegate ward*, within and without.
 20. *Aldersgate ward*, within and without.
 21. *Faringdon ward within*.
 22. *Breadstreet ward*.
 23. *Queene Hish ward*.
 24. *Castle Baynard ward*.
 25. *Faringdon ward without the wals*.

One ward is south the River of *Thames* in the Burrough of *Southwarke*, by the name of,

26. *Bridge ward without*.

OF



OF
PORTSOKEN
WARD:

The first Ward in the East part.

Portfoken
ward.



Seeing that of every of these Wards I have to say somewhat, I will begin with *Portfoken* ward without *Ealdgate*.

This *Portfoken*, which foundeth the Franchise at the gate, was sometime a *Guild*, and had beginning in the dayes of King *Edgar*, more than six hundred yeeres since. There were then 13. Knights or Souldiers, well beloved to the King and Realme, for services by them done, who requested to have a certaine portion of Land on the East part of the Citie, being left desolate and forsaken by the Inhabitants, by reason of too much servitude. They besought the King to have this Land, with the liberty of a *Guild* for ever. The King granted to their request, with conditions following; to wit, That each of them should victoriously accomplish three Combates; one above the ground, one under ground, and the third in the water.

And after this, at a certaine day in *East Smithfield*, they should runne with Speares against all commers; all which was gloriously performed; and the same day the King named it *Knighten Guild*, and so bounded it, from *Ealdgate*, to the place where the barres now are toward the East, on both the sides of the streer, and extended it towards *Bishopsgate* in the North, unto the house then of *William Presbyter*, afterward of *Geffrey Tanner*, and then of the heires of *Clover*; after that, of *Iohn Euseby*; but since of the Lord *Bourchier*, &c. And againe; towards the South, unto the River of

Thames, and so farre into the water, as a Horseman entring the same, might ride at a low water; and throw his Speare. So that all *East Smithfield*, with the right part of the streer that goeth to *Doddington Pond*, into the *Thames*, and also the Hospitall of Saint *Katharine*, with the Mills, that were founded in King *Stephens* dayes, and the outward stone wall, and the new ditch of the Tower, were of the said Fee and Liberty: for the said wall and ditch of the Tower, were made in the time of King *Richard* the first, when he was in the holy Land, by *William Longshampe*, Bishop of *Ely*, as before I have noted unto you.

These Knights had as then none other Charter, by all the dayes of *Edgar*, *Ethelred*, and *Cnutus*, untill the time of *Edward* the Confessor, whom the heires of those Knights humbly besought to confirme their liberties: whereunto he graciously granting, gave them a Deed thereof, as appeareth in the Booke of the late house of the holy Trinity. The said Charter was faire written, in the Saxon letter and Tongue.

After this, King *William*, the sonne of *William* the Conquerour, made a confirmation of the same Liberties, unto the heires of those Knights, in these words:

William, King of England, to Maurice, Bishop, and Godfrey de Magum, and Richard de Parre, and to his faithful people of London, greeting: Know yee me to have granted to the men of Knighten Guild, the Guild that belonged to them, and the Land that belonged thereunto, with all Customes, as they had the same in the time of King Edward, and my Father.

Lib. Trinity.
Knighten
Guild.

Lib. Trinity.

Bounds of
Knighten
Guild, or
Portfoken
ward.

Priory of
the Trini-
ty within
Ealdgate.

Knighten
Guild give
the Canons
of the ho-
ly Trinity.

ther. witnesse Hugh de Buche; at Re-
thing.

After him, King Henry the first con-
firmed the same by his Charter, to the
like effect, the recitall whereof I preter-
mit for brevity. After which time, the
Church of the holy Trinity within Eald-
gate of London, being founded by Queen
Matilde, wife to the said Henry, the mul-
titude of brethren praising God there-
in, in short time so increased, that all
the Citie was delighted in beholding
of them: insomuch that in the yeere
1115. certaine Burgesses of London, of
the progeny of those Noble English
Knights; to wit, Radulphus Fitzalgod,
Wilmarde le Devereshe, Orgare le Prude,
Edward Hupcornehill, Blackstamus, and
Alwine his kinsman, and Robert his bro-
ther, the sonnes of Leofstanus the Gold-
smith, wif his sonne, Hugh Fitzvulgar,
Algare Secusme, comming together into
the Chapter house of the said Church
of the holy Trinity, gave to the same
Church and Canons serving God ther-
in, all the Lands and Soke called in
English, Knighten Guild, which lyeth to
the wall of the Citie without the same
gate, and stretcheth to the River of
Thames: they gave it, I say, (taking up-
on them the brotherhood and partici-
pation of the benefits of that house) by
the hands of Prior Norman.

And the better to confirme this their
Grant, they offered upon the Altar
there, the Charter of Edward, together
with the other Charters which they had
thereof; and afterward they did put
the foresaid Prior in seisin thereof, by
the Church of Saint Buttolphs, which is
builded thereon, and is the head of that
Land. These things were thus done, be-
fore Bernard Prior of Dunstable, John
Prior of Derland, Geoffrey Clinton Cham-
berlaine, and many other Clerkes and
Laymen, French and English: Orgare le
Prude (one of their company) was sent
to King Henry, beseeching him to con-
firme their gift, which the King gladly
granted by his deed.

Henry, King of England, to R. Bishop
of London, to the Sheriffes and Provost,
and to all his Barons, and faithfull people,
French and English, of London and Mid-
dlesex, greeting: Know ye me to have gran-
ted and confirmed to the Church and Ca-

nons of the holy Trinity of London, the
Soke of the English Knighten Guild, and
the Land which pertaineth therunto, and
the Church of S. Buttolph, as the men of
the same Guild have given and granted un-
to them: And I will and straightly com-
mand, that they may hold the same well and
honourably and freely, with Sacke and Soke,
Toll and Thea, in fang these, and all customes
belonging to it, as the men of the same Guild
in best sort had the same in the time of King
Edward, and as King William my Fa-
ther, and brother, did grant it to them by
their writs. Witnesse, A. the Queene,
Geoffrey Clinton the Chancellour, and
William of Clinton: at Woodstocke.

All these prescribed writings (saith
my Booke) which sometime belonged
to the Priory of the holy Trinity, are
registred in the end of the Booke of Re-
membrances, in the Guildhall of Lon-
don, marked with the letter C. folio 134.
The King sent also his Sheriffes, to wit,
Aubery de Vere, and Roger, Nephew to
Hubert, which (upon his behalfe) should
invest this Church with the possessions
hereof, which the said Sheriffes accom-
plished by comming upon the ground,
Andrew Buchevise, and the forenamed
witnesses, and other standing by; not-
withstanding, Othowernus, Acolivillans,
Otto, and Jeffrey, Earle of Essex, Con-
stables of the Tower by succession, with-
held by force a Portion of the said land,
as I have before delivered. The Prior
and Canons of the holy Trinity, being
thus seised of the said land and soke of
Knighten Guild, a part of the Suburbe
without the wall, (but within the liber-
ties of the City) the same Prior was for
him, and his successors, admitted as one
of the Aldermen of London, to governe
the same land and soke. According to
the Customes of the City, hee did sit
in Court, and rode with the Maior and
his Brethren the Aldermen, as one of
them in Scarler, or other livery as they
then used; untill the yeere 1531. at the
which time, the said Priory (by the last
Prior there) was surrendred to King
Henry the eight in the 23. of his reigne,
who gave this Priory to Sir Thomas
Audley, Knight, Lord Chancellor of Eng-
land, and hee pulled downe the Church,
Sithence the which dissolution of that
house, the said Ward of Portoken, hath

—beene

Constables
of the
Tower.

Part of
Knighten
Guild
with-held
by the
Constables
of the
Tower.

Prior of
the Trini-
ty an Al-
derman of
London.

been governed by a temporall man, one of the Aldermen of London, and elected by the Citizens, as by the Aldermen of other Wards. Thus much for the out-bounds of *Knighen Guild*, or *Portoken Ward*, and for the antiquity and government thereof.

Now for the parts therein, this is specially to be noted. First, the East part of the Tower standeth there, then an Hospitall of Saint *Katharine*, founded by *Matilde* the Queene, wife to King *Stephen*, by licence of the Prior and Co-vent of the holy Trinity in London, on whose ground shee founded it. *Eliaenor* the Queene, wife to King *Edward* the first, a second Foundresse, appointed to be there, one Master, three Brethren Chaplaines, and three Sisters, ten poore women, and sixe poore Clerkes; shee gave to them the Manor of *Clarton* in *Wiltshire*, and *Ypchurch* in *Kent*, &c. Queene *Philip*, wife to King *Edward* the third, 1351. founded a Chauntry there, and gave to that Hospitall tenne pound land by yeere; it was of late time called a free Chappell, a Colledge, and an Hospitall for poore sisters. The Quire, which (of late yeeres) was not much inferiour to that of *Pauls*, was dissolved by Doctor *Wilson*, a late Master there, the brethren and sisters remaining. This house was valued at 315. l. 14. s. 2. d. being now of late yeeres inclosed about or pestered with small Tenements, and homely cottages, having inhabitants *Englisb* and Strangers, more in number than in some City in *England*. There lye buried in this Church, the Countesse of *Huntington*, Countesse of the *March*, in her time 1429. *John Holland* Duke of *Excester*, and Earle of *Huntington*, 1447. and his two wives; in a faire Tombe on the North side the Quire: *Thomas Walsingham* Esquire, and *Thomas Ballard* Esquire by him 1465. *Thomas Flemming* Knight, 1488. &c.

On the East and by North of the Tower, lieth *Eastsmithfield* and *Tower hill*, two plots of ground so called, without the wall of the City, and East from them both was sometime a Monastery, called, *New Abby*, founded by King *Edward* the third, in the yeere 1359. upon occasion as followeth.

In the yeere 1348. the 23. of *Edward*

the third, the first great pestilence in his time began, and increaled so fore, that for want of roome in Church-yards to bury the dead of the City, & of the Sub-urbes, one *John Corey* Clerke, procured of *Nicholas*, Prior of the holy Trinity within *Ealdgate*, one toft of ground nere unto *Eastsmithfield*, for the buriall of them that dyed, with condition that it might be called the Church-yard of the holy Trinity, which ground he caused by the ayd of divers devout Citizens to be inclosed with a wall of stone. *Robert Elsing*, sonne of *William Elsing*, gave five pounds thereunto: and the same was dedicated by *Ralfe Stratford*, Bishop of London, where innumerable bodies of the dead were afterward buried, and a Chappell built in the same place, to the honour of God: to the which King *Edward* setting his eye (having before in a Tempest on the Sea, and perill of drowning, made a vow to build a Monastery to the honour of God, and our Lady of grace, if God would grant him grace to come safe to land) builded there a * Monastery, placing an Abbot, and Monkes of the Cistercian, or white order. The bounds of this plot of ground, together with a decree for tithes thereof, are expressed in the Charter, the effect wherof I have set down in another place, and have to shew.

This house at the late generall suppression was valued at 546. l. 10. d. yeerely, it was surrendred in the yeere 1539. the 30. of *Henry* the 8. Since the which time, the said Monastery being cleane pulled down, by Sir *Arthur Darcy*, Knight, and other, of late time (in place thereof) is builded a large Store-house for Victual, and convenient Ovens are builded there, for baking of Bisket to serve his Majesties Shippes. The grounds adjoyning and belonging to the said Abby, are employed in building of small Tenements.

For *Tower hill*, as the same is greatly diminished, by building of tenements and Garden plots, &c. So it is of late, to wit, in the yeere of Christ, 1593. on the North side thereof, and at the West end of *Hug street*, beautified by certaine faire Almshouses, strongly builded of Bricke and Timber, and covered with Slate for the poore, by the Merchant-

Buriall for the dead prepared in time of pestilence.

* Cawling it to bee named Eastminster.

The Kings Store-house.

Towerhill.

Merchant-Taylors Almshouses at the Tower hill.

Hospitall of Saint Katharine. A second Foundres.

New Abby on Eastsmithfield.

Taylor of London, in place of some small Cottages, given to them by *Richard Hills*, sometime a Master of that Company, one hundred loads of Timber for that use, being also given by *Anthony Radcliffe*, of the same Society, Alderman.

In these Almes-houses 14. charitable brethren of the said Merchant-Taylor then living, caused to be placed foureteene poore sole women, which receive each of them of their Founders sixteene pence, or better, weekly, beside 8. l. 15. s. yeerely, paid out of the common Treasury of the same Corporation for fewell.

From the West part of this Tower-hill, towards *Ealdgate*, being a long continuall street, amongst other smaller buildings in that row, there was sometimes an Abby of Nunnes of the order of *S. Clare*, called the Minories, founded by *Edmund*, Earle of Lancaster, Leicester and Darby, brother to King *Edward* the first, in the yeere 1293. the length of which Abby contained 15. perches and seven foot, neere unto the Kings street, or high-way, &c. as appeareth by a deed dated 1303. A plague of pestilence, being in this City, in the yeere 1515. there dyed in this house of Nuns professed, to the number of 27. besides other lay people, servants in the house. This house was valued to dispend 418. l. 8. s. 5. d. yeerely, and was surrendered by Dame *Elizabeth Salvage*, the last Abbess there, unto King *Henry* the 8. in the thirty of his reigne, the yeere of Christ, 1539.

In place of this house of Nunnes, is now builded with divers faire and large Store-houses for Armour, and habiliments of warre, with divers workhouses serving to the same purpose: There is also a small Parish Church for inhabitants of the Close, called, *Saint Trinity*.

Neere adjoyning to this Abby, on the South side thereof, was sometime a Farme belonging to the said Nunne, at the which Farme, I my selfe (in my youth) have fetched many a halfe-penny worth of milke, and never had lesse than three ale pintes for a halfe penny in the Summer, nor lesse than one ale quart for a halfe-penny in the Winter,

alwaies hot from the Kine, as the same was milked and strained. One *Trolop*, and afterwards *Goodman*, were the Farmers there, and had thirty or forty Kine to the pail. *Goodmans* son, being heire to his fathers purchase, let out the ground, first for grazing of horses, and then for Garden plots, and lived like a Gentleman thereby. He lyeth buried in *S. Buttolphs* Church.

On the other side of that street, lyeth the Ditch without the walls of the City which of old time was used to lye open, alwaies (from time to time) cleansed from filth and mud, as need required, of great breadth, and so deepe, that divers warring horses, where they thought it shallowest, were drowned both horse and man. But now of later time, the same Ditch is inclosed, and the bankes thereof let out for Garden plots, Carpenters yards, Bowling Allies, and divers houses thereon builded, whereby the City wall is hidden, the Ditch filled up, a small Channell left, and that very shallow.

From *Ealdgate* East, lyeth a large street, and high-way, sometime replenished with few, but faire and comely buildings; on the North side whereof, first was and is, the Parish Church of *Saint Buttolph*, in a large Cemetary, or Church-yard.

This Church hath beene lately new builded, at the speciall charges of the Priors of the holy Trinity, Patroness thereof, as it appeareth by the Armes of that house engraven on the stone worke. The Parishioners of the Parish, being of late yeeres mightily increased, the Church is pestered with lofts and seats for them. Monuments of this Church are few, *Henry Iorden* founded a Chauntry there, *John Romany*, *Olarie* and *Agnes* his wives were buried there, about Anno 1408. *Richard Chester*, Alderman, one of the Sheriffes 1484. *Thomas Lord Darcy* of the North, Knight of the Garter, beheaded, 1537. Sir *Nicholas Carew* of *Bedington* in *Surrey*, Knight of the Garter, beheaded, 1538. Sir *Arthur Darcy*, yongest sonne to *Thomas Lord Darcy*, deceased at the new Abby on the Tower-hill, and was buried there.

There is a faire Vault under ground, purposely

Abby of *S. Clare* Nuns called the Minories.

Store-house for armour.

Parish Church of *S. Trinity*.

A faine by the Minories, wherein hath been sold three pintes of milke for one halfe-penny, in memory of men living.

Ditch of the City lay open and was cleansed, but now filled up.

Parish Church of *S. Buttolph*.

purposely made (as appeareth) for the whole Family. Over which Vault (being in the East end of the Chancell, but leaning somewhat to the North) is a faire ancient Tombe of Alabaſter, ingeniously wrought: having theſe lines following engraven thereon:

Here lyeth Thomas Lord Darcy of the North, and ſometime of the Order of the Garter. Sir Nicholas Carew, Knight, ſometime of the Garter. Lady Elizabeth Carew, Daughter to Sir Francis Brian, Knight: and Sir Arthur Darcy Knight, younger ſonne to the above-named Lord Darcy. And Lady Mary his deare wife, Daughter to Sir Nicholas Carew Knight; who had tenne Sonnes, and five Daughters. Here lye Charles, William and Philip, Mary and Vrſula, Sons and Daughters to the ſaid Sir Arthur, and Mary his wife: whoſe ſoules God take to his infinite mercy. Amen.

On the North ſide of this Tombe, there is a ſmall Monument, fixed in the wall, bearing this inſcription:

Here lyeth Sir Edw. Darcy, Knight, third Son of Sir Arthur Darcy, Knight, of the Privy Chamber to the late Queene Elizabeth. Hee married the Daughter of Thomas Aſteley, Eſquire, by whom he had ſixteene Children. Sir Robert Darcy, Knight, his eldeſt Sonne, cauſed him to bee buried in this Vault amongſt his Anceſtors, according to his deſire. Hee dyed at his houſe called Dartford-Place in Kent, the 28. day of October. Anno Dom. 1612. He being 69. yeeres old.

Another ſmaller Monument is alſo fixed in the ſame wall, but ſomewhat more toward the South, having this inſcription:

Here lyeth buried the corps of Robert Taylor, of Silverdale, in the Pariſh of Warton in the County of Lancaſter, Gentleman, the Father of Iohn Taylor, Citizen and Draper of London, and of this Pariſh Beere-brewer. He departed this life, about the age of 80. yeeres, the 15. day of February, An. Dom. 1577.

Vpon the ground, under the head of the Communion Table, lyeth an an-
f

ent faire ſtone, and theſe lines engraven thereon in braſſe:

Hic jacet Ioannes, Epiſc. Bathon. & Wellenſis, qui cum obiiſſet plures inſig. Legation. tandem obiit ſummum in Legatione Clevenſis, in Ianuarii. M. C. XL. Cuius anime propitiatur Deus.

Neere unto the place where the Miniſter readeth Divine Service, there is a ſmall braſſe plate fixed in the wall, a very unworthy Monument (in my mind) for a man of ſo great charity and bounty, nor having ſo much as a graven ſtone beſtowed on him upon the ground. The Plate containeth theſe lines following.

Here before this Pew lyeth buried the body of Robert Dow, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London, with Lettice his wife, and Thomas his Son. which Robert deceaſed the ſecond day of May, in the yeere, 1612. His age was 89. yeeres. who amongſt other his charities done in this Citie, and elſewhere ſundry wayes, as to ſeverall Hospitals abroad and at home, Prifons, and to nineteene poore houſholders, of the Merchant-Taylors Company in perpetuum, gave to this Pariſh of S. Buttolphs without Aldgate (whereof he was a member) the nomination of two Almes-women freely relieved. And twenty pound yeerely to be diſtributed to threſcore poore aged and impotent men and women, by Nobles a peece upon every S. Thomas Eve for ever. Ad gloriam Dei.

Per Nepotem ac Heredem Zachari Dow, Poſthumum.

In the North Ile of the Chancell, lyeth a faire ſtone on the ground, with this inſcription upon it, engraven in braſſe:

Here lyeth the body of William Cowch, one of the ordinary Yeomen of her Maieſties Chamber, Citizen and In-holder of London. He deceaſed the 13. day of Iuly, An. Dom. 1583. who hath given (after the deceaſe of Ioane his wife) the houſe, called the Crowne, being at the Eaſt end of this Church, called S. Buttolphs without Aldgate, unto Chriſts Hoſpitall for ever. Out of the which houſe after the deceaſe of the ſaid Ioane his wife, is to be paid by the Governours of the ſaid Hoſpitall, five pound yeerely

for ever, to the poore of Portfoken ward, within the said Parish.

In the middle Ile of the Church, before the entrance into the Chancell, lyeth a faire Grave-stone on the ground, having this inscription engraven upon Brasse upon it:

*Dies mei sicut umbra declinaverunt,
& ego sicut fenum aresco.*

Here under this Stone lyeth buried the body of Robert Cockes, late Citizen and Tallow-Chandler of London: Who by his last will and Testament, gave to this ward of Portfoken (wherein he dwelt) the summe of one hundred pounds, to be employed for the use and benefit of the poore of the said ward. He departed this mortall life the 20. day of September, An. Dom. 1609. and was here entered the 3. day of October next following: *Ætatis suæ. LXVII.*

*Vixi dum volui, volui dum Christe volebas,
Christe mihi spes es, vita, corona, salus.*

In the same Ile, but a little lower, lyeth another faire grave-stone, having (in a whiter kind of stone) a coat of Armes on it, and a description in well formed letters, speaking thus:

Here underneath this stone, lyeth the body of Daniel Balgay, sometime an Inhabitant of this Parish; of good account and credit: being a Citizen of this honourable City of London, and free of the worshipfull Company of the Mercers: who parted this mortall life the 20. day of December, in the yeere of our Lord, 1608 being the day of the Nativity of our Lord Iesus Christ.

Christus mihi vita.

In the Church-yard Southward, and toward the street, standerh a handsome Tombe, well defended over from weather, and a faire Grave-stone upon it. Beneath, on the outside of the Tombe, are engraven the Armes belonging to the Vintners, and the Barber Chirúrgions: upon the Grave-stone is a faire plate of Brasse, with all these following lines engraven on it:

Here under this Stone lyeth the body of George Clarke, Citizen and Vintner of London, who by his last will and Testament, gave for divers good and chari-

table uses, these Legacies hereafter following.

First, for a publike Schoole in the Vniversity of Oxenford, the summe of two hundred pounds.

To the use of the poore of the foure Precincts of the Ward of Portfoken, being in the Parish of St. Buttolps without Aldgate, the summe of 293. pounds 6. shillings, 8. pence.

To the Parish of white Chappell, for the reliefe of the poore there, the sum of 230. pound.

To the Parish of S. Leonards in Skorditch, to the use of the poore there, the summe of 106. pound, 15. shillings, 4. pence.

To the Company of the Vintners, he gave the summe of ten pounds.

And to the poore of Christs Hospitall he gave the summe of 5. pounds.

He deceased the 19. day of April, Anno Dom. 1606. And was here buried the 24. day of the same next following: *Ætatis suæ 63.*

East from this Parish Church, there are certaine faire Innes, for receipt of Travellers repairing to the City, up towards Hog-lane end, somewhat within the Barres, and a marke there shewing, how farre the liberties of the City doe extend.

This Hog-lane stretcheth North toward S. Mary Spittle, without Bishopsgate, and within these 40. yeeres, had (on both sides) faire hedge-rows of Elme Trees, with Bridges and easie Stiles to passe over into the pleasant fields, very commodious for Citizens therein to walke, shoote, and otherwise to recreate and refresh their dulled spirits, in the sweet and wholsome ayre, which is now (within few yeeres) made a continuall building throughout, of Garden houses, and small Cottages: and the fields on either side bee turned into Garden plots, Tenter-yards, Bowling Allies, and such like, from Houndsditch in the West, so farre as white Chappell, and further towards the East.

On the South side of the High-way from Aldgate, were some few tenements thinly scattered here and there, with many voyd spaces betweene them up to the

Hog-lane

the Barres. But now that street is not onely replenished with buildings outward, and also pestered with divers Alleys, on either side to the Barres, but to *White Chappell* and beyond.

Amongst the which late buildings, one, memorable for the commodity of that East part of this Citie, is a faire water-Conduit, hard without the gate, the building whereof, in the yeere 1535. *Sir Bohm Allen* being Maior, two fifteenes were granted by the Citizens, for the making, and laying of pipes to convey water from *Hackney* to that place, and so that worke was then finished.

Here I may not omit to tell you, that although this Water-Conduit was very beneficiall to the people inhabiting there round about: yet in regard of the situation, being then upon the streets South side, and immediately descending downe many steps or stayres of stone, it was troublesome to the poore people fetching water there, in coming up laden with their Tubs, Pailles, and Tankards. Beside, vntill the tyme of each party came by order and due course, their Tankards, Tubs, and Pailles did greatly pester the passage about and thorow the Gate, endangering divers personall harmes, and other great inconveniences. Which since then, at the taking downe of the old Gate, that a new might bee builded in the same place, is exceeding commendably amended, to the Citie's honour, their credit that had care for the disposing of the worke, and great ease of the poore Water-bearers, and all passengers. For now there is a faire spacious Court, wherein all the Tankards and other vessels orderly stand, (without any annoyance to the Street:) and the descent to the Conduit is made very convenient, free from offending one another in their labour, the passage to and fro is so aptly ordered, and the roome so large for their attendance.

The old ruinous Gate being taken downe, and order provided for a new foundation: divers very ancient peeces of *Romane* coyne, were found among the stones and rubbish; which as *Mr. Martin Bond* (a Worshipfull Citizen, and one of the Surveyors of the worke) told me, two of them (according to their

true forme and figure) he caused to bee carved in stone, and fixed on eyther side of the Gates Arch without, Eastward.

The rest of these stamped *Romane* peeces, were sent for by the Lord Maior and his brethren to the *Guild-hall*, where as yet they remaine to be seene. Moreover, under his owne hand-writing, he delivered me this brieft note, which (for mine owne discharge) I have here set downe.

The 10. day of March, Anno 1607. I Martin Bond, laid the first foundation stone of Ealdgate, Northward. The bottome of which foundation was sixteen foot deepe, and eight foot broad.

Now concerning the building of the Gate, what time it was in hand, and the care and paines taken about it: it would require a larger explanation, than here I am limited unto. But the Gate being very worthily and famously finished, it may be thus described to posterity.

Eastward, upon the height of the Gate, standeth a faire golden Spheare, with a goodly Vane on it. On the upper Battlements (as vigilant Sentinels, and kept waking by *Fames* golden Trumper) are placed the shapes of two armed ancient Souldiers, each holding a great stone in his hand, as denying the entrance of any bold enemy, or such as are not friends to the City.

Beneath, in a faire large square, standeth the imaginary figure of our Royall Sovereigne King *James*, in bright gilt Armour, at whose feet (on either side) lye the Lion and golden-chained Vnicorne mildly couching, as expressing awe and humility in so great a presence.

So much for the out-side of the Gate, with the two *Romane* Coyne before remembered:

Westward, or within, highest of all, standeth Fortune, ingenuously carved and gilded, standing upon her Globe or Mound; with her Saile spreading over her head, and looking with a gracefull and auspicious countenance upon the Citie.

Beneath her, in a large square, are placed

Began to be taken downe in An. 1606. and finished in An. 1609.

Water-Conduit at Aldgate.

The two peeces of Coyne were of Traianus & Dioclesianus Emperors

M

placed the Kings Armes, richly wrought and engraven, bearing the Motto,

DIEU EST MON DROIT.

And a little lower,

VIVAT REX.

Somewhat lower, and to grace each side of the Gate, are set two feminine personages, the one Southward, appearing to be Peace, with a silver Dove upon her one hand, and a guilded wreath or garland in the other. On the North side standeth Charity, with a child at her breast, and another led in her hand: Implying (as I conceive) that where Peace, and love or Charity do prosper, and are truly embraced, that Citie shall be for ever blessed.

Over the Arch of the Gate is thus fairly engraven:

Senatus Populusq; Londinens; fecit, 1609.

And vnderneath:

HUMFREY WELD, Maior.

From *Ealdgate* Northwest to *Bishopsgate*, lyeth the Ditch of the Citie, called *Hound-ditch*, because that in old time, when the same lay open, much filth (conveyed forth of the Citie) especially dead dogs, were there laid or cast: wherefore (of later time) a mud wall was made, inclosing the Ditch, to keep out the laying of such filth as had bene accustomed.

Over against this mudde wall, on the other side of the street, was a faire field, sometime belonging to the Priory of the *Trinity*, and since, by *Sir Tho. Awdley*, given to *Magdalen Colledge* in *Cambridge*. This field (as all other about the Citie) was inclosed, reserving open passage thereinto, for such as were disposed. Towards the street were some small Cottages, of two stories high, and little Garden-plots backward, for poore bedred people, (for in that street dwelt none other) builded by some Prior of the holy *Trinity*, to whom that ground belonged.

In my youth, I remember, devout people, as well men as women of this Citie, were accustomed oftentimes (especially on Fridayes weekly to walke that way purposely) there to bestow their charitable Almes, every poore

man or woman lying in their bed within their window, which was towards the street, and open so low, that every man might see them; a cleane linnen cloth lying in their window, and a paire of Beads, to shew that there lay a bedred body, unable but to pray onely. This Street was first paved in the yeere 1503.

About the latter end of the reigne of King *Hen. 8.* three brethren that were Gun-founders, surnamed *Owens*, gave ground there to build upon, and to inclose for casting of *Brasse Ordnance*. These occupied a good part of the street on the field side, and in short time divers others also builded there, so that the poore bedred people were worne out, and in place of their homely Cottages, such houses builded, as doe rather want roome than tent, which houses bee for the most part possessed by Brokers, sellers of old apparell, and such like. The residue of the field was for the most part made into a Garden, by a Gardiner named *Campshay*, one that then served the Markets with herbs & roots: and in the last yeere of King *Edw. the 6.* the same was parcelled into Gardens, wherein are now many faire houses of pleasure builded.

But as it is fatall to the Suburbs of every great Citie, to be infected with some foule and unclean Birds, that there build their nests, although not with professed and ignominious staine of lewd life; because (within the limits of *Hound-ditch*) dwell many a good and honest Citizen, that will never endure such scandalous neighbourhood: yet there are crept in among them a base kinde of vermine, wel-deserving to be ranked and numbred with them, whom our old Prophet and Countryman *Gildas*, called *Atatis argumentum*, the black discredit of the Age, and of place where they are suffered to live. Or rather (as *S. Bernard* thinks it more convenient to terme them) *Baptisatos Iudeos*; who take themselves to be Christians, when they are worse (indeed) than the *Jewes* ever were for usurie.

These men, or rather monsters in the shape of men, professe to live by lending, and yet will lend nothing but upon pawns; neither to any, but unto poore

Brasse ordnance cast in *Hound-ditch*.

A manner greatly deserving reformation in *Hound-ditch*.

The usual con/nable broking vsures their living.

The law were never any such gypse extortioners.

Hound-ditch.

Bedred people in *Hound-ditch*.

poore people onely, and for no lesse gaine, than after fifty or threescore *l.* in the hundred. The pawne of the poore borrower, must needs be more than double worth the money lent upon it; and the time of limitation is no longer than a moneth; albeit they well know, that the money needs not be repayed backe, untill a twelvemonths end. By which time, the interest growes to be so great, that the pawne, which (at the first) was better than twice worth the money borrowed on it, doth not (in the end) prove to be valuable to the debt, which must be payed, before the poore party can redeeme it. By which extorting meanes of proceeding, the poore borrower is quite cheated of his pawne, for lesse than the third part, which it was truly worth indeed.

It is a great errour (in my poore opinion) that in so ancient and famous a Citie, abounding (otherwise) in most Christian Almes and workes of mercy, that among so many worthy liberalities bestowed on the poore in divers and distinct Parishes, no order is taken for such a publike stocke, for the truly-poore, that when in their urgent necessitie, either by want of meanes, sicknesse and other hinderances, their pawns may not goe to the cut-throat Vsurer; but remaine to their owne good (living or dying) or to theirs; without any other benefit, than that it may still serve for the like reliefe.

And let mee not here bee mistaken, that I condemne such as live by honest buying and selling, and make a good conscience of their dealing: no truly, I meane onely the *Judas* Broker, that lives by the Bagge, and (except God be more mercifull to him) will follow him that did beare the Bagge.

On the ditch side of this street, the mudde wall which was, is also (by little and little) taken all downe, the Banke of the ditch being raised, made levell ground, and turned into Garden-plots, and Carpenters yards, and many large houses are there builded, for the uses before remembred, the filth of which houses, as also the earth cast out of their vaults, is turned into the ditch; by which meanes the ditch is filled up, and both the ditch and wall so hidden,

that they cannot be seene of the passers by.

Here, according to my purpose in all other Wards and Parishes, I meane not to forget Gods blessings bestowed, by the hands and mercifull mindes of charitable Benefactors. In this Parish of Saint *Buttolphs* without *Aldgate*, these persons following doe justly deserve memory.

Benefactors to the Poore.

Master *William Newton*, Citizen and Sadler of *London*, gave divers Tenements in the high street.

Mistris *Mary Bristow*, gave a Tenement to the poore, the yeerely rent being, 3. *l.* 6. *s.* 8. *d.*

Mistris *Joyce Ripton*, gave the summe of 40. *l.* that fewell may be given thrice yeerely for ever to the poore.

Master *William Cowch* (of whom wee have already spoken) gave 5. *l.* yeerely to the poore, and for a Sermon also ten shillings.

Mr. *Anthony Duffield* gave the summe of 20. *l.* to have 400. of good Faggots yeerely given to the poore.

Mistris *Joane Duffield* gave 10. *l.* to have 200. of good Faggots given yeerely to the poore.

Mr. *John Franke* gave an annuity of 20. *s.* yeerely for ever to the poore.

Mistris *Margaret Holgrave* gave the like summe of 20. *s.* and for the like intent yeerely to the poore.

Mr. *Bernard Williams* gave yeerely a summe of mony, (which since is made up twenty pounds) that a load of Charcoales, and a certaine summe of money, may yeerely for ever bee given to the poore.

Mr. *Toby Wood*, Esquire, gave a tenement of 6. *l.* rent yeerely, the rent whereof is quarterly given to the poore, and for 4. Sermons.

Mistris *Anne Clarke*, widdow, of *Houndsditch*, gave 40. *l.* to have foure Sermons yeerely, and a certaine allowance of bread given to the poore.

Mr. *Henry Iorden*, sometime Citizen and Fishmonger of *London*, gave an annuity of twenty shillings yeerely forever, to be given in fewell to the poore.

M 2

Mr.

For relief of the poore in the Parish of S. Buttolphs without Aldgate.

Such gaines are the greedy Vsurers glory.

A publike stocke would doe well for the poore in every Parish.

Mr. *George Palin*, Girdler, gave 10. l. for ever, to be employed for the benefit of the poore.

Mr. *Robert Rogers*, late Citizen and Leatherfeller, gave 20. l. to be laid out yeerely in Coales, that the poore may haue them at a reasonable price in winter.

Mr. *Stephen Scudamour*, late Citizen and Vinner, gave 20. s. yeerely for ever, to be given in fewell to the poore.

Mr. *Francis Tirrell*, late Citizen and Grocer, gave 10. l. in money to the poore, and 5. Chauldrons of Coales yeerely for ever.

Mr. *Robert Dow*, a great Benefactor, both in his life time, and for ever after death: as also Mr. *George Clarke*, and Mr. *Robert Cox*, wee have spoken of before.

Now, concerning the bounds and limits, both of the Parish and Ward, and how far they extend themselves every way; there can be no better direction therein, than following the order of their own yeerly perambulation, which for avoiding of prolixity, thus I observe.

Walking downe *Hounds ditch* Northward, so far as the dwelling house of one *Edward Ansell*, Carpenter, they there crosse the way Eastward into *still* and *Mand Alley*, passing on along by a Garden bricke wall, belonging to a faire goodly Place, termed sometime, *Fishers Folly*. Thence they proceed into *Hogge-lane*, in the middle of which lane, is the partition betweene the two Parishes of *white Chappell* and *S. Buttolphs*. There they goe on to the Barres in the common street, and crossing the way Southward, goe thorow a now Tavern house, knowne by the name of the *Castle*, where turning backe againe, the bredth of two small Gardens, they then passe on right forward (west) to the *Minories* wall, untill they come to the *Minories* barres.

There (at the further end) they turne

downe into an Alley, called *Brownes Alley*, to a Wall being by *Goodmans* Fields, and so along by that wall, so far as to *Goodmans* gate. Where, by reason of a controversie hapning betweene the Parish of *white Chappell* and *Saint Buttolphs*, and a Barne and other buildings erected in the way, they are constrained to turne up into the Street againe. Then they goe downe *Red-Lion Alley*, to the house of one *Darby Morgan*, passing on thence directly into *Rosemary lane*. Then downe on the South side, till they come to the East side of a new Church-yard, there builded at the Parishes cost, and for their helpe in times of sicknes. There they goe thorow an house, then thorow the Church-yard, and afterward thorow the house of one *John Batcheler*. Thence they goe down *Nightingale lane*, on the West side, untill they come to the middle of a Foord, which sometime turned *Wrapping Mill*; and there the foresaid two Parishes are divided againe by that Foord. Then goe they on so far as *M. Dupps*, or *Duppers* house, and so round about *Saint Katharines*, till they come to the signe of the *Maiden-head*, and there they fix their marke.

And then passe over *Voner-hill*, to the house of one *John Atkinson*, neere to the *Posternegate*; and then goe directly Northward up the *Minories* street, till they come to the *Portcullis* under *Aldgate*, where the testimony of their marke concludeth all.

In these, or the most part of these latter directions, I have beene greatly favoured by Master *John Briggs*, the painfull and industrious Minister of *S. Buttolphs*, who by the helpe of the Clerke and Sexton, most lovingly and gently befriended me.

This *Portoken Ward* hath an Alderman and his Deputy; common Councillours, 6. Constables, 4. Scavengers, 4. for the Wardmore inquest, 18. and a Beadle. To the Fiftene it is leased at 4. l. 10. s.

The limits of *Portoken* V Ward, and of the whole Parish, which extendeth a great way further than the V Ward doth.

Tower-



TOWER-STREET VV A R D.

Tower-street
Ward.



He first Ward in the East part of this Citie, within the wall, is called *Tower-street* Ward and extendeth along the River of *Thames*, from

the said Tower in the East, almost to *Belingsgate* in the West: one halfe of the Tower, the ditch on the West side, and *Bulwarkes* adjoyning, doe stand within that part, where the wall of the Citie (of old time) went straight from the *Posterne* gate South to the River of *Thames*, before that the Tower was builded. From and without the Tower ditch west and by north, is the said *Tower Hill*, sometime a large plot of ground, now greatly streightned by incroachments (unlawfully made and suffered) for *Gardens* and houses, some on the banke of the *Tower-ditch*, whereby the ditch is marred, and more neere unto the wall of the Citie from the *Posterne* north, till over against the principall fore-gate of the *Lord Lumleyes* house, &c. but the *Tower ward* goeth no further that way.

Vpon this *Hill* is alwaies readily prepared (at the charges of the Citie) a large Scaffold and Gallowes of timber, for the execution of such *Traitors* or *Transgressors*, as are delivered out of the Tower, or otherwise to the *Sheriffes* of *London* by writ, there to be executed. I read, that in the fifth of King *Edward* the fourth, a Scaffold and Gallowes were there set up by other the *Kings* Officers, and not of the *Cities* charges; whereupon the *Maior* and his *Brethren* complained, but were answered by the King, that the *Tower hill* was of the liberty of the Citie; and whatsoever was done in that point, was not in derogation

tion of the *Cities* liberties, and therefore commanded Proclamation to bee made, aswell within the Citie as in the *Suburbs*, as followeth:

Forasmuch as the seventh day of this present moneth of November, Gallowes were erect and set up besides our Tower of London, within the liberties and franchises of our Citie of London, in derogation and prejudice of the liberties and franchises of this Citie: The King our Sovereigne Lord would have it be certainly understood, that the erection and setting up of the said Gallowes was not done by his commandement: wherefore, the King our Sovereigne Lord willeth, that the erection and setting up of the said Gallowes, be not any president, or example thereby hereafter to be taken, in hurt, prejudice or derogation of the franchises, liberties and privileges of the Citie, which he at all times hath had, and hath in his benevolence, tender favour, and good grace, &c.

*Apud westminst. nono die Novembris,
Anno regni nostri quinto.*

Many Controversies have beene in times past, betwixt the *Lord Maior* and *Citizens* of *London*, on th'one party, and the *Lieutenant* of the *Tower of London* on th'other party, touching their liberties: The *Lieutenant* usurping divers priviledges which were against the Lawes of the Realme: as for example:

If *A. B.* were indebted to *C. D.* dwelling in the precinct of the Tower, and would suffer himselfe to be arrested and prosecuted by the said *C. D.* in the Court held within the Tower, and there to have judgement upon the said debt obtained against him: after which judgement obtained, a Precept was

This pretended Privilege is directly against the Lawes of the Realme, as hereunder is resolved by the Iudges.

awarded under the seale of office of the Lieutenant, redirected unto the Porter of the Tower or to his deputy, to take *A. B.* in execution for the same debt. And after that *A. B.* is so taken in execution, there is returne made of the execution of the said Precept; and thereupon the Lieutenant not onely appointeth about a dozen or more Keepers to the said *A. B.* and such as the said *A. B.* will nominate; but also suffereth the said *A. B.* to goe at liberty, giving unto him a Protection under the seale of his Office: And thereby commandeth all Officers in any wise to forbear to arrest or trouble the said *A. B.* for the space of one whole yeere, being his prisoner. Then if it shall happen that the said *A. B.* shall be arrested, being in the custody of any of his Keepers, and having the said Protection to shew; if immediately upon the shewing of the same, he be not set at liberty againe; In such case, the Lieutenant pretendeth that he hath power to arrest the body of any person, dwelling in such Citie or Countie, wherein the said *A. B.* was so arrested and troubled, if any such person can be found within the liberties of the Tower, and the body of the same person to detain in safe custody, untill such time as the said *A. B.* shall be enlarged.

By which meanes the execution of the Lawes of the Realme is hindred, and the Subjects wronged.

The forme of a Precept of the Lieutenant of the Tower, for the taking of one in execution, with the returne of the same Precept.

Preceptum est Ianitori Turr. prædictæ, quod capiat Willm. Aston de Lond. Civem & Haberdasher: Ita quod habeatur corpus ejus coram Edwardo VVarner, milite, Locumtenen. Domine Regine Turr. prædictæ, & ejus Senescall. ibi ad prox. Cur. infra Turr. prædictæ tenend. ad satisfaciend. Johanni Thomson viginti lib. legalis monete Angliæ, quas idem Johannis in eadem Curia recuperavit adversus præfat. VVillm. & xxj. s. pro miss. & custag. Curie, quæ eidem Johanni in eadem Curia adjudicat. fuerunt. Et qualiter hoc Præ-

ceptum per te fuerit executum constare fac, ad præfat. Cur. Et hoc non omitt. periculo incumbens. Dat. apud Turr. prædictæ, sub sigillo quo utor in hoc officio, decimo tertio die Novembris, Anno Regni Elizabethæ, Dei gratia, Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hyberniciæ Regine, primo.

Ianitori Turris Lond.
aut suo Deputato.

RESPONS.

CEpi Corpus supranominati Willm. Aston, & eum paratum habeo, prout mihi superius præcipitur.

Hugh Pope, John Lafton, John Sparrow, Edward Sanders, Thomas Browne, Gregory Newman, Henry Hudson, John VVoodward, Thomas Bullen, VVilliam Lawman, Mathew Hinde, &c. His Keepers appointed.

Christoph. Southows.

The forme of a Protection, granted by the Lieutenant of the Tower, to a Prisoner being in execution for debt, to goe at large.

EDwardus VVarner Miles, Locumtenens Domine Regine Turr. sue prædictæ. omnibus Officiariis, ministris, & subditis dictæ Domine Regine, salutem. Cum secundum privilegium & consuetudinem in Curia Turris prædictæ ab antiquo usitat. & approbat. quilibet condemnatus in Curia prædicta ad satisfactionem alicujus in placito debiti, ac in custodia dicti Locumtenentis sive ejus deputati. pro eodem debito existens. super certis considerationes ipsum Locumtenentem moventes, prædict. condemnat. ire & redire quod voluerit infra regnum Angliæ permissus fuerit. Et quia VVillm. Aston de London Civis & Haberdasher, coram me præfato Locumtenente & Senescall. in Curia Turris prædictæ, venit ad satisfactionem ejusdem Johannis Thomson in placito debiti, super demand. viginti librarum bone & legalis monete Angliæ, & xxj. s. pro missis & custagiis Curie condemnat.

Tur. Lond.

Tur. Lond.

condemnat. existit, & in prifona Turris prædictæ sub custodia mei præfati Locumtenentis, prout mos est, pro eodem debito existit. Scias me præfatum Locumtenentem considerantem statum & paupertatem prædicti VVillm. Alton, ac eò quod citius debitum suum prædictum de amicis & bonis suis propriis levare possit, presentium VVillm. cum custode seu latore presentium super considerationem prædictam, quo voluerit, dimissi. fore a die dat. presentium pro uno Anno integro prox. futuro. Igitur ex parte dictæ Domine Regine, vobis & cuilibet vestrum mando, Quod prædicti VVillm. prifonarium meum, cum Custode seu latore presentium, in aliquo non molestatis nec arrescatis pro aliqua personali actione. Nec quantum in vobis ab aliis infer. permitt. periculo incumbit. Dat. apud Turr. præd. sub sigillo quo uxor in hoc officio, Decimo tertio die Novembris, An. Regni Elizabethæ, Dei gratia, Angliæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ Regine, fidei Defensoris, &c. Primo.

Edward VVarner.

Also in the yeere of our Lord God, 1585. Sir Owen Hopton, Knight, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, by colour of his office, pretending title to a Garden-plot neere the Tower, did cause his servants violently to take possession thereof, and to bring those persons before him that kept the possession, whom he imprisoned in the Tower. Whereupon, a Writ of Habeas Corpus was sued forth of the Kings Bench for the removing of the body of Robert Shapeley, one of the prisoners, which Writ was brought and delivered unto the Lieutenant by Robert Smith, then Solicitor of the City of London, but the Lieutenant would not receive nor obey the Writ, but would have compelled the said Robert Smith to carry it backe againe with him: which hee refusing, the Lieutenant put the Writ into his pocket, and abused and imprisoned also the said Robert Smith in the Tower: For redresse of which wrongs, and of many others, there was complaint made to the Lords of the Privie Councell, who referred the hearing of those controversies, and the examination of the rights and priviledges which the Lieutenant pretended to belong unto his Office, to the Lords chiefe

Iustices and to the Master of the Rolles, who were to certifie their opinions thereof in writing, as by the letters of the Lords of the Councell in that behalfe sent and directed unto them, of the tenor following, appeareth.

The Councels letters to the Lords chiefe Iustices, and to the Master of the Rolles.

After our very hearty Commendations, &c. There hath been complaint made unto us in the behalfe of the Lord Maior and Citizens of London, against Sir Owen Hopton, Knight, Lieutenant of the Tower, whom they charge with some disordered dealing by him used towards one Robert Smith, a Solicitor for the City, sent lately unto him with a writ of Habeas Corpus, out of the Court of her Majesties Bench, for the removing of the body of one Robert Shapeley, a servant to one William Wikins a Citizen, imprisoned by the Lieutenant upon some pretended quarrell of priviledge; the manner whereof shall best appeare unto you by the severall complaints and articles herein inclosed, exhibited unto us by the said Smith and VVikins.

And forasmuch as the Maior, Aldermen and Citizens of London have heretofore oftentimes found themselves grieved, with sundry actions of unkind and violent dealings, offered by the said Lieutenant and his Officers as they have enformed, to the breach of their Charters and liberties, whereby there is growne some division and dissention betweene them (which we desire by all good meanes to have removed,) and whereas the Lieutenant seemeth to warrant his doings by ancient priviledges and customes of the Tower, whereunto the Citizens on their parts, upon opinion of the validities of their Charters, refuse to yeeld: VVe considering what inconvenience may ensue of the private dissention betweene them, have thought good to require you, calling Master Lieutenant before you, and the parties, whose complaints are herewith sent unto you; with such proofes and witnesse as may be produced, effectually to examine the matters thereby informed against him: and that you also take knowledge of such other complaints and controversies, as the L. Maior and

and the Recorder of London shall deliver unto you against the Lieutenant of the Tower concerning their former debates and strifes, for matter of liberties, prescriptions and customes, and the like on the behalfe of the Lieutenant against them, praying you to take some paines to heare the matters at large on both sides; and to see upon what priviledges, customes, and prescriptions, their severall claims are grounded and pretended: as also to consider of their strength and validity in Law, wherein after you shall have spent some time, and heard and understood the matters at large, wee require you then to make report unto us what you shall have found on both sides, as well touching the complaints of Smith and Wikins, as of the Lord Maior and Citizens, with your opinions of their said complaints and controversies, and what course were fittest to be taken betweene them, which we pray you to doe with as convenient speed as you may: And so bid you heartily farewell.

From the Court at Greenwich.

Bromley Cancellarius.
Leicester.
Hunsdon, Chamberl.
Subscribed by M. Treasurer.
M. Controller.
M. Secretary.
Sir Walter Mildmay.

Directed to the Lords chiefe Iustices, and to the Master of the Rolles.

Vpon the receipt of which letters, the said Lords chiefe Iustices, and Master of the Rolles, did at large heare the allegations and proofes of both parties, and did accordingly certifie their opinions thereof to the Lords of the Privie Councell in manner following:

The Certificat, touching as well the Articles and Complaints made to your Honours, by Robert Smith and VWilliam VWikins, against Sir Owen Hopton, Knight, Lieutenant of the Tower, as the controversies between the Maior and Citizens of London and the said Lieutenant.

First, upon examination of the matter, touching the said Smith and VWikins, mentioned in your Ho-

nours letters, it appeareth unto us, that (some controversie being betweene the Maior and Citizens, and the said Lieutenant, touching a Garden-plot neere the said Tower) one Ralph Gasken, servant to the said Lieutenant, violently did draw forth of the said Garden, one Shapeley, servant to the said VWikins, then labouring there for his said Master, in such violent manner, as thereby blood was drawne of him in severall places, and carried him to the Tower, and there kept him in prison eight dayes; and that one Shame, another of the Lieutenants servants, was present with the said Gasken ayding him, but that he did not hurt the said Shapeley; which Gasken and Shame did detain some of the apparell of the said Shapeley, and yet doe for any thing knowne to us.

And that likewise one Payne was taken forth of the said Garden, and carried to the Tower, and there imprisoned three dayes, and then delivered upon bond, to render his body to the Tower when he should be required, and that Payne hath left a pawne of the value of tenne shillings for his meat and drinke.

And that Her Majesties VVrit of Habeas Corpus for the body of Shapeley was sued forth of her Bench, directed to the Lieutenant, which carried and delivered to him by the said Smith, who prayed the said Lieutenant to make allowance thereof, and paid him the Fee due therefore. But forthwith he would have forced the said Smith to have received the money againe and the VVrit: which Smith refused to doe, praying him not to be offended for bringing of her Majesties Processe.

And thereupon Master Lieutenant said he would put his VVrit in his pocket, as he had done many, and therewith rubbed Smith on the cheekes, and threatned to imprison him, if he would not carry backe the VVrit againe and the money: whereupon the said Lieutenant imprisoned Smith, and detained him about three houres, untill upon a Bill of his hand to returne to prison when the Lieutenant should send for him, he was delivered; which matter the Lieutenant confesseth to be true.

And touching such liberties as Master Lieutenant claimeth to have beene used

used for the Officers and Attendants in the Tower, as not to be arrested by any Action in the Citie of London, and Protections to be granted to them by Master Lieutenant, and not obeying of Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, we thinke such persons as are daily attendant in the Tower, serving her Majesty there, are to be priviledged, and not to be arrested upon any plaint in London. But for Writs of execution, or *Capias ut ligationem*, and such like, we thinke they ought to have no priviledge.

Moreover, touching Protections granted by Master Lieutenant, for such as be condemned in any action in the Court kept in the Tower, to goe at large, and not to be arrested by any Proesse out of the Queenes high Courts, or elsewhere, or any other Protection to that effect, for any priviledged person, we thinke the same against Her Majesties Lawes and dignity.

Item, That Master Lieutenant ought to returne every *Habeas Corpus*, out of any Court at *westminst.* so as the Justices before whom it shall bee returned, (as the cause shall require) may either remand it with the body, or retaine the matter before them, and deliver the body, as Justice shall require.

As touching the jurisdiction of the Court in the Tower, and the controversies for certaine liberties upon the Tower-hill, and the soile there, and divers places about the Tower, we are not yet fully resolved, but desire your Lordships to have some further time to consider thereupon: for, that there be many matters alleaged, and to be shewed in writing for the same, as we are informed, which we have not yet seene.

Item, The said Lieutenant doth claime a liberty, that if any person priviledged in the Tower be arrested in London, that he may take the body of any Citizen that shall come within the liberties of the Tower, and keepe his body there, untill the other be delivered: which we thinke altogether against the Lawes of this Realme.

Christopher Wray.
Edmond Anderson.
Gilbert Gerrard.

After the Lords of the Privie Councell had received the same Certificat, they did thereupon make this finall Order and Decree following, viz.

*At Nonsuch, the third day
of October. 1585.*

Present, { *Lord Treasurer.*
 { *Lord Admirall.*
 { *Lord Chamberlaine.*
 { *Master Treasurer.*
 { *Master Secretary.*

W Hereas fundry variances & contentions have heretofore arisen, and have of late yeeres depended; betwixt the Lord Maior and Communalty of the City of London, on the one part; and the Lieutenant of Her Majesties Tower of London, on the other part, touching matters of liberties, prescriptions, customes, and other claimes and pretences: by reason wherof, and for lack of order for stay of those variances and contentions, divers tumults have heretofore growne, and Her Majesties Peace hath many times beene in hazard to be dangerously broken; whereupon, severall complaints have beene heretofore exhibited to the Lords and others of Her Majesties most Honourable Privie Councell, by the Lord Maior and Communalty aforesaid, against the said Lieutenant, for divers injuries alleaged to bee offered on his part to the Citizens of London, without order of Law or equity: After consideration had of which severall complaints, it pleased their Lordships (having care to procure an end of those controversies, for avoiding of inconveniences that might ensue) by their Honourable letters to give order to Sir Christopher Wray, Knight, Lord chiefe Justice of England; Sir Edmond Anderson, Knight, Lord chiefe Justice of the Common Pleas; and to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, Knight, Master of the Rolles, that they (calling the said Lieutenant and the parties complainants before them) should effectually heare and examine the controversies (on both sides,) and certifie their Lordships what they should finde, together with their opinions

nions touching the same, who having called the parties accordingly before them, and advisedly and with good deliberation sundry times heard their Allegations and answers, as well by writing as by word, with counsell learned on all parts, have signified their opinions of the said controversies in writing, as hereafter followeth:

First, touching such liberties as M. Lieutenant claimeth to have beene used for the Officers and Attendants in the Tower, as not to be arrested by any action in the City of London, and protections to be granted to them, by Master Lieutenant, and not obeying of writs of *we thinke* such persons as bee daily attendant in the Tower serving her Majestie there, are to be priviledged and not to be arrested upon any plaint in London, but for writs of Executions, or *and such like, wee thinke they ought to have no priviledge.*

Secondly, concerning protections granted by Master Lieutenant for such as bee condemned in any action in the Court, kept in the Tower, to goe at large, and not to be arrested by any Proccesse out of the Queenes high Courts, or elsewhere, or any other protection to that effect for any priviledged person, *we thinke the same against her Majesties lawes and dignitie.*

Thirdly, that M. Lieutenant ought to returne every *Habeas Corpus* out of any Court at *Westminster*, so as the Iustices before whom it shall be returned (as the cause shall require) may either remand it with the body, or retaine the matter before them, and deliver the body as Iustice shall require.

Lastly, whereas the Lieutenant doth also claime a liberty, that if any person priviledged in the Tower be arrested in London, hee may take the body of any Citizen that shall come within the liberties of the Tower, and keepe his body there untill the other bee delivered, *we thinke the same to bee altogether against the lawes of the Realme.*

The Lords therefore of her Majesties said Privie Councell, upon grave and deliberate considerations had of the certificate and opinions of the said Lords chiefe Iustices and Master of the Rolles,

and to the end occasions of contention, trouble, and disorder, and the danger of breach of her Majesties peace, which have heretofore of late yeeres arisen and growne upon the controversies aforesaid, may from henceforth cease, and bee altogether removed and taken away;

It was this day by their Lordships ordered and decreed, betwixt the Lord Maior, Communalty and Citizens of London, and their successors, and the Lieutenant of her Highnesse said Tower of London, and all other Lieutenants and Officers of the Tower at any time hereafter to succeed: That the matters, points and articles contained in the Certificate of the said Iustices and Master of the Rolles before mentioned, wherein their resolutions, opinions and determinations be set downe, declared and signified, shall at all times from henceforth stand and remaine for rules and resolutions and finall determination and decision: for so much and so many of the points of controversies as are contained in the said Certificate (whereof they have delivered their opinions) to be for ever hereafter duely observed and kept, and that nothing bee hereafter at any time done, or attempted on either part, to the violating or interrupting of the same.

On the North side of this hill, is the said Lord Lumleyes house, and on the West side, divers houses lately builded, and other encroachments along South to *Chicke lane*, on the East of *Barking Church*, at the end whereof you have *Tower-street*, stretching from the *Tower-hill*, West to *Saint Margaret Pattens Church Parsonage*.

Now therefore, to begin at the East end of the Street, on the North side thereof, is the faire Parish Church, called, *Alhallowes Barking*, which standeth in a large, but sometime far larger Cemetery or Church-yard. On the North side whereof was sometime builded a faire Chappell, founded by King *Richard the first*; some have written that his heart was buried there under the high Altar. This Chappell was confirmed and augmented by King *Edward the first*. *Edward the fourth* gave licence

to

Chicke lane

Tower-street
Alhallowes
Barking
Parish
ChurchBarking
Chappell of
our Lady

to his Cousin John, Earle of Worcester, to found there a Brotherhood for a Master and Brethren, and hee gave to the Custos of that fraternity, which was Sir John Scot, Knight, Thomas Colte, John Tate, and John Croke, the Priory of Tottingbecke, and the avouison of the Parish Church of Seretham in the County of Surrey, with all the members and appurtenances, and a part of the Priory of Okeborne in Wiltshire, both Priors Aliens, and appointed it to be called the Kings Chappell or Chantry, *In Capella beate Marie de Barking.*

King Richard the third, new builded and founded therein a Colledge of Priests, &c. Hamond de Lega was buried in that Chappell. Robert Tate, Maior of London, 1488. and other were there buried.

This Colledge was suppressed and pulled downe in the yeere 1548. the second of, King Edward the sixth, the ground was imployed as a Garden-plot during the reignes of King Edward, Queene Mary, and part of Queene Elizabeth, till at length a large strong frame of Timber and Bricke was set thereon, and imployed as a Store-house of Merchants goods brought from the Sea, by Sir William Winter, &c.

Monuments in the Parish Church of Alhallowes Barking, not defaced are these:

Sir Thomas Studinham of Norwich Dioces, Knight, 1469.

Thomas Gilbert Draper, and Merchant of the Staple, 1483.

John Bolt, Merchant of the Staple, 1459.

Sir John Stile, Knight, Draper, 1500. William Thinne, Esquire, one of the Clerks of the Greene cloth, and Master of the Household to King Henry the 8. 1546.

Humfrey Monmouth, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, 1535. buried in the Church yard.

William Denham, one of the Sheriffs, 1534.

Henry Howard, Earle of Surrey beheaded, 1546.

Sir Richard Devereux, sonne and heire to the Lord Ferrers of Chartley.

Richard Browne Esquire, 1546.

Philip Dennis, Esquire, 1556.

Andrew Everger, Salter.

William Robinson, Mercer, Alderman 1552.

William Armorer, Clothworker, Esquire, Governour of the Pages of Honour, or Master of the Hance men, servant to Henry the eight, Edward the sixt and Queene Mary, buried 1560. Beside, which, there be divers Tombes without inscription.

John Crols and Thomas Pike, Citizens of London, founded a Chantery there, 1388.

Vpon further view of this Parish Church, and the monuments, I finde these following:

In the Chancell lyeth a faire Marble stone with a plate of Brasle engraven, bearing this inscription:

Hic jacet Ioannes Ryche, Generosus, qui obiit octavo die Mensis Maii, An. Dom. 1498. Cuius anima propitiatur Deus.

Vpon a faire large Marble stone, by occasion lately taken up, and being buried somewhat deep in the ground, on a Brasle plate fixed thereon was this inscription:

Hic concluduntur ossa Iacobi Zamboni, illustrissimi Dom. Veneti Secretarii, Agentis apud Serenissimum hunc Angliæ, &c. Regem.

On a faire Marble stone, but without any plate, are these lines following engraven.

In this Vault hereunder lyeth Elizabeth, late wife unto William Denham, Alderman of London, and Merchant of the Staple at Callis: Who departed unto God, on wednesday, at 5. of the clock in the after-noon, in Easter-weeke, the last day of March, 1540. On whose soule Iesus have mercy, Amen.

And by the Grace of God, the said William Denham, purposing to lye here by her, departed unto God the day of &c.

Closet by it is another stone thus inscribed:

Hic jacet Dom. Thomas Vyrby, quondam Vicarius istius Eccles. Qui obiit 2. die Mensis Decemb. 1453. Cuius anima, &c.

Neere

All these Monuments are in the Chancell on the ground neere to one another as they are here set downe.

The Kings Chapell of Barking.

John Rowe.

Neere unto it is another stone, thus inscribed :

Hic jacet Nicholaus Bremisgrave, quondam Vicarius istius Eccles. Qui obiit 11. die Mens. August. An. Dom. 1416. Cujus, &c.

By it also another stone, thus inscribed :

Hic jacet M. Radulphus Darling, Almae Vniuer. Oxoniae olim Magist. in Artibus, & huius Eccles. quondam Vicarius peritissimus. Qui obiit An. Dom. 1500. 9. die Mens. Octob. Cuius, &c.

By it also another stone, thus inscribed :

Hic jacet tumulatus M. Thomas Cayfi. Can. & Baccalarius in Art. vir perit. & unus Vicar. istius Eccles. Qui obiit 6. die Mens. Feb. 1475. Cuius, &c.

By it also another stone, thus inscribed :

Hic jacet Dom. Willielm. Tylling, quondam Capellanus istius Eccles. Qui obiit 24. die Mens. Iulii, An. Dom. 1430. Cuius, &c.

On the same stone :

Ac Johannes Vale, nuper Capellanus, & bonus reparator Cantar. ejusdem Eccles. Qui obiit 10. die Novemb. An. Dom. 1563. Cuius, &c.

Vpon a very faire Marble stone, verged about with plates of brasse, and concluding with the like plates in the middle, is thus ingraven :

Pray for the soule of M. William Thinne, Esquire, one of the Masters of the honorable household to King Henry the 8. our Sovereigne Lord. He departed from the prison of this fraile life, the 10. day of August, An. Dom. 1546. in the 38. yeere of our said Sovereigne Lord the King, which body, and every part thereof, in the last day shall bee raised up againe, at the sound of the Lords Trumpet. In whose comming, that we may all ioyfully meet him, our heavenly Father grant us, whose mercy is so great towards us, that hee freely offereth to all them that earnestly repent their sinnes, everlasting life, through the death of his

dearely beloved Sonne, Iesus : To whom be everlasting praise. Amen.

Before the entrance into the Vestrie, lyeth a faire Marble stone, without any plate of Brasse, but thus engraven upon it :

Nicholas Andrewes to his dearest wife Anne, doth this last office of love : for she was,

Religious, } Loving,
Chaste, } Faire,
Discreet, } Obedient.

she lived but 25. yeeres, and dyed at Chigwell in Essex, the 12. day of June, 1606. and was here-under interred (in great sorrow) the munday following : leaving behind her living, two sonnes, William and Nicholas.

Hard by it is another stone, thus inscribed :

Here resteth the body of Agnes Bond, widdow, sometime the wife of William Bond, Esquire, the which William and Agnes had issue betwixt them, 8. sonnes and 8. daughters ; which Agnes deceased the 4. day of February, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1552.

Lower in the Chancell toward the doore, is another faire stone plated, and thus engraven :

Hereunder lyeth the body of Roger James, late of London, Brewer, who being of the age of 67. departed this life the second day of March, An. Dom. 1591. leaving behind him Sara his wife, eight sonnes, and one daughter.

Neere unto it, another stone, thus inscribed :

Here under this Marble stone lyeth, M. Henry Poulted, Esquire, and Alice his wife ; the which Henry deceased the 10. of December, 1556. and begot of her body one sonne and one daughter, Richard and Mabell, &c.

Close by it, another smaller stone, thus inscribed :

Here lyeth buried Barbara Thornix, Daughter of Thomas Thornix Esquire,
who

who deceased the eleventh day of April, 1613. being of the age of three yeeres.

By it another faire stone, thus inscribed:

Here lyeth the body of Mary Burnell, late wife of Iohn Burnell, Citizen and Merchant of London, the onely daughter of Mathew Brownrig of Ipswich, in Suffolke, Esquire, a woman sincerely living in the feare of God, and dying constantly in the faith of Christ Iesus. She departed this life the 5. day of April, 1612. being of the age of 20. yeeres: Having finished in wedlocke with her said husband 2. yeeres and 5. moneths, and bearing him issue, one sonne, whereof she dyed in childbed, and expecteth now (with the Eleet of God) a joyfull resurrection.

Then there is a goodly ancient faire Tombe, dividing the North Ile from the Chancell, bearing these ingraven lines:

Hic jacet Iohannes Bacon, quondam Civis & woolman London, Qui obiit 6. die Mens. Maii, Anno Dom. 1437. Et Ioanna Vx. eius.

There is a very goodly Tombe, but much defaced, and the Brasse plates stolne off from it: but so many of the words as are remaining, are these:

Stapulo fuit seniorum, & unius Londiniis habitans, sermone fidelis, cum Margareta Domina castaq; beata. Hunc rapuit Michael ad Cæli gaudia lati, &c.

By it is a faire Monument in the wall, bearing this inscription:

Hic jacet Hieronymus Benalius, Bergami natus, qui dum vixit, pietatem coluit, & future vitæ resurrectionem expectat. Obiit 4. die Martii, An. Dom. 1585. Etatis sue, 58.

On the ground in the midst of the way, lyeth a faire stone, by the appearance, entring into a Vault. The stone is thus ingraven:

This stone belongeth to Francis Cherry, Merchant, Vintner, and to his beires.

Here lyeth Margaret Cherry, the wife of Francis Cherry, by whom he had issue 11. children, 4. sonnes, and 7. daughters, and dyed of the 12. child, 1695.

A small Brasse plate is fixed in the wall East, thus inscribed:

Of your charity pray for the soule of Philip Dennis, of London, Esquire: whose body lyeth buried before this stone. who dyed the 3. day of September, 1556.

A faire Marble Tombe much defaced, whereon are figured kneeling, a man and a woman, hee having three sonnes kneeling behind him, and three foure Daughters. A labell proceedeth from his mouth, with these words:

Ego resurgam, & in carne mea videbo te Iesum, Deum Salvatorem meum.

Another from her, thus:

Qui Lazarum resuscitasti à monumento fœdidum, dona nobis requiem.

Vpon the ground, somewhat neere to one another, are divers faire Grave-stones, bearing these inscriptions:

Under this stone lyeth William Roberts, Citizen and Mercer of London, and Merchant of the Staple at Callis, sonne of William Roberts, Alderman of the said place: which William his sonne deceased the seventh day of Iannary, Anno Domini, 1555.

Here lyeth buried the body of Christopher Rawson, late Mercer of London, and Merchant of the Staple at Callis, who deceased the second day of October, Anno Domini, 1518.

Here under lyeth Master VVilliam Robinson, Alderman of London, Citizen and Mercer, and Merchant of the Staple at Callis, and Elizabeth his wife. He deceased the thirtieth day of December, 1552.

Here under this stone lyeth buried the body of Mistris Iane Russell, one of the Gentewomen of the Privie Chamber to Qu. Mary, and wife to WWilliam Russell, Serjeant of the Celler to our late Sovereigne Lady, Queene Elizabeth: And deceased

In the South Ile of the Quire.

In the North Ile of the Quire.

deceased the 16. day of January, Anno Domini, 1558.

Gods blessings bestowed on the poore of this Parish, by the benevolence and charity of wel-disposed people.

Given by *Margaret Martin*, of the Parish of *Albhallomes Barking* in London, in the yeere 1557. to and amongst the poor of the said Parish, yearly for ever, 26. s. 8. d. And to the Churchwardens for their paines, 20. d. to each, to bee paid them yeerely for ever.

Given by Mr. *William Armorer*, to hold for tenne yeeres, one load of Charcoales, and two hundred of Faggots, by his wife to be delivered every Christmasse, to and amongst the poore of the same Parish.

Given by Mistris *Alice Polsted*, to the use of the poore of the same Parish, the summe of 6. l. 13. s. 4. d. to bee paid them yeerely for ever.

Given by Mr. *William Haines*, 5. l. a yeere for ever, after the death of *Alice* his wife.

Given by *Richard Smith*, his dwelling house, knowne and called by the name of the *white-Lion*, situate neere to the Tower Hill, to the use of the poore of the said Parish: after the decease of his wife, and *Richard* and *Margaret* his children, if they happen to dye without issue.

Given by Mr. *wilkinson*, after the decease of his wife, the lease of the house situate at Tower Hill, to be let by the Churchwardens of the said Parish: and they to give out of the same rent, during the said lease, forty shillings yeerely to the poore of the Parish, and twenty shillings yeerely to the Preacher or Lecturer there. And the residue of the said rent to be distributed in such sort as in her will is mentioned.

Concerning the bounds and limits of this Parish, according to our precedent order: They goe Northward from the Church, so farre as the corner, where is the backe gate, sometime belonging to Sir *Francis Walsingham*, but now to Sir *Nicholas Salter*. Thence they goe on a-long by the Garden wall belonging to the Lady *Lumley*, to the East corner:

where going over, they passe on so farre as the house of one *Peter Porter*, right over against the great gate of the Lady *Lumleyes* house, where turning backe downe a passage to the South part of Mr. *Cowelles* garden, in the midst wherof Eastward, upon *London* wall, their marke is fixed. Returning backe that way againe, they crosse Southward over Tower Hill, where sometime stood a Crosse, distinguishing the Tower liberty and *Albhallomes*.

So they goe on to the Tower-docke, to the house of Mr. *Clay*, Brewer, where they go up petty *wales*, to the Custom-house gate. And there they turne up *water-lane*, on the East side onely, till they come forth thereof, and crosse over into *Mart-lane*, so farre as Sir *Henry Bakers* house, where they turne over East, and so passe on that end of *Mart-lane* South, where turning againe East to *Sydon-lane*, they goe up that Lane North, so farre as part of the house belonging to Sir *Nicholas Salter*, and there fixe their marke; returning to *Chappell-Alley*, and there ending where they began.

Here I confesse my selfe beholding to Mr. *Edward Abbot*, Parson of *Albhallomes Barking*, and the Officers that there gave me friendly assistance.

By the West end of this Parish Church and Chappell, lyeth *Sydon-lane*, now corruptly called *Sything-lane*, from *Tower-street* up North to *Hart-street*.

In this *Sydon-lane* divers faire and large houses are builded; namely, one by Sir *John Allen*, sometime Maior of London, and of Councell unto King *Henry* the eighth: Sir *Francis Walsingham*, Knight, principall Secretary to the Queenes Majestie that then lived, was lodged there, and so was the Earle of *Essex*, &c.

At the North-west corner of this lane standeth a proper Parish Church of Saint *Olave*, which Church, together with some houses adjoyning, and also others over against it in *Hart-street*, are of the said *Tower-street* Ward.

Monuments in this Parish Church of Saint *Olave*, be these:

Richard Cely, and *Robert Cely*, Fel-mongers,

Sydon-lane

Parish Church of S. Olave in Hart-street.

mongers, principall builders and benefactors of this Church.

Dame Ioane, wife to Sir John Zouch, 1439.

John Clarentiaulx, King of Armes.

Thomas Sawle.

Sir Richard Haddon, Mercer, Maior, 1512.

Thomas Burnell, Mercer, 1548.

Thomas Morley, Gentleman, 1566.

Sir John Radcliffe, Knight, 1568. And Dame Anne his wife, 1585.

Chapone, a Florentine Gent. 1582.

Sir Hamond Vaughan, Knight.

George Stoddard, Merchant, &c.

In the wall, on the North side, is an ancient Monument, but very much defaced, appearing to belong to Sir Richard Haddon, Mercer and Lord Maior of London, with some shew of two wives, two sonnes, and three daughters: but the plates of memory are gone.

A faire Marble stone lyeth by the Communion Table, and a large plate upon it, on the top whereof these Latine Verses are engraven:

*Ortu præclarus curans illustrior Arte
Efficiet, patriam deserit iste suam,
Discendi studio varias transvererat oras,
Hæc tandem febrius Anglia finis iter.
Nobilitas, virtus, pietas, doctrina beavit,
Schraderum si vis pergere plura scies.*

In the midst are two faire Coats of Armes, the one having Schrader as the Motto, and the other, Non wechtele.

Lower is this inscription fairely engraven:

Georgius Schraderus, Brunswigæ, An. 1580. Mens. Februarii, nobili Familia Patre autore Schradero, à Consiliis secretissimis illustrissimorum Duc. Brunswig. & Luneb. Matre Catharina à Vechtel natas, in vera Dei notitia educatus, postquam maximum Germaniæ partem, totam Galliam, Brabant. Fland. vidisset, in Angliam se recepit, inde domum ut rediret, febri verè correptus, placidè in Domino obdormivit, 3. Octob. An. salutis, 1605. Ætatis suæ, 24. & in hoc tumultu requiescit.

Two faire Marble stones lye some-

thing neere to this, bearing these inscriptions:

Orate pro anima Roberti Byrche, woolpacker: Qui obiit vicesimo septimo die Iulii, Anno Dom. 1433. Cuius animæ propitiatur Deus.

D. O. M.

Matthæo Babalio, Nobili Ragusino, pietate ac probitate insigni, immaturâq; morte vita defuncto, Anno ætatis suæ, 27. Domini vero, 1567. Mens. Iunio.

Nicholaus Gozzius amicus posuit.

A faire Marble Tombe, with a Knight in Armour lying along on it, and his wife kneeling by him, thus inscribed:

Hic jacet Joannes Radcliffe, Miles, filius Roberti, Comitis Suffexiæ: Qui obiit (nullis susceptis liberis) nono die Novembris, Anno Domini, 1585.

Here lyeth Dame Anne, the wife of Sir John Radcliffe, Knight, who dyed the tenth of Decemb. An. Dom. 1568.

A faire Monument, erected behind the Tombe of Sir John Radcliffe, but somewhat higher, with halfe the lively figure of the party it concerneth, inscribed thus:

Memoriæ Sacrum

Petro Turnero, Gulielmi Turneri Patris inclyto filio, probitatis ac eruditionis fama, illustriq; Medicinæ Doctori peritissimo; quem Cantabrigia aluit, Heidelbergia Doctores insignibus honoravit, Oxonium cohonestavit, Pascha Turnera Conjux mæstissima æternum pietatis, amoris ac doloris sui Monumentum. L.M.P. Henricus Parreus Episc. Wigornienfis, Pasche Turneræ frater mæroris consors, Pitis defuncti manibus hoc Epicedium paravit. Obiit Maii 27. Anno Dom. 1614. Ætatis suæ, 72.

In the South-east wall, a stone engraven, with out any plate, bearing this inscription:

Gulielmo Turnero, Medico, ac Theologo peritissimo, Decano Wellens. Per Annos triginta in utraq; scientia exercitissimus, Ecclesiæ & Reipublicæ profuit, & contra utriusq; perniciosissimos hostes; maximè vero Romanum Antichristum fortissimus Jesu Christi Miles acerrimè dimicavit, ac tandem corpus senio & laboribus

N 2 baribus

In the Chancell.

On the ground.

boribus compertum, in spem beatissim. resurrectionis hic deposuit; devictis Christi virtute mundi, carnisq; civibus cap. triumphat in aeternum.

*Magnus Apollinea,
quondam Turnerus in arte,
Magnus & in vera
religione fuit:
Mors tamen obrepens,
majorem reddidit illum,
Civis enim Cæli
regna superna tenet.*

Obiit 7. die Julii, An. Dom. 1568.

Vnder it, upon a small plate is thus engraven:

*In God is my whole trust. I. O. 1591.
John Orgen, and Helen his wife.*

*As I was, so be ye,
As I am, you shall be.
what I gave, that I have,
what I spent, that I had:
Thus I count all my cost,
what I left, that I lost.*

There is a very faire Tombe erected in the South wall of the Quire, whereon these lines are engraven:

Hic juxta in Choro situs est Jacobus Deane, Eques auratus, vir bonus & in operibus charitatis, qui primo Sufannâ filiam Christopheri Bumsted Generos. Vxorem habuit, ex qua unicum suscepit filiolum. Postea Elizab. filiam Hugon. Offley Armigeri, Alderm. Lond. Deinde Elizab. filiam Richardi Thornehill Armig. & viduam Christopheri Web Arm. duxit conjugē, ex qua duas genuit filiolas, nullam tamen relinquens prolem, se moriente superstitem, An. Aetatis, 63. 15. Maii, 1608. in Domino.

Two faire stones plated, one by another, thus inscribed:

Here lyeth buried (in the mercie of God) the bodies of Thomas Beckingham, Esquire, Merchant of the Staple at Callis, and Anne his wife. He deceased the 4. day of Decemb. An. Dom. 1576. And she the 22. of May, 1565.

Here lyeth Thomas Prethoit, Citizen and Vpholder of London, and Joane his wife. Hee deceased the 7. day of April, Anno Domini, 1521.

A faire Alabafter Tombe, and the figure of a man kneeling on it, thus inscribed: 4

D. O. M.

Hic situs est Petrus Caponius, Florentinus invita Nobilitate clarus, morum integritate, summis Principibus gratissimus, exilium quod iniquiore fato subierat constanter tulit. Obiit An. aetatis, 32. Sal. 1582. 6. Cal. Novembris.

Mortuum Britannia, quem vivum in sinu tulerat, in sinu nec dum discincto conservat.

Petrus Landus, ex parentibus Florentinis, apud Lugdunum Gallie natus, hoc amoris & meroris Monumentum P.

Vpon two plates fixed in the wall, these inscriptions:

Here-under lyeth buried the body of Philip Van Wyllender, Esquire, Musician, and one of the privie Chamber to King Henry the eight of most famous memory, and to King Edward the sixth. who dyed the 24. day of February, Ann. Dom. 1553. And had issue by Frances his wife, foure sonnes, and two daughters, &c.

Here lyeth buried the body of Thomas Burrell, late Citizen and Mercer of London, and Merchant of the Staple at Callis. He deceased the 26. day of February, Ann. Dom. 1448.

Comming now to the charities given to the poore in this Parish, I finde no nomination of any, bur of one Mistris Bainham, and Sir Iames Deane, whose gifts are benevolence in bread weekly to the poore. There standeth also in the lower part of the Church, a memory of one yet living, inscribed thus:

John High-Lord, senior, of London, Skinner, in his life time, and in the 85. yeere of his age, gave forty shillings yeerely forever, to be bestowed in New-castle Coales for the reliefe of the poore in this Parish of S. Olave in Hart-street.

There are many men of great and good account in this Parish, who at divers times are bountifull unto the poore in money, and as they send it, it is

In the North side of the Quire.

is faithfully divided among them.

Now for the limits and bounds of the Parish, they go on from the Church West, and turning downe on the East side of *Mart-Lane*, crosse the way over to Sir *Henry Bakers* house, and so go up on the West side, till turning into *Hart-street*, they goe on into *Sydon-lane*, so farre as their marke standeth, on the house of Sir *Nicholas Salter*, joyning to theirs of *Barking* Parish. Then they goe over on the West side, and so passe downe *Crochet Friers*, to *Tower-hill*, to the further part of the Lady *Lumleys* garden wall, and the backe gate of the foresaid Sir *Nicholas*, where turning backe to *Porters* house, and going on Northward, they goe into an Alley, which guideth them to the North end of Master *Covels* garden, and there they fix their marke by theirs of *Barking*, on *London Wall*.

So returning againe, they goe up towards *Aldgate* on the East side, so far as directly against the signe of the Cocke, returning backe on the West side to the Pumpe in *Crochet Friers*, and then to the place where they began.

Here I was favoured by Master *Iohn Simpson*, Parson of *S. Olaves*, and the friendly Officers there.

Then have ye out of *Tower street* also on the North side, one other lane, called *Mart-Lane*, which runneth up towards the North, and is for the most part of this *Tower-street Ward*; which lane is about the third quarter thereof, divided from *Aldgate Ward*, by a chaine to bee drawne thwart the said lane, above the West end of *Hart-street*; *Cokedon-lane*, sometime at the South-west end of *Mart-lane*, I read of.

A third lane out of *Tower-street* on the North side, is called *Mincheon-lane*, so called of Tenements there, sometime pertaining to the *Minchuns* or *Nunnes* of *S. Helens* in *Bishopsgate-street*: This Lane is all of the said Ward, except the corner house towards *Fen-Church-street*.

In this lane of old time dwelled divers strangers borne, of *Genoa* and those parts; these were commonly called *Galley-men*, as men that came up in the Galleys, brought up Wines and other Merchandises, which they landed in

Thames street, at a place called *Galley Key*: they had a certaine coyne of siluer amongst themselves, which were halfe pence of *Genoa*, and were called *Galley halfe-pence*. These halfe-pence were forbidden in the 13. yeere of King *Henry* the 4. and againe by Parliament in the 4. of *Henry* the 5. it was enacted, that if any person bring into this Realm *Galley halfe-pence*, *Suskins*, or *Dodkins*, he should be punished as a Thiefe, and he that taketh or payeth such money, shall lose an hundred shillings, whereof the King shall have the one halfe, and he that will sue, the other halfe: notwithstanding in my youth I have seene them passe currant, but with some difficulty, for that the English halfe-pence were then (though not so broad) somewhat thicker and stronger.

The Cloth-workers Hall is in this Lane. Then at the West end of *Tower-street*, have ye a little turning towards the North, to a faire house, sometime belonging to one named *Griste*, for hee dwelled there in the yeere 1449. And *Iack Cade*, Captaine of the Rebels in *Kent*, being by him in this his house feasted, when he had dined, like an unkind guest, robbed him of all that was there to be found worth the carriage.

Next to this is another faire house, sometime builded by *Angell Dunne*, Grocer, Alderman of *London*; since possessed by Sir *Iohn Champneies*, Alderman and Maior of *London*. He builded in this house an high Tower of Bricke, the first that ever I heard of in any private mans house, to overlooke his neighbours in this Citie. But this delight of his eye was punished with blindness some yeeres before his death. Since that time, Sir *Percevall Hart*, a jolly Courtier, and Knight Harbenger to the Queene, was lodged there, &c.

From this house somewhat West, is the Parish Church and Parsonage house of Saint *Margaret Pattens*, to the which Church and house on the North side, and as farre over against on the South, stretcheth the farthest West part of this Ward. And therefore, to begin againe at the East end of *Tower-street*; on the South side have ye *Beare-lane*, wherein are many faire houses, and runneth downe to *Thames-street*. The next is

Cloth-workers Hall.

Gristes house.

Iohn Champneies, Alderman blind.

Mart-Lane, of a Mart kept about *Blanch Chappelton*, or *Appleton*.

Mincheon lane.

Galley-men dwelled there.

Sporiar Lane
or *Water-*
lane, or
Hart-lane.
Harp-lane.

Sporiar-lane, of old time so called, but since and of later time, named, *Water-lane*, because it runneth downe to the *Water-gate* by the *Custom House* in *Thames-street*: then is there *Hart-lane* for *Harp-lane*, which likewise runneth downe into *Thames-street*.

Bakers
Hall.

In this *Hart-lane* is the *Bakers Hall*, sometime the dwelling house of *John Chicheley*, Chamberlaine of *London*, who was son to *William Chicheley*, Alderman of *London*, brother to *William Chicheley*, Archdeacon of *Canterbury*, Nephew to *Robert Chicheley*, Maior of *London*, and to *Henry Chicheley* Archbishop of *Canterbury*.

This *John Chicheley* (saith our *Leyland*) had foure and twenty children. Sir *Tho. Kitrioll* of *Kent*, after he had been long prisoner in *France*, married *Elizabeth*, one of the Daughters of this *Chicheley*, by whom he had this *Chicheleyes* house.

This *Elizabeth* was secondly married to Sir *Ralfe Ashton*, Knight Marshall: and thirdly, to Sir *John Bouchier*, Vncle to the late *Bouchier*, Earle of *Essex*, but she never had child. *Edward Poynings* made part with *Bouchier*, and *Elizabeth* to have *Ostehanger* in *Kent*, after their death, and entred into it they living.

Galley Row.
Churchlane.
by East.
Church lane
in the
West.

In *Tower-street*, betweene *Hart-lane*, and *Church-lane*, was a quadrant, called *Galley Row*, because *Galley men* dwelled there. Then have yee two lanes out of *Tower-street*, both called *Church-lanes*, because one runneth downe by the East end of *Saint Dunstons Church*, and the other by the West end of the same: out of the West lane, turneth another lane, West toward *Saint Mary Hill*, and is called *Fowle-lane*, which is for the most of *Tower-street Ward*.

Fowle lane.

This Church of *Saint Dunstane* is called in the East, for diffetence from one other of the same name in the West: it is a faire and large Church of an ancient building, and within a large Church-yard: it hath a great Parish of many rich Merchants, and other occupiers of divers trades, namely *Salters* and *Ironmongers*.

Parish
Church of
S. Dunstane
in the
East.

The Monuments in that Church be these:

In the Quire *John Kennington* Parson there buried, 1374.

Willim Islip, Parson, 1382.

John Kiryoll Esquire, brother to *Tho-*

mas Kiryoll, 1400.

Nicholas Bond.

Thomas Barry, Merchant, 1445.

Robert Shelley, Esquire, 1420.

Robert Pepper, Grocer, 1445.

John Norwich, Grocer, 1390.

Alice Brome, wife to *John Coventry*, sometime Maior of *London*, 1433.

William Isaack, Draper, Alderman, 1508.

Edward Skales, Merchant, 1521.

John Ricroft, Esquire, Serjeant of the Larder to *Henry the seventh* and *Henry the eighth*, 1532.

Edward Waters, Esquire, Serjeant at Armes, 1558.

Sir Bartholomew Iames, Draper, Maior 1479. buried under a faire Monument, with his Lady.

Ralfe Greenway, Grocer, Alderman, put under the stone of *Robert Pepper*, 1559.

Thomas Bledlow, one of the Sheriffies, 1472.

James Bacon, Fishmonger, Sheriffe, 1573.

Sir Richard Champion, Draper, Maior 1568.

Henry Herdson, Skinner, Alderman, 1555.

Sir Iames Granado Knight.

William Harriot, Draper, Maior, 1481. buried in a faire Chappell, by him builded, 1517.

John Tate, sonne to *Sir John Tate*, in the same Chappell, in the North wall.

Sir Christopher Draper, Ironmonger, Maior, 1566. buried 1580. and many other worshipfull personages besides, whose monuments (for the most part) are altogether defaced, but such as remaine, and merit memory, I will declare them in this order following.

On the South side of the Chancell, standeth an ancient Marble Tombe, cooped about with filliting of brasse plates, bearing these words engraven on them:

Hic jacet Bartholomeus Iames, Miles, Civis & Pannarius, ac Aldermannus, necnon quondam Maior hujus imlitae Civitatis London, &c.

Clofe by it standeth another very faire Alabafter Tombe, richly and curiously gilded, and two ancient figures of

In the
Chancel

of Aldermen in Scarlet kneeling, the one, at one end of the Tombe in a goodly Arch, the other, at the other end in like manner, and a comely figure of a Lady betweene them, who was wife to them both. By the one standeth a Table, with this inscription :

*Here lyeth Henry Heardsons corps,
within this Tombe of Stone:
His soule (through faith in Christs death,)
to God in Heaven is gone.
Whiles that he lived an Alderman,
and Skinner was his state:
To Vertue bare hee all his love,
To vice hee bare his hate.
His Almes that weekly he bestowed,
within this Parish here,
May witnesse to the poores releefe,
what good-will hee did beare.
Hee had to wife one Barbara,
which made this Tombe you see:
By whom he had of issue store,
eight Sonnes and Daughters three.
Obiit 22. Decemb. An. Dom. 1555.*

By the other standeth the like Table, thus inscribed :

*The corps of Richard Champion, Knight,
Maior and Draper, herein doth rest:
whose soule by most assured hope,
with Christ in heaven is blest.
His life was such, and so imployed,
to right from wrong; that we
whom God did so direct in life,
must needs with comfort dye:
Both rich and poore did like him well,
and yet doe praise his name:
Though he behinde him left no child,
which might declare the same.
His weekly almes that is bestowed,
within this Parish here:
Doth witnesse to the poores comfort,
the good will hee did beare.
Obiit 30. Octobris, An. Dom. 1568.*

There is a faire Alabaster Tombe, principally belonging to Sir Christopher Draper, Knight, yet bearing all these inscriptions following, in regard of the severall marriages of his daughters:

Sir Christopher Draper, Knight, Ironmonger, and Lord Maior of London, 1560. deceased, being 70. yeeres of age. Lady Margaret his wife made this Monument for him.

Sir William Webbe, Knight, Salter and Lord Maior of London, 1591. deceased the fourth day of Iuly, 1599. Lady Bennet his wife, yet living, Daughter to Sir Christopher Draper, Knight performed this in her love to him.

Sir Wolstane Dixie, Knight, Skinner and Lord Maior of London, An. Dom. 1582. deceased, being 69. yeeres of age. Lady Agnes his wife, Daughter to Sir Christopher Draper, Knight, deceased in the 37. yeere of her age.

Sir Henry Billingsley, Knight, Haberdasher, and Lord Maior of London, 1596. yet living in An. 1602. Mistris Bridget his wife, Daughter to Sir Christopher Draper, Knight, deceased in the 44. yeere of her age. Master Christopher Woodroffe, sonne to the said Mistris Bridget, deceased 37. yeeres of age.

Hoc Monumentum amoris ergo posuit Domina Benet Webbe superstes in memoriam sui coniugis dignissimi equitis Guilielmi Webbe, defuncti 4. Iulii, 1599. Ut etiam in observantiam officii erga parentes suos Dom. Christ. Draper, & Margaretam uxorem eius, necnon ceteros tunc sorores tum posteros praefixos.

Vnderneath it is an ancient Marble Monument, and upon a plate are these words engraven:

Here lyeth buried Iames Bacon, Late of London Alderman, who departed this mortall life, the 5. day of Iune, Anno Dom. 1573. Having issue by Mary his first wife, one Son and three Daughters. And by Margaret his second wife, three sonnes, and one Daughter. And by Anne his third wife, no child, &c.

On the North side of the Chancell is a faire Monument erected in the wall, bearing this inscription:

Iohannes Hawkins, Eques Auratus, clariss. Regie Marinarum causarum Thesaurarius. Qui cum XLIIII. annos munitis bellicis, & longis periculosisque navigationibus detegendis novis regionibus, ad Patriae utilitatem, & suam ipsius gloriam, strenuam & egregiam operam navasset, in expeditione, cui Generalis praefuit ad Indiam occidentalem dum in Anchoris ad portum S. Ioannis in insula Boriquena staret, Placide in Domino ad

*ad Cœlestem Patriam emigravit, 12. die
Novembris, Anno salutis, 1595. In
cujus memoriam ob virtutem, & res
gestas, Domina Margareta Hawkins,
Uxor mœstissima, hoc monumentum cum
lacrymis posuit.*

By the Tombe hangs a faire Table,
fastned in the wall, with these Verses in
English:

Dame Margaret,
a widow well affected,
This Monument
of memory erected,
Deciphering
unto the viewers sight,
The life and death
of Sir Iohn Hawkins, Knight,
One fearing God,
and loyall to his Queene,
True to the State
by tryall ever seene,
Kind to his wives,
both Gentlewomen borne,
whose counterfeits
with grace this work adorn.
Dame Katharine
the first, of rare report,
Dame Margaret
the last, of Court consort,
Attendant on
the Chamber and the Bed
Of Englands Queene
ELIZABETH, our head
Next under Christ,
of whom all Princes hold
Their Scepters, States,
and Diadems of Gold:
Free to their friends
on either side his kinne,
Carefull to keepe
the credit he was in:
Vnto the Sea-men
beneficiall,
As testifieth
Chattams Hospitall.
The poore of Plimouth,
and of Debtford Towne,
Have had, now have,
and shal have many a crown;
Proceeding from
his liberality,
By way of great
and gracious Legacie.
This Parish of
Saint Dunstane standing East,

(wherein he dwelt
full thirty yeeres at least)
Hath of the springs
of his good will a part,
Derived from
the Fountaine of his heart.
All which bequests,
with many moe unsaid,
Dame Margaret
hath bountifullly paid.
Deepe of conceit,
in speaking graue and wise,
Endighting swift,
and pregnant to devise;
In conference
revealing haughty skill,
In all affaires
having a worthies will,
On Sea and Land
spending his course & time,
By steps of yeeres
as he to age did climbe.
God hath his soule,
the Sea his body keepe,
where (for a while)
as Ionas, now he sleeps;
Till he which said
To Lazarus, Come forth;
Awake this Knight,
and give to him his worth.
In Christian faith,
and faithfull penitence,
In quickning hope,
and constant patience,
He running ranne
a faithfull Pilgrims race,
God giving him
the guiding of his grace.
Ending his life
with his experience,
By deepe decree
of Gods high providence,
His yeeres to six times
ten and three amounting,
The ninth, the seventh
Climactericke by counting.
Dame Katharine,
his first religious wife,
Saw yeeres thrice tenne
and two of mortall life:
Leaving the world the sixth,
the seventh ascending,
Thus he and she,
alike their compasse ending,
Asunder both
by death of flesh alone,

Together

Together both in Soule,
two making one,
Among the Saints above,
from troubles free,
where two in one shall meet,
and make up three.
The Christian Knight
and his good Ladies twaine,
Flesh, Soule and Spirit
united once againe;
Beholding Christ,
who comfortably saith,
Come, mine Elect,
receive the Crowne of faith.

Lenvoy.

Give God, saith Christ,
give Cæsar lawfull right,
Owe no man, saith Saint Paul,
ne mine, ne mine
Save love, which made
this chaste memoriall,
Subscribed with
Truths testimoniall.

FINIS.

Now, in regard that this Parish of S. Dunstane is the last (in our account) of Tower-street Ward, we are to speake of Gods blessings there to the poore, which I finde to be seven shillings three pence every Sunday through the yeere, given in ready money, beside bread and other gifts, according to the wils and dispositions of Sir Richard Champion, and Master Alderman Heardson, with Coales given beside at certaine times. More, I finde, that one man hath given yeerely for ever, an whole Oxe to be distributed by a quarter thereof quarterly, and a pecke of Oate-meale therewithall to the poore. But yet so discreetly ordered, that they that have the quarter of Beefe and pecke of Oate-meale at one quarter, must stay till other poore bee so served, and that it comes to their turne againe. Other charities there are which came in gifts of ready money, and are accordingly truly distributed.

In the perambulation of this Parish, they goe first so farre North from the Church, as to the house next William Offington, and thence returning, walke down on the North side of Tower-street, so farre as Mincheon-lane, and to the

house of Master Dumbelowe, next to Clothworkers Hall, where they returne againe, and so goe on to the signe of the Dolphine in Tower-street, being a Taverne. There they crosse the way, and goe downe the West side onely of Water-lane, and then walke along Thames-street, leaving the Custome house, passing on to Smarts-key, whence returning backe into the Crosse-lane, so farre as Sir Cuthbert Buckles house, now in the custody of Sir Iohn Lemman, Knight, and Lord Maior of London, they goe home to the place where they began. Here I was favoured by Master Iohn Childerlay, Doctor of Divinity, my worthy good friend, and his diligent Officers.

Now as concerning the two Churchlanes, they meeting on the South side of this Church and Church-yard, doe joine in one: and running downe to the Thames-street, the same is called Saint Dunstons Hill: at the lower end whereof the said Thames-street (toward the West, on both sides almost to Belins-gate but towards the East up to the Water-gate, by the Bulwarke of the Tower) is all of Tower-street Ward. In this street on the Thames side, are divers large landing places, called Wharffes, or Keys, for Cranage up of VVares and Merchandise, as also for shipping of Wares from thence to be transported.

These Wharffes and Keys commonly beare the names of their owners, and are therefore changeable. I read, in the 26. of Henry the sixth, that in the Parish of Saint Dunstane in the East, a tenement called Passckes Wharffe, and another called Horners Key in Thames-street, were granted to William Harindon Esquire. I read also, that in the sixth of Richard the second, Iohn Churchman Grocer, for the quiet of Merchants, did newly build a certaine house upon the Key, called Wool-wharffe, in the Tower-street Ward, in the Parish of Alhallowes Barking, betwixt the tenement of Paul Salisbury, on the East part, and the Lane called the Water-gate on the West, to serve for Tronage, or weighing of VVools in the Port of London: Whereupon, the King granted, that during the life of the said Iohn, the aforesaid Tronage should be held and kept in the said house,

Passckes
Wharffe,
and Horners
Key.

Wool-wharffe
by Custome
house.

Water-gate
by VVool
Key.
Custome
house.
Tronage
of Wools.

house, with easements there for the Ballances and Weights, and a counting place for the Customer, Controwlers, Clerkes and other Officers of the said Tronage, together with ingresse and regresse to and from the same, even as was had in other places, where the said Tronage was wont to be kept, and that the King should pay yeerely to the said *John* (during his life) forty shillings, at the termes of *S. Michael* and *Easter*, by even portions by the hands of his Customer, without any other payment to the said *John*, as in the Indenture thereof more at large appeareth.

Neere unto this *Customers Key*, towards the East, is the said Water-gate, and West from it, *Porters Key*: then *Galley Key*, where the Gallies were used to unlade, and land their Merchandizes and wares: and that part of *Thames street* was therefore of some called *Galley row*, but more commonly, *Petty-wales*.

On the North side, as well as on the South of this *Thames-street*, are many faire houses, large for stowage, builded for Merchants, towards the East end thereof, namely, over against *Galley Key*, *wooll Key*, and the *Custom-house*. There have beene of old time some large buildings of stone, the ruines whereof doe yet remaine, but the first builders and owners of them are worne out of memory: wherefore the common people affirme *Iulius Caesar* to be the builder thereof, as also of the Tower it selfe; but thereof I have spoken already. Some are of another opinion, and that a more likely, that this great stone building, was sometime the lodging appointed for the Princes of *wales*, when they repayed to this City, and that therefore the streete in that part is called *Petty wales*, which name remaineth there most commonly untill this day: even as where the Kings of *Scotland* were used to be lodged betwixt *Charing-crosse*, and *white-hall*, it is likewise called *Scotland*: and where the Earles of *Brittain* were lodged without *Aldersgate*, the street is called *Brittain street*, &c.

The said building might (of old time) pertaine to the Princes of *wales*, as is aforesaid, but is since turned to other use.

It is before noted of *Galley Key*, that the Gallies of *Italy*, and other parts, did there discharge their VVines and Merchandizes brought to this City. It is like therefore that the Merchants and Owners procured the place to build upon for their lodgings and store-houses, as the Merchants of Haunce of *Almaine* were licensed to have an house, called *Gilda Teutonorum*, the Guild-Hall of the *Germanes*.

Also the Merchants of *Burdeaux* were licensed to build at the *Vintry*, strongly with stone, as may yet be seene, and seemeth old, though often repaired: much more cause have these buildings in *Petty wales* (though as lately builded, and partly of the like stone brought from *Cane* in *Normandy*) to seeme old, which for many yeeres, to wit, since the Gallies left their course of landing there, hath fallen to ruine, and been letten out for stabling of horses, to Tipplers of Beere, and such like. Amongst others, one Mother *Mampudding* (as they termed her) for many yeeres kept this house, or a great part thereof, for victualling: and it seemeth, that the builders of the Hall of this house were Shipwrights, and not house-Carpenters: for the frame thereof (being but low) is raised of certaine principall posts of maine timber, fixed deep in the ground, without any groundsell, boorded close round about on the inside, having none other wal from the ground to the rooff: those boords not exceeding the length of a Clap-boord, about an inch thicke, every boord ledging over other, as in a Ship or Gally nayled with Ship nayles called rough, and clench, to wit, rough nayles with broad round heads, and clenched on the other side with square plates of Iron. The rooff of this Hall is also wrought of the like boord, and nayled with rough and clench, and seemeth as it were a Gally, the Keele turned upwards: and I observed, that no worme or rottenesse is seene to have entred into either boord or timber of that Hall, and therefore, in mine opinion, of no great antiquity.

I read in the 44. of *Edward* the third, that an Hospitall in the Parish of *Bar-king Church*, was founded by *Robert Denton* Chaplen, for the sustentation of poore

Custom
house.

Porters Key
or Porters
lane.
Galley Key.

Petty-wales.

Princes of
wales their
lodging.

The Mer-
chants of
Italy their
lodging
their Gal-
lies.

No Gal-
lies landed
here in
memory
men li-
ving.

A strange
kind of
building
by the
Shippe-
wrights of
Galley-
men.

An Hospi-
tall for lu-
naticke or
phrensie
people.

poore Priests, and other both men and women, that were sicke of the Phrenzie, there to remaine till they were perfectly whole, and restored to good memory.

Also I read, that in the sixth of Hen. 5. there was in the Tower ward, a Messuage or great house, called *Cobhams Inne*: and in the 37. of Henry the sixth, a Messuage in *Thames street*, pertaining to *Richard Longvile*, &c. Some of the ruines before spoken of, may seeme to be of the foresaid Hospitall, belonging peradventure to some Prior Alien, and so suppressed amongst the rest, in the

reigne of *Edward* the third, or *Henry* the fifth, who suppressed them all.

Thus much for the bounds and Antiquity of this Ward, wherein is noted, first, the Tower of *London*, three Parish Churches, the Custom-house, and two Halls of Companies; to wit, the Cloth-workers, and the Bakers.

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, Common Counsellors eight, Constables thirteen, Scavengers twelve, Ward-mote men thirteene, and a Beadle: it is taxed to the Fifteene at six and twenty pounds.



Ealdgate



EALD GATE

VV A R D.

Ealdgate
ward.



THE second VVard within the Walls on the East part, is called *Ealdgate Ward*, as taking name of the same Gate. The principall street of this VVard beginneth at *Ealdgate*, stretching West to sometime a faire Well, where now a Pumpe is placed. From thence (the way being divided into twaine) the first and principall street, (called *Aldgate-street*) runneth on the South side to *Lime-street* corner, and halfe that street downe on the left hand, is also of that Ward.

Hart-horne
Alley.

Bricklay-
ers Hall.
Sprinkle
Alley.

In the mid way on that South side, betwixt *Ealdgate* and *Lime-street*, is *Hart-horne Alley*, a way that goeth thorow into *Fen-Church street*, over against *Northumberland House*. Then have yee *Brick-layers Hall*, and another Alley, called *Sprinkle Alley*, now named *Sugar-loafe Alley*, of the like signe.

Then is there a faire house, with diuers Tenements neere adjoyning, sometime belonging to a late dissolved Priory, but since possessed by Mistris *Cornwallies*, widdow, and her heires, by the gift of King *Henry* the eighth, in reward of fine puddings (as it was commonly said) by her made, wherewith she had presented him: such was the Princely liberality of those times. Of later time, Sir *Nicholas Throgmorton*, Knight, was lodged there.

Belzetters
Lanc.

Then somewhat more west is *Belzetters lane*, so called of the first builder and owner thereof; now corruptly called *Billitar lane*. Betwixt this *Belzetters lane* and *Limestreet*, was (of later time) a frame of three faire houses, set up in the yeere 1590. in place where before was a large Garden-plot, inclosed from

the high street with a Brick wall, which wall being taken downe, and the ground digged deepe for Cellerage, there was found right under the said Bricke wall, another wall of stone, with a gate arched of stone, and gates of timber to be closed in the midst towards the street; The timber of the gates was consumed, but the hinges of iron still remained on their staples on both the sides.

Moreover, in that Wall were square windowes, with barres of iron on either side the gate: this wall was under ground above two fathomes deepe, as I then esteemed it, and seemeth to be the ruines of some house burned in the reigne of King *Stephen*, when the fire began in the house of one *Aleward*, neere *London stone*, and consumed East to *Ealdgate*; whereby it appeareth, how greatly the ground of this Citie hath bene in that place raised.

Wall, gate
and win-
dowes of
stone full
under
ground.

On the North side, this principall street stretcheth to the West corner of *Saint Andrews Church*, and then the Ward turneth towards the North, by *S. Mary street*, on the East side, to *S. Augustines Church* in the Wall, and so by *Buries marks* againe, or about by the Wall to *Ealdgate*.

S. Mary
street.

The second way from *Ealdgate*, more towards the South, from the Pumpe aforesaid, is called *Fen-Church street*, and is of *Ealdgate VVard*, till yee come to *Culver Alley*, on the West side of *Ironmongers Hall*, where sometime was a lane, which went out of *Fen-church street* to the middest of *Limestreet*: but this lane was stopped up, for suspicion of Theeves that lurked there by night.

Culver
Alley.

Again, to *Ealdgate*, (out of the principall street, even by the gate, and wall of the Citie) runneth a lane South, to *Crossed* or *Cromched Friers*, and then

Wood-

Hartstreet.

Woodroffe lane, to the Tower-hill, and out of this Lane West, a street called *Hart-street*, which of that ward stretcheth to *Sydon-lane*, by *S. Olaves Church*. One other lane more West from *Ealdgate*, goeth by *Northumberland House* toward the *Crossed Friers*: then have ye on the same side, the North end of *Mart lane*, and *Blanch-axleton* or *Chappelton*, where that Ward endeth.

Thus much for the bounds: Now for Monuments, or places most ancient and notable. I am first to begin with the late dissolved Priory of the holy Trinity, called *Christs-church*, on the right hand within *Ealdgate*. This Priorie was founded by *Matilda*, Queene, wife to *Henry the first*, in the same place where *Siredus* sometime beganne to erect a Church, in honour of that Crosse, and and of *S. Mary Magdalen*, of which the Deane and Chapter of *Waltham* were wont to receive thirty shillings. The Queene was to acquite her Church thereof, and in exchange gave unto them a Mill. King *Henry* her Husband confirmed her gift. This Church was given to *Norman*, the first Canon regular in all *England*.

Priory of
the Trinity
of Canons
regular.

The said Queene also gave unto the same Church, and thoe that served God therein, the plot of *Ealdgate*, and the Soke thereunto belonging, with all customs, so free as she had held the same, and 25. l. Blanks, which she had of the Citie of *Excester*, as appeareth by her Deed, wherein she nameth the house of *Christs-church*, and reporteth *Ealdgate* to be of her Demains, which she granteth, with two parts of the rent of the Citie of *Excest*. *Norman* took on him to be Prior of *Christs-church*, in the yeere of Christ, 1103. in the Parishes of *S. Mary Magdalen*, *S. Michael*, *S. Katharine*, and the blessed Trinity, which now was made but one Parish of the holy Trinity, and was (in old time) of the holy Crosse, or holy Rood parish.

The Priorie was builded on a piece of ground in the parish of *Saint Katharine*, towards *Ealdgate*, which lyeth in length betwixt the Kings street, by the which men goe towards *Ealdgate*, neere to the Chappell of *Saint Michael* towards the North, and containeth in length eighty thee Elles, halfe quarter,

and halfe quartern of the Kings Iron Eln, and lyeth in bredth, &c. The Soke and Ward of *Ealdgate* was then bounded, as I have before shewn: the Queen was a meane also, that the land and *Englisch Knighten Guild* was given unto the Prior *Norman*, and the Honorable man *Geffrey de Clinton* was a great helper therein, and obtained, that the Canons might inclose the way betwixt their Church and the wall of the Citie, &c. This Priorie in processe of time became a very faire and large Church, rich in Lands and ornaments, and passed all the Priories in the Citie of *London*, or shire of *Middlesex*, the Prior whereof was an Alderman of *London*, to wit, of *Portfoken Ward*.

I reade, that *Eustacius*, the eighth Prior, about the yeere 1264. because hee would not deal with temporall matters, instituted *Theobald Fitz Ivonis*, Alderman of *Portfoken Ward* under him, and that *William Rising*, Prior of *Christs-Church*, was sworne Alderman of the said *Portfoken Ward*, in the first of *Richard the second*. These Priors have sitten and ridden amongst the Aldermen of *London*, in Liverie like unto them, saving that his habit was in shape of a spirituall person, as I my selfe have seene in my child-hood: at which time, the Prior kept a most bountifull house of meat and drinke, both for rich and poore, as well within the house, as at the gates, to all commers, according to their estates.

These were the Monuments in this Church:

Sir *Robert Turke*, and Dame *Alice* his wife.

John Tirell, Esquire.

Simon Kempe, Esquire.

James Manthrope, Esquire.

John Ascue, Esquire.

Tho. Faufer of Salfet, Esquire.

John Kempe, Gentleman.

Robert Chirwide, Esquire.

Sir *John Henningham*, and Dame *Isabel* his wife.

Dame *Agnes*, wife to Sir *William Bardolph*; and then to Sir *Thomas Mortimer*.

John Ashfield, Esquire.

Sir *John Deddam*, Knight.

Prior of
Christs-
church an
Alderman
of London.

Sir

Sir *Ambrose Charcam.*

Ioane, wife to *Thomas Nucke*, Gent.

John Huffle, Esquire.

John Beringham, Esquire.

Thomas Goodwine, Esquire.

Ralfe Walles, Esquire.

Dame *Margaret*, daughter to Sir *Ralfe Cheney*, wife to Sir *John Barkley*, to Sir *Thomas Barnes*, and to Sir *W. Bursire*.

William Roefe.

Simon Frances.

John Breton, Esquire.

Helling, Esquire.

John Malwen and his wife.

Anthony Wels, sonne to *John Wels*.

Nicholas de Avesey, and *Margery* his wife.

Anthony, sonne to *John Milles*.

Baldwine, sonne to King *Stephen*, and

Matilda, daughter to King *Stephen*, wife to the Earle of *Mellen*.

Henry Fitzalwine, Maior of London, 1213.

Geffrey Mandevile, 1215. And many other.

But to conclude of this Priory: King *Henry the eighth*, minding to reward Sir *Thomas Audley*, Speaker of the Parliament against Cardinall *woolfsey*, as ye may read in *Hall*, sent for the Prior, commending him for his hospitality, promised him preferment, as a man worthy of a far greater dignity; which promise surely hee performed, and compounded with him, though in what sort I never heard, so that the Priory, with the appurtenances, was surrendered to the King, in the moneth of *Iuly*, in the yeere 1531, the 23. of the said Kings reigne. The Canons were sent to other houses of the same order, and the Priory, with the appurtenances, King *Henry* gave to Sir *Thomas Audley*, newly Knighted, and afterwards made Lord Chancelour.

Sir *Thomas Audley* offered the great Church of this Priory, with a ring of nine Bels well tuned (wherof foure the greatest were since sold to the Parish of *Stebunhish*, and the five lesser to the parish of *S. Stephen* in *Coleman-street*) to the parishioners of *S. Katharine Christs Church*, in exchange for their small Parish Church, minding to have pulled it downe, and to have builded there to-

wards the street: But the parishioners, having doubts in their heads of after-claps, refused the offer.

Then was the Priory Church and steeple proffered to whomsoever would take it downe, and carry it from the ground; but no man would undertake the offer. Whereupon, Sir *Thomas Audley* was faine to be at more charges, than could be made of the stones, timber, lead, iron, &c. For the workmen, with great labour, beginning at the toppe, loosed stone from stone, and threw them downe, whereby the most part of them were broken, and few remained whole, and those were sold very cheap: for all the buildings then made about the Citie, were of Bricke and Timber. At that time, any man in the Citie, might have a Cart-load of stone for paving, brought to his doore for 6. d. or 7. d. with the carriage.

The said *Thomas Lord Audley* builded and dwelt on this Priorie during his life, and dyed there in the yeere 1544. since the which time, the said Priorie came (by marriage of the Lord *Audleys* daughter and heire) unto *Thomas*, late Duke of *Norfolke*, and was then called the *Dukes Place*.

At this time the Inhabitants, dwelling and abiding in the said *Dukes place*, became utterly destitute of any Parish Church, for resorting to Gods Divine Service, and the administration of the blessed Sacraments, which in the time of their former blind zeale, the demolished Priory nor onely seemed for their use, but infinite other thereto resorting. In which respect, the Parish Church of *S. Katharine* being so neere, and standing in the Coemiterie or Church-yard of the late dissolved Priory of the Holy Trinity, whereby it was called *Saint Katharine Christs Church*: they resorted thither at the houres of Divine Service, and benefit of the blessed Sacraments; whereby (to speake rightly) they became a burthen to the said Parish, yet well enough borne withall, in regard of the benefit ensuing by them. So that they carried the respect of equall Parishioners, exercising and accomplishing all duties there, even as if it had beene their owne proper Parish.

The long continuance of them in this

Priory of the holy Trinity surrendered and suppressed

The Duke's Place.

The inhabitants of the Duke's place made themselves Parishioners of St. Katharine Cree Church by lacking a Church of their owne.

The time
of such
continu-
ance, did
meerely
make a
custome
of it in o-
pinion.

this kinde, although some much misli-
ked, and gladly would have compassed
means for remedy therof: yet their pow-
er not stretching so far, nor the way (as
yet fitting for their purpose; they re-
mained contented against their wils, till
time would fit them with more conve-
nient opportunity. Ground they wan-
ted not, for raising a sufficient Parish
Church to themselves, neither did any
good will faile in them for the effecting
their purpose: but onely were curbed by
the lacke of strength, how and which
way to bring it about.

At length, perceiving their ground
(intended for so good a use to them-
selves) aimed at for buildings to private
mens benefits, that so they might bee
frustrate of any such helpe, when occa-
sion should in better manner shine on
them: Some of the best advised among
them, by petition solicited the Lord
Archbishop of *Canturbury*, to make
their desire and intention known to the
Kings most excellent Majesty, which
most graciously he did. And the King
finding the case so truly honest and re-
ligious, for new erecting a Church where
such necessity required, and where su-
perstition had so long time formerly
beene harboured: not onely gave the
Lord Archbishop and the tutors both
thanks and commendation; but also
under his Hand and broad Scale, au-
thorizable warrant for their proceeding.
The Lord Maior and Senate of Alder-
men having intelligence in the case, and
perceiving what an honour would re-
sound thereby, first to God, who inspir-
ed them thereto, next to the King for
so Royally granting the suit, and then to
the City for furthering it to effect: not-
withstanding contrary opposition by
them, who would have had them still
continue, as formerly they were, with-
out benefit of a parish Church of their
owne, it proceeded on with good and
prosperous successe, to the no meane ho-
nour and commendation of the Lord
Maior then being, Sir *Edward Barkham*
by name, the Court of Aldermen, and
state of this famous City, by whose
good meanes it is made a very beauti-
full and comely Parish Church, it being
called in the time of re-edifying, *Trini-
ty Christs Church*, raised out of the long

decayed ruines, of *Trinity Priory* in the
Dukes-place.

On a faire Table hanging in the Chan-
cell, are these Verses depicted:

As David could
his eyes no rest afford,
Till he had found
a place out to the Lord,
To build an Altar:
So this man of worth,
The mirror which
these later dayes brings forth,
Barkham the worthie,
whose immortall name,
Marble's too weake to hold,
for this workes fame.
He never ceast
in industrie and care,
From ruines to
redeeme this House of Praier;
Following in this
the holy Patriarks waies,
That ready were
him Altars still to raise,
where they receiv'd a blessing:
So this Lord,
Scarce warme in Honours seat,
did first accord
To this most pious worke,
in which is shewne,
Gods blessing, and his thanks
met both in one.
The charge
the honourable Citie beares,
whose bounty
inful Noblesse appears
To acts of best condition,
in such wise,
That all things, bettering
by their ruine, rise.
Two noble faithfull
Supervisors then,
Amongst a Senate
of religious men,
Selected were,
to whom the care they gave,
Generous Hamersley,
and Cambell the grave,
Each being a master-piece
of zeale and care
Towards Gods owne Temple,
fit for truths affaire.
Now at the blessed Foundresse
I arrive,

The Arch-
bishop
moved
King James
in the ju-
stice of the
suit.

The long
decayed
ruines of
*Trinity
Christs
Church* in
the *Dukes
place*.

Norman, the first Prior, was made an Alderman of London, and rode with them on solemn dayes, but in an Ecclesiastical habit.

This is mistaken by Mr. Stone.

The windowes glazed, and by whom.

These two Gentlemen were Sheriffs then

Matilda, whom
Henry the first did wive,
The Christendome she gave it
held the same,
Till James our Soveraigne
gave it his owne name.
And since I touch
Antiquity so neere,
Observe what notes
remarkable appeare:
An Alderman of London
was at first
Prime Prior of this Church.
Falling to worst,
It is now rais'd
by encouragement and care
Of a Lord Maior of London,
which is rare,
And worth observing.
Then, as I began,
I end best with
the honour of the man.
This Cities first Lord Maior
lies buried here,
Fitz-Alwine,
of the Drapers Company,
And the Lord Maior,
whose fame now shines so cleere,
Barkham,
is of the same Society.

By this time the worke is growne to such fulnesse and perfection, as now nothing wanteth but the windowes glazing, which was performed in this manner:

The maine and great East light in the Chancell, Sir Edward Barkham himselfe undertooke, and effected it at his owne charge, as expresseion testifieth in the same window. The other sideling by it, but inclining more Southerly, the two Worshipfull Gentlemen, Master George Whitmore, and Master Nicholas Ranton, worthily performed. And the third, standing Northerly in the same Chancell; Mr. Walter Leigh, who had beene a Serjeant at Armes to the Kings Majestie, and now Sword-bearer of London, did likewise at his owne charge performe. The two Westerne lights in the bottome of the Church, being (indeed) very faire lights; the honourable Company of Drapers effected the one, and the Woodmongers worshipfull Society finished the other. Beside, the

two Southerly windowes, the one done at the charge of Master Cornelius Fish, Chamberlaine of London, and the other by Mr. Waldron, then Marshall. So now ye have the Church of Saint James compleat.

Onely there is a faire Monument in the East end of the Chancell, made in resemblance of a golden Sunne, with beames and rayes very ingeniously formed, charactering these Verses in and among them:

The rising here
of the cleere Gospels Sunne,
Is through the Senates
free donation.
The Globe of that bright Sunne,
the God of might,
Christ Iesus is the rising
and the light.
The heart the blessed Spirit
of Truth and Right;
And as these three,
the Globe, the light, the heart,
Are all one Sunne,
so Three One God compleat:
Thrice Allelujah
speakes about the rayes,
That Three in One
may onely have the praise.

This Temple received Consecration the morrow after New-yeeres day, in the yeere 1622.

The Right Honourable, Sir Peter Proby being then Lord Maior; and the Right Worshipfull, Mr. Iohn Hodges, and Sir Humfrey Hanford, Knight, Sheriffs, and Aldermen.

The names of all the rest of the Honourable Senators, all worthy Patrons of this pious worke, and then present at the consecration:

Sir Iohn Garrard.
Sir Thomas Bennet.
Sir Thomas Lowe.
Sir Thomas Middleton.
Sir Iohn Leman.
Sir William Cokayne.
Mr. Martin Lumley.
Mr. William Goare.
Mr. Iohn Goare.
Mr. Allen Cotton.
Mr. Cuthbert Hacket.

Mr. William

An artificial Sun, and the ingenious forming of it.

Mr. William Holliday.

Mr. Robert Johnson.

Mr. Richard Hearn.

Mr. Richard Deane.

Mr. Robert Ducie.

Aldermen.

This Sacred Structure,

which this Senate fames,

Our King hath stil'd,

The Temple of S. James.

Nor could I have said so much of this new Church, but only by the friendly help and assistance of my honest well-willer, George Cooper, Clerke there, who under his own hand delivered the same to mee.

The Parish Church of S. Katharine standeth in the Cemetorie of the late dissolved Priory of the holy Trinity, and is therefore called S. Katharine Christs Church. This Church seemeth to be very old; since the building whereof, the high street hath bene so often raised by pavements, that now men are faine to descend into the said Church by divers steps, seven in number. But the Steeple or Bell-tower thereof hath bene lately builded; to wit, about the yere 1504. For Sir Iohn Percivall, Merchant-taylor, then deceasing, gave money towards the building thereof.

Now concerning this Parish Church of Saint Katharine Christs Church, commonly Cree-Church, as formerly hath been said, it had a descent downe into it by seven steps or stayres. But being now newly built, and made a very faire Church indeed: the ascending into the Church is by foure or five degrees. Very gladly would I have delivered further satisfaction concernig the new structure thereof: but I was answered, they would admit no meddling therewith, untill they had new built the Steeple, and other necessary occasions thereto belonging.

The Monuments formerly mentioned in my last Edition of this Booke, I finde (by their report) to remaine their still, with the Tombe of Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, and the rest therenamed; but I finde no newer, to be spoken of.

There be Monuments of Sir Thomas Flemming, Knight, of Rowles in Essex,

and Margares his wife, 1464.

Roger Marshall, Esquire.

Iane Horne, wife to Roger Marshall.

Wil. Multon alias Burdeaux, Herald.

Iohn Goad, Esquire, and Ioane his wife.

Beatrix, daughter to William Browne.

Thomas Multon, Esquire, sonne to Burdeaux, Herald.

Iohn Chisecroft, Esquire.

Iohn Wakefield, Esquire.

William Criswicke.

Anne, and Sewch, daughters to Rolfe Shirley, Esquire.

Sir Iohn Rainsford, Knight, of Essex.

Sir Nicholas Throckmorton, chiefe Butler of England, one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, Ambassadour, &c. 1570. who hath a faire Alabaster Tombe, in the South side of the Chancell. His figure lyeth therein in Armour, with this description Ingraven by it.

Here lyeth the body of Sir Nicholas

Throckmorton, Knight, the fourth sonne

of Sir George Throckmorton, Knight.

The which Sir Nicholas was chiefe But-

ler of England, one of the Chamberlains

of the Exchequer, and Ambassadour Lie-

ger to the Queenes Majestie, Queene

Elizabeth, in France. And after his

returue into England, he was sent Am-

bassadour againe into France, and twice

into Scotland. He married Anne Ca-

rew, daughter to Sir Nicholas Carew,

Knight, and begate of her tenne sonnes

and three daughters. He dyed the 12.

day of February, Anno Dom. 1570.

aged 57. yeeres.

Here lyeth the buried the body of Frances

Croke, the loved and beloved wife of

Paulus Ambrosius Croke, of the in-

ner Temple, Esquire. Shee was one of

the daughters and heires of Francis

Wellesborne, Esquire, of Hanny in

the County of Berk, who deceased the 10.

day of Iuly, Anno Domini, 1603. aged

22. yeeres.

Well borne she was,

but better borne againe.

Her first birth

to the flesh did make her debtor;

The latter, in the Spirit.

(by Christ) hath set her.

In the South side of the Chancell.

A faire Tombe in the midst of the Chancel.

*Freed from Fleſhes debts,
Deaths firſt and latter gaine.
Wives pay no debts,
whoſe Husbands live and raigne.*

*Here lyeth the body of Maſter Iohn Smith,
Eſquire, Citizen and Mercer of Lon-
don, who had two wives, the firſt named
Anne, the daughter of Fulke Mullert,
in the County of Surrey, Eſquire, which
brought him one daughter, named Mary.
His other wife was Mary, daughter to
Sir James Hawes, Knight, and Lord
Mayor of London, by whom hee had no
iſſue. Hee deceaſed the 24. day of De-
cember, Anno Domini, 1594. Æta-
tis ſue, 63.*

Gods bleſſings to the poore of this
Parish, by the gifts of Chriſtian Bene-
factors.

Mr. *William Gilborne*, Draper, by his
laſt Will and Teſtament, gave foure
Markes yeerely for ever, to be beſtowed
in one dozen of bread, and to be diſtri-
buted on every Sabbath day to the
poore of the ſaid Pariſh: which ſaid
ſumme is yeerely paid out of the rent
of his late dwelling houſe in the ſaid
Pariſh. Alſo hee gave twenty pounds
more, towards the building of a Gallie
rie in the ſaid Church.

Mr. *Iohn Smith*, Mercer, in like man-
ner, gave three pounds yeerely for ever,
out of his late dwelling houſe in the ſaid
Pariſh, to be paid by the Church-war-
dens for the time being, to and amongſt
the poore of the ſaid Pariſh, at every
Chriſtmas yeerely.

Mr. *George Lee*, Sadler, gave twenty
ſhillings yeerely for ever to the poore,
out of his rent in the ſaid Pariſh.

Miſtris *Dane*, Widdow, gave eight
ſhillings yeerely for ever to the poore,
payed by the Ironmongers to M. Depu-
tie in a greater ſumme.

Miſtris *Alice Bateman*, appointed and
gave in her life time, the ſumme of 42.
pounds, 6. ſhillings, to the ſaid Pariſh,
the profits thereof to be diſtributed
yeerely to the poore for ever.

Mr. *Iohn Bedow*, Gentleman, gave
ten pounds, to be diſtributed in bread
yeerely to the poore.

Mr. *George Hotherſall*, Merchant-tay-
lor, gave foure and twenty ſhillings

yeerely for ever out of his Land, to the
poore of this Pariſh.

Mr. *Iohn waddis*, Cooke, borne in
this Pariſh, gave to the poore thereof
three pounds, to be diſtributed among
them in bread yeerely for ever.

Stephen Roberts, Cooke, gave alſo
foure and forty ſhillings yeerely for e-
ver, to be diſtributed in bread.

The bounds and limits of this Pariſh
are in this manner: From the Church
into the Church-yard, to the corner
weſtward, where turning Eaſt, they
croſſe the Church-yard thorow a
great houſe, where ſometime dwelt one
Maſter *wilford*, but bought ſince by Sir
Henry Billingsley, and converted into di-
vers tenements. So on into the ſtreet
to the Pumpe, and weſtward on to the
ſigne of the Roſe, ſometime the dwel-
ling houſe of one *Thomas Shepheard*.
There croſſing the ſtreet to the Smiths
houſe, his name *Iohn Tatun*, next to the
ſigne of the *Moora-fields* Tavern: thence
they goe backe Eaſt to the Pumpe, run-
ning at the corner Weſt, to *Harris-borne*
Alley to the middeſt, to *Homes* his houſe
and over againſt him, ſo backe to *Bille-
ter-lane*, to the houſe of *Iohn Lemote*,
croſſing the ſtreet there, to the houſe of
Peter Rutt, Taylor. And ſo back to the
end of *Billeter-lane*, turning weſt to a
Bricke houſe, ſometime in the cuſtody
of Maſter *Leeſe*, but poſſeſſed now by
Widdow *Dewen*. There croſſing the
ſtreet to the houſe next Maſter *Leaming*,
they goe Eaſt to the Church lane, and
then North, through a lane betweene
Heneadge houſe and the Dukes Place, to
Buries markes. Then Weſt by *Heneadge*
houſe, to the wall of Sir *James Lancaſters*
houſe, ſometime belonging to Sir *Francis*
walſingham: where they goe backe,
and croſſe the way to London wall to the
compaſt place, where ſtands the Cities
Armes. Thence forward by the wall to
the outer part of Ealdgate, and ſo South
towards the *Croched Friers*, to the houſe
of Maſter *Peers*, where a piece of an Iron
Gun ſtands fixed in the ground.

Then backe, croſſing the ſtreet to the
houſe of Miſtris *Smith*, going forward
to the Bell Taverne, and ſo up to the
ſigne of the Roſe, ending where *Thomas*
Shepheard did dwell. My help here was
by

A faire
ſtone pla-
ted in the
North Ile
of the
Quire.

by Master Stephen Denison, Minister, but more especially, by John Beard, Clarke.

At the North-West corner of this Ward in the said high street, standeth the faire and beautifull Parish Church of S. Andrew the Apostle, with an addition, to be knowne from other Churches of that name, of the *Knape* or *Vndershaft*, and so called S. Andrew *Vndershaft*, because that of old time, every yeere (on May-day in the morning) it was used, that an high or long shaft, or May-pole, was set up there, in the midst of the street, before the South doore of the said Church, which shaft when it was set on end, and fixed in the ground, was higher than the Church Steeple, *Geoffrey Chaucer*, writing of a vaine boaster, hath these words, meaning of the said shaft.

*Right well aloft,
and high ye beare your head,
The weather-cocke with flying,
as ye would kill,
when ye be stuffed,
bet of wine, than bread,
Then looke ye,
when your wombe doth fill,
As yee would beare
the great shaft of Corne-hill.
Lord so merrily
crowdesth then your croke,
That all the street
may heare your body cloke.*

This shaft was not rayed at any time since evill May day (so called of an insurrection made by Prentises, and other young persons against Aliens, in the yeere 1517) but the said shaft was laid along over the doores, and under the Pentises of one rowe of houses, and Alley gate, called of the shaft, *Shaft alley*, (being of the possessions of *Rocheſter* bridge) in the ward of *Limeſtree*.

It was there, I say, hanged on iron hookes many yeeres, till the third of King Edward the sixth, that one Sir Stephen, Curate of Saint Katherine Christi Church, preaching at *Pauls Crosse*, said there, that this shaft was made an Idoll, by naming the Church of Saint Andrew, with the addition of under that shaft: he perswaded therefore, that the

names of Churches might be altered: Also, that the names of dayes in the weeke might be changed, the fish daies to be kept any daies, except Friday and Saturday, and the Lent any time, save onely betwixt Shrovetide and Easter. I have of-times seene this man, forsaking the Pulpit of his said Parish Church, preach out of an high Elme tree in the midst of the Church-yard, and then entring the Church, forsaking the Altar, to have sung his high Masse in English, upon a Tombe of the dead towards the North. I heard his Sermon at *Pauls Crosse*, and I saw the effect that followed: for in the after-noon of that present Sunday, the neighbours, and Tenants to the said bridge, over whose doores the said Shaft had laine, after they had dined, to make themselves strong, gathered more helpe, and with great labour raising the Shaft from the hookes (whereon it had rested two and thirty yeeres) they sawed it in pieces, every man taking for his share, so much as had layne over his doore and stall, the length of his house, and they of the Alley, divided amongst them so much as had laine over their Alley gate. Thus was this Idoll (as he tearmed it) mangled, and after burned.

Soone after was there a commotion of the commons in *Norfolke*, *Suffolke*, *Essex*, and other shires, by means whereof, streight orders being taken for the suppression of rumors, divers persons were apprehended, and executed by Marshall Law; amongst the which, the Bayliffe of *Rumford* in *Essex* was one, a man very well beloved: he was early in the Morning of *Mary Magdalens* day (then kept holy-day) brought by the Sheriffes of *London*, and the Knight Marshall, to the Well within *Ealdgate*, there to be executed upon a Gibbet set up that morning, where being on the Ladder, he had words to this effect;

Good people, I am come hither to dye, but know not for what offence, except for words by me spoken yesternight to Sir Stephen, Curat and Preacher of this Parish, which were these: He asked me what newes in the Country? I answered, heavy newes. Why, quoth he? It is said, quoth I, that many men be up in *Essex*, but thanks be to God all is in good

The said Elme tree his preaching place is lately taken down.

Shaft or Maypole sawed in pieces and burnt.

Bayliffe of *Rumford* executed within *Ealdgate* for words spoken to the priest of the parish.

Parish Church of S. Andrew *Vndershaft*.

A shaft or May-pole higher than the Church Steeple.

Chaucer chance of dice.

As hath bin or large before declared.

Shaft or Maypole preached against at *Pauls Crosse*.

Parish
Church of
Saint An-
drew Vn-
derhaft
new buil-
ded.

good quiet about us: and this was all as God bee my Iudge, &c. Vpon these words of the Prisoner, Sir Stephen to avoid reproach of the people, left the City, and was never heard of since amongst them to my knowledge. I heard the words of the prisoner, for he was executed upon the pavement of my dore, where I then kept house.

Thus much by digression: now againe to the parish Church of Saint Andrew Vnderhaft, for it still retaineth the name, which hath beene new builded by the Parishoners there, since the yeare 1520. every man putting to his helping hand, some with their purses, other, with their bodies. Stephen Tennings Marchant-Taylor, sometime Major of London, caused (at his charges) to be builded the whole North side of the great middle Ile, both of the body and Quire, as appeareth by his Armes over everie pillar graven, and also the North Ile, which he roofed with timber and feeled: also the whole South side of the Church was glazed, and the Pewes in the South Chappell made of his costs, as appeareth in every Window, and upon the said Pewes. He deceased in the yeere 1524. and was buried in the Gray Fryers Church. John Kirby Marchant-Taylor, sometime one of the Sheriffes, John Garland, Merchant Taylor, and Nicholas Levison, Mercer, Executorto Garland, were great benefactors to this worke: which was finished (to the glazing) in the yeere 1529. and fully finished 1532.

Buried in this Church, Philip Malpas, one of the Sheriffes, 1439.

Sir Robert Dennie, Knight, and after him Thomas Dennie his son, in the yeere, 1421.

Thomas Stokes, Gentleman, Grocer, 1496.

In the New Church, John Nichell, Merchant-Taylor, 1537.

William Draper, Etquire, 1537. Isabel and Margaret his wives.

Nicholas Levison, Mercer, one of the Sheriffes, 1534.

John Gerrard, Woolman, Merchant of the Staple, 1546.

Stephen Kynton, Merchant-Taylor, Alderman, 1553.

David Woodroffe, Haberdasher, one of the Sheriffes, 1554.

Stephen Woodroffe his sonne, gave 100*l.* in money, for the which, the poore of that Parish receive two shillings in bread weckely for ever.

Sir Thomas Offley, Merchant-Taylor, Maior, 1556. hee bequeathed the one halfe of all his goods to charitable actions, but the Parish received little benefit thereby.

Thomas Starkey, Skinner, one of the Sheriffes, 1578.

Hugh Offley, Letherfeller, one of the Sheriffes, 1588.

William Hanbury, Baker.

These other Monuments I find there beside:

Nicholai de Nate, Rogusini caro hoc in tumulo repulveresest, spiritus ad Caelum reversus resurrectionem carnis expectat. Obiit die 1. Januar. 1566. A nativitate vixit, An. 50. Mens. 7. dies 29. Augustinus amantiſſimo fratri moriens ponere curavit.

Henry Man, Doctor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, and sometime Bishop of Man. which Henry departed this life the 19. day of October, An. Do. 1556. and lyeth buried under this stone.

Memoria Sacrum.

Resurrectionem in Christobie expectat Ioannes Stowe, Civis Londinensis: Qui in antiquis Monumentis eruendis accuratissima diligentia usus, Angliae Annales, & Civitatis Londini synopsim bene de sua, bene de postera aetate meriti luculentè scripsit, vitæq; studio pie & probe discussa. Obiit Etatis Anno 80. die 5. Aprilis, 1605.

Elizabetha Coniux, ut perpetuum sui amoris testimonium dolens.

Neere to this place, lyeth buried the body of Simon Burton, Citizen & Wax-Chandler of London, a good Benefactor to the poore of this Parish. who was three times Master of his Company, and one of the Governours of Saint Thomas Hospitall and of the Common Council of this ward 29. yeeres. He had two wives, Elizabeth and Anne, and had issue by Elizabeth one sonne and foure daughters. He deceased the 23. day of May, Anno Dom.

Stephen Woodroffe the best Benefactor to the poore in that Parish.

On a faire plated Stone in the Chancel.

Before the doore within the Chancel.

At the upper end of the North Ile in the Quire.

A faire gilded plate in the wall.

Dom. 1593, being aged 85. yeeres : In whose remembrance, his loving Daughter Alice Coldocke erected this Monument.

Neere unto this Monument, lyeth Alice Byng in a Vault with her Father, Simon Burton : shee had three husbands, all Batchelers and Stationers. Her first was Richard Waterston, by him she had a Sonne. Next him was Francis Coldock, by birth a Gentleman, he bare all the Offices in his Company, and had issue two daughters, Ioane and Anne, with whom she lived 40. yeeres. Lastly, Isaac Byng, Gent. who dyed Master of his Company. She dyed the 21. day of May Anno Dom. 1616. Aged 73. yeeres, 5. Moneths, and 25. dayes.

Neere unto this Monument, lyeth buried the body of Dorothy Grefwolde, the onely Daughter of Roger Grefwolde, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London : which Roger was the third Son of Richard Grefwolde, of Solyhull, in the County of Warwicke, Esquire. She was first married to Iohn Weld, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, who was the second Sonne of Iohn Weld of Eaton, in the County of Chester, Gent. By whom shee had foure Children, viz. Iohn, Elizabeth, Ioane and Dorothy. After his decease, shee married Hugh Offley, Citizen and Alderman of London, and by him had only one Daughter, named Susanna. After his death shee lived a widow sixteene yeeres, and being of the age of 60. yeeres, dyed in the true faith of Christ, and hope of eternall happinesse, the 29. of Iune, 1610.

Here before this place, lyeth buried the body of Margery, late the wife of Humfrey Turner, Gent. who deceased the 10. day of December, 1607. being of the age of 56. yeeres. As also the body of her first husband, Master Isaac Sutton, late Citizen and Goldsmith of London : who deceased the 2. day of May, 1589. By which Husband shee had issue, 6. Sons and 6. Daughters. All deceasing at the time of her death, onely Ioane excepted, daughter and heire of the said Isaac, married unto William Howpill, Gent.

Tempus & Patientia.

Death hath added to the ornaments of this place, the blessed memoriall of

Edward Warner Esquire a worthy Citizen and Merchant of London, who departed this mortall life the 28. day of October, 1628. he was the second Sonne of Francis Warner, of Parham in the County of Suffolke Esquire, by Mary his second wife, Daughter and Coheire of Sir Edmund Rowle of the said County, Knight. which Francis Warner was truly and lineally descended from the ancient and generous Family of the Warners, who possessed a place of their owne name at Warners Hall in great Waltham in the County of Essex.

He dyed without issue, and made Francis Warner of Parham aforesaid Esquire, his Nephew and next heire in blood, the Executor of his will, and principall heire to his estate, who out of duty and affection to the memory of his deare Vncle, hath dedicated this Monument.

He had to his first wife Mary, daughter of Master Aylmer of Risdien in Hartfordshire ; And to his second, Margaret, daughter of Master Iohn Cheynic.

At entrance into the Quire, and before the Pulpit :

Here lyeth buried Ioane Cartwright, the wife of Abraham Cartwright, Citizen and Draper of London ; who had issue by him foure Sons and five daughters. And dyed the 24. of November, An. Dom. 1609.

Gods blessings by Christian Benefactors, to the poore of this Parish.

Master Stephen Woodroffe, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, by his last will and testament, bearing date the 20. of April, 1576. gave one hundred pound in money, to the use of the poore of this Parish : with which summe, and 20. l. 12. s. 4. d. more laid out by the said Parish, they purchased a house, called by the name of the white Horse in Holywell street, in the Parish of S. Leonard in Shorditch, in the County of Middlesex. Out of which, is and hath been given to the poore of the said Parish, every Sabbath since his death, 2. s. in bread, and so shall continue for ever, 5. l. 4. s. per annum.

Master

In the wall close by the other.

A hand-some small Monument in the wall, South in the Quire.

In the Ile beneath the Quire and on the same side, a comely Monument in the wall.

In the lower part of the Monument.

A faire Grave-stone, with the persons of him and her engraven in brasse.

Master *Simon Burton*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of *London*, by his deed indented, dated the 14. of *January*, 1579. hath appointed 32. s. to be given yeerely for ever to eight poore Widowes, or poore householders of the said parish: to bee issuing out of all that Messuage or Tenement, set and being in the said parish, late in the tenure or occupation of *Peter Hewes*, and *Edward Hide*: to bee paid to the Church-wardens of the said parish, for the use of the poore aforesaid, every quarter 8. s. or within 40. dayes after every quarter for ever quarterly, to every of the said 8. persons, 12. d. a piece.

Also, he gave unto *S. Thomas* Hospitall, two Closes of Land or Meadow ground, lying in the parish of *Shorditch*, upon condition, that the Governours of the said Hospitall, or their Assignes, shall give unto 30. poore persons of the said parish (wherof the Minister, Clark and Sexton to be three of them) on the 21. 22. or 23. dayes of *December*, yeerely for ever, the summe of 26. s. whereof 20. s. to bee paid amongst the 30. poore, by 8. d. apiece, and the other 6. s. for a Sermon yeerely to be made for ever in *Lent*.

Master *Hugh Offley* Citizen and Alderman of *London*, by his last will and testament, dated the 2. day of *October*, 1594. and by an Indenture of the same date, explaining his minde; gave to the Parson and Church-wardens of the said parish, and their successors for ever, an Annuity or rent charge of 4. l. to be issuing out of his Messuages or tenements in *Limestreet*, *London*, and within the said parish: then or lately in the severall tenures of *Thomas Offley* his sonne, *John Norman*, *James Boomer*, *Susanna Garret*, Widdow, *Thomas Blomefeld*, and Widdow *Allison*, or their assignes: To be paid yeerely at the Feast of the Birth of our Lord God, and the Nativity of *S. Iohn Baptist*, or within 14. daies next ensuing either the said Feasts, by even portions, with a distresse for non payment therof: to the end & intent, that on the first Sunday in every month, monthly for ever, there shall be given to 12. of the poorest persons inhabiting in the said parish, to be named and appointed by the Parson and Church-wardens, for

the time being, receiving the Communion in the said Church, if any be there celebrated, each of them 3. d. apiece in money and a penny loafe of bread. And to the Clarke monethly 4. d. in money, and to the Sexton 3. d. in money, and one penny loafe, being the advantage of the 12. d.

Also, he gave 5. s. a yeere, for ever yeerely, to bee paid to such Parson or Curate, as shall monethly minister the Communion to the said poore people: and to a learned Preacher for foure severall Sermons, to bee made in the said parish Church at foure severall dayes yeerely for ever, five shillings for every Sermon.

Master *William Hanbury*, Citizen and VVhite-Baker of *London*, by a surrender, bearing date the 11. day of *August*, 1595. did give unto his daughter, *Mistris Elizabeth Spearing*, wife of Master *George Spearing* Merchant, certaine copy-hold land, lying and being in *Stebunheath* and *Radcliffe*, in the County of *Middlesex*. Vpon condition, that she, her heires or assignes, shall pay to the Parson and Church-wardens of the said parish, for the use of the poore people there, 52. s. yeerly for ever, at the Birth of our Lord God and the Purification of our Lady the Virgin: which (by consent of the parish) is bestowed among the poore abroad, on *Wednesday* weekly 12. d.

Mistris Alice Hanbury, widdow, by her last will and testament, dated the 3. day of *December*, 1595. did give unto the said Master *George Spearing*, one tenement in the said parish, wherein *William Bridges* a Taylor then dwelled: upon condition, that the said *George*, his heires or assignes, shall pay to the Church-wardens of the said parish, and their successors, to the use of the poore and impotent people there, 13. s. 4. d. yeerely for ever, at the Feasts of the Annunciation of our Lady, and Saint *Michael* the Archangell, by even portions: Or else to assure to the said parish, the like value in some other place: which summe (by consent of the parish) is given in coales amongst the poore yeerely for ever at *Christmas*.

Mr. Kasse Carter, Citizen and Salter of *London*, by his Deed indented, dated the

the 22. day of *October*, 1576. hath given to divers Feoffees, between the Parishes of *Alhallowes* in *Lumbard-street*, and *Saint Andrews Vndershaft*, after the decease of *Alice* his wife, one Messuage, with a Garden, called the *Halfe-moone* in *East-Smith-field*, in the parish of *Saint Buttolphs* without *Ealdgate*, to the end that there should be distributed to the poore in either Parish, in bread every Sunday weekly for ever, twelve pence, and thirty shillings in Coales to eyther parish, betweene Midsummer and Christmasse for ever.

Mistres *Margaret Moore*, widdow, late wife of *William Moore*, Citizen and Merchant-taylor of *London*, by her deed indented, dated the tenth day of *May*, 1583. hath given to divers Feoffees of the said parish, one messuage, which she had by the gift of her said husband, and situate in the same parish, now in the occupation of *Thomas Fitall*, to the end that there should be distributed to the poore there yeerely for ever, 20. shillings, at the discretion of the Parson and Churchwardens: And to a Preacher to make foure Sermons quarterly, every yeere for ever 20. shillings.

Dame *Mary Ramsey*, late wife to Sir *Thomas Ramsey*, Knight, Alderman and Lord Maior of *London*, by her Testament and last Will, dated the 19. of Jan. 1596. gave to the L. Maior, Commonalty and Citizens of *London*, one messuage or tenement, situated in the Parish of *Saint Peter the poore*, in *Broad-street Ward*, *London*, then or late in the occupation of *Richard Hull*, Citizen and Draper, to the end that they should yeerely (after her decease) pay to the Parson and Churchwardens of this Parish, forty shillings, to be distributed among the poore of the said Parish, at the discretion of the Parson and the Churchwardens then being, and by direction and allowance of two of the chiefeest Parishioners: And to the like use for ever, twenty shillings more yeerely for ever, after decease of one *Elizabeth Worley*, in the County of *Northampton*, to be paid and distributed in the like manner.

Mr. *Iohn Hide*, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of *London*, by his last Will and Testament, dated the 8. day of *Septem-*

ber, 1604. did give unto the Parson and Church-wardens of the said Parish and their successors, a yeerely rent of Coles, to be issuing out of all his Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, in the Precinct of the *Minories* without *Ealdgate*, *London*, to be paid yeerely at the feast of the Nativity of *S. Iohn Baptist* for ever, or within 30 daies next ensuing with distresse for non-payment thereof: To the intent that there should be bestowed yeerely in old clift Char-coles, 30. shillings thereof, and one other 12. D. yeerely given to some trusty body, to see the due measuring thereof: And the same coale to be delivered to the poore of the same Parish, alwaies two dayes before *S. Michael* the Archangel yeerly, by advice of the Parson and Churchwardens for the time being, and 3. or 4. Ancients of the said parish.

Mr. *Edmond Hill*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, by his testament and last will, dated the 5. day of *August*, 1609. did give and bequeath to the Churchwardens and parishioners of this parish the summe of 52. pounds, to be employed by the parishioners, as in a stocke for ever, and the benefit thereby arising, to be given weekly to the poore in bread.

Master *Lawrence Overton*, Citizen and Mercer of *London*, by his testament and last will, dated the 3. day of *Sept.* 1612. did give and bequeath to the poore of the said parish (whereof then he was a parishioner) the summe of 20. pounds, to be distributed at the discretion of the Churchwardens for the time being, and his Executors.

Their bounds and limits are thus: First they goe East, so far as the house of one *Allen Barker*, Grocer, over against *Billeter lane* end, and so North all the side of the high street, to Mr. *Francis Philips* house, over against the *Kings-head Taverne*, West. There, on the South side of the high street, beginning at the *Italian Ordinary* of *Ieronymo di Soldi*, they turne East to one *Thomas Georges*, two houses beyond the *Pewter Pot*. Then they turne backe into *Linne-street*, South, on both sides the way, so far as the house of *Nicholas Hobland*, Merchant stranger, on the one side, and
william

William Ruddock, Taylor, on the other. Returning backe, they crosse the way into *S. Mary Axe*, all the West side throughout the whole street, with some certaine houses over against *London wall* towards *Bishopsgate*, the last whereof is the dwelling house of *Griffin Martin*, Trumpeter. So turning backe into *S. Mary Axe*, they goe upon the East side, from the house of Master *John Holding*, commonly called *Fletchers hall*, and so on to Master *George Sures*, adjoyning to the Church, and there end. Master *Henry Mason* is Parson there, but my friendly furtherance was by *Thomas Johnson* the Clarke.

Now downe *St. Mary street*, by the West end of the Church towards the North, stand divers faire houses for Merchants, and other: namely, one faire great house builded by Sir *William Pickering* the father, possessed by Sir *William* his Sonne, and since by Sir *Edward Wootton* of *Kent*. North from this place is the *Fletchers hall*, and so downe to the corner of that street over against *London wall*; and againe Eastwards to a faire house lately new builded, partly by Mr. *Robert Beale*, one of the Clerkes of the Councell.

Then come you to the *Papey*, a proper house, wherein sometime was kept a Fraternity or brother-hood of *S. Charity*, and *Saint John Evangelist*, called the *Papey*, or poore impotent Priests, (for in some language, Priests are called *Papes*) founded in the yeere, 1430. by *William Oliver*, *William Barnabie* and *John Stafford* Chaplens, or Chauntry Priests in *London*, for a Master, two Wardens, &c. Chaplens, Chauntry Priests, Conduets, and other brethren and sisters, that should be admitted into the Church of *Saint Augustine Papey* in the wall. The brethren of this house becomming lame, or otherwise into great poverty, were here relieved, as to have Champers, with certaine allowance of bread, drinke, and cole, and one old man and his wife to see them served and to keepe the house cleane. This brotherhood (amongst others) was suppressed in the reigne of *Edward the sixt*, since the which time, in this house hath been lodged Master *Morris* of *Essex*, Sir *Francis Walsingham*, principall Secretary

to her Majesty, Master *Barret* of *Essex*, &c.

Then next is one great house, large of roomes, faire courts and garden plots, sometime pertaining to the *Bassets*, since that, to the Abbots of *Bury* in *Suffolke*, and therefore called *Buries markes*, corruptly, *Bevis markes*, and since the dissolution of the Abby of *Bury*, to *Thomas Heneage* the father, and to Sir *Thomas* his sonne. Then next unto it, is the before spoken Priory of the holy Trinity, to wit, the West and North part thereof, which stretcheth up to *Ealdgate*, where we first begun.

Now in the second way from *Ealdgate*, more toward the South, from the *VVell* or *Pumpe* aforesaid, lyeth *Fenne Church street*, on the right hand whereof, somewhat west from the South end of *Belzetters lane*, is the *Ironmongers hall*: which company was incorporated in the third of *Edward the fourth*: *Richard Fleming* was their first Master, *Nicholas Marshall* and *Richard Cox* were Custos or *VVardens*. And on the left hand or South side (even by the gate and wall of the City) runneth downe a lane to the Tower-hill the South part whereof is called *Woodroffe lane*, and out of this lane toward the *VVest*, a street called *Hart street*. In this street, at the South east corner thereof, sometime stood one house of *Crouched* or (*Crossed*) Fryers founded by *Ralph Hosier*; and *William Sabernes*, about the yeere, 1298. *Stephen* the 10. Prior of the Holy Trinity in *London*, granted three tenements for 13. s. 8. d. by the yeere, unto the said *Ralph Hosier* and *William Sabernes*, who afterwards became Fryers of *S. Crosse*: *Adam* was the first Prior of that house. These Fryers founded their house in the place of certaine tenements, purchased of *Richard Wimblush*, the 12. Prior of the Holy Trinity, in the yeere, 1319. which was confirmed by *Edward the third*, the seventeenth of his reigne, valued at 52. l. 13. s. 4. d. surrendered the 12. of November, the 30. of *Henry the eighth*.

In this house was buried Master *John Tirres*.

Nicholas the son of *William Kyriell*, Esquire.

Sir *Thomas Mellington*, Baron of *VVe-mese*, and Dame *Elizabeth* his *VVife*, daughter

S. Mary street.

Pickering house. Fletchers Hall.

Papey a brother hood or Hospitall for poore Priests.

The Abbot of *Bury* his Inne. *Bevis markes.*

Fenne Church street. Ironmongers hall.

Woodroffe lane by the wall of the Tower-hill. Crossed Fryers Church.

daughter of *Wil. Botear*, Baron of *Wome*.

*Re. Mellington, Esquire, and Elizabeth
his wife, daughter to Ferreis of Ousley.*

Henry Lovell, son to Wil. Lord Lovell.

Dame Isabel, wife to William Edwards,
Mayor of London, 1471.

wil. Norborow, and Elizabeth his wife.

Wil. Norborow, and Beatrix his wife.

William Brosked, Esquire.

William Bowes.

Lione Mollington, Esquire, sonne of Robert Mollington.

Nicholas Conderow, and Elizabeth his wife.

Sir John Stratford, Knight.

Sir Tho. Affelday, Knight, Clerke of the Crowne, Submarshall of England, and Justice of the Shire of *Middlesex*.

John Keft, Grocer, Maior of Lond. 1516.

Sir John Skevington, Knight, Merchant-taylor, Sheriffe, 1520.

Sir John Milborne, Draper, Maior in the yeere 1521. was buried there, but removed since to S. Edmonds in Lum-
bard street.

Sir Rice Griffith, beheaded on the Tower hill, 1531.

In place of this Church is now a Carpenters yard, a Tennis-court, and such like: the Friers Hall was made a glass-house, or house wherein was made glasse of divers sorts to drinke in; which house in the yeere 1575. on the 4. of *Septemb.* burst out into a terrible fire, where being practised all meanes possible to quench it, notwithstanding, as the same house in a small time before, had consumed a great quantity of wood by making of glasses, now it selfe, having within it about 40000. billets of wood, was also consumed to the stone wals, which neverthelesse greatly hindred the fire from spreading any further.

Adjoyning unto this Friers Church,
by the East end thetof in *Woodroffe lane*,
towards the Tower hill, are certaine
proper Almshouses, 14. in number,
builded of bricke & timber, founded by
Sir Ioh. Milborn, Draper, sometime Mai-
or, 1521. wherein be placed 13. aged
poore men and their wives, if they have
wives: these have their dwellings rent-
free, and 2.s. 4. d. apiece, the first day
of every moneth for ever.

Whereas there is mention made by Mr. *Stow* (in this his Survey) of a month-

ly pension of 4. s. to belong to a fourteenth house, being one of the said almshouses; also of certaine bread & coales, to be delivered to the Parishes of S. Edmund in *Lumbardestreet* and S. Michael in *Cornhill*; and of divers messuage and garden-plots in the Parish of S. Olave in *Hartstreet*, London, mentioned to be given to the Company of Drapers, for the performance thereof: Upon a perfect view of the Will it selfe, by which the said Almshouses were given to the Company of Drapers, and upon other writings touching the same, And withall, upon diligent and painefull search touching that matter; I find that Mr. *Stowe* was much deceived or mistaken in that matter, and that there was no such bread and coales given to those Parishes, neither at any time had the Company any such houses or gardens, whereby to performe the same. But the Company, by the Will, had lands given them in other Parishes, (which now they doe enjoy) onely to maintaine the Almes-houses, and for payment of the pensions there, and to pay some small summes of money to the Officers and others of that Company, for the looking to the houses, and paines taking in paying the pensions, according as by the Will is limited, and for no other use or purpose.

Next to these Almes-houses is the Lord Lumleys house, builded in the time of King Henry the 8. by Sir Thomas Wiat the father, upon one plot of ground of late pertaining to the foresaid Crossed Friars, where part of their house stood: And this is the farthest part of Ealdgate Ward toward the South, and ioyneth to the Tower hill. The other side of that Lane, over against the Lord Lumleys house, on the wall side of the Citie, is now for the most part (or altogether) builded, even to Ealdgate.

Then have ye on the South side of *Fenne-Church streets*, over against the wall or Pompe, amongst other faire and large-built houses, one that sometime belonged to the Prior of *Monte Ioves*, or *Monasterie Cornute*, a Cell to *Monte Ioves* beyond the Seas. In *Essex* it was the Priors Inne, when he repaired to this Citie. Then a Lane that lea-
deth downe by *Northumberland* house,
P towards

L. Lumley's
house.

**Prior of
Horne-
Church in
Essex.**

Almes-
houses by
Crossed Fri-
ers.
Testamēt
of Sir John
Milborne.

Northumb.
house.

towards the Crossed Friers, as is afore-shewed.

This Northumberland house, in the Parish of Saint Katharine Coleman, belonged to Henry Percy, Earle of Northumberland, in the 33. of Hen. the 6. but of late being left by the Earles, the gardens thereof were made into Bowling-alleys, and other parts into Dicing-houses, common to all commers for their money, there to bowle and hazard. But now of late, so many Bowling-Alleys, and other houses for unlawfull gaming, have been raised in other parts of the Citie and the Suburbs, that this their ancient and onely patron of misrule, is left and forsaken of her Gamesters, and therefore turned into a number of great rents, small cottages, for strangers and others.

The poore
Iurie.

Parish
Church of
S. Katharine
Coleman.

At the East end of this lane, in the way from Ealdgate toward the Crossed Friers, of old time, were certaine tenements, called the Poore Iurie, of lewes dwelling there.

Next unto this Northumberland house, is the Parish Church of S. Katharine, called Coleman; which addition of Coleman, was taken of a great Haw yard, or Garden, of old time called Coleman haw, in the parish of the Trinity, now called Christs-Church, and in the Parish of S. Katharine, and All Saines, called Coleman Church.

Monuments in this Church, I finde none recorded by Mr. Stowe; and upon my view, these were the most remarkable that I found there:

In the
Northeast
end of the
Chancell,
an ancient
Tombe.

Here lyeth the body of Henry Webbe, Esquire, Gentleman Vsher to King Henry the eighth. And here lyeth also Barbara his wife. She dyed the 5. day of Februarie, An. Dom. 1552. And he the last day of March, 1553.

A faire
stone on
the groun
by the Cō-
munion
Table.

Here lyeth the body of Sir Henry Billingsley, Knight, Alderman and Lord Maior of London, who dyed the 22. day of November, An. Dom. 1606. And also the body of Elizabeth his first wife, who departed this life the 29. of Iuly, 1577.

A small A-
labaster
Monumēt
fixed in
the wall.

Here lyeth the body buried, of Elizabeth, late wife to Henry Billingsley, one of the Queenes Majesties Customers in the Port of London, who dyed the 29. day of Iuly, An. Dom. 1577.

In obitum ejus.

Stat sua cuique diēs,
atque ultima funeris hora,
Cum Deus hinc & Mors
insidiosa vocant.

Nec tibi, vel pietas tua,
vel forma Elizabetha,

Præsidium fero
ne traheris eras,

Occidis exactis terris
cum conjuge lustris,

At septem vitæ
lustra fuere tua.

Fecerat & proles

jam te numerosa parentem,

Filiola trina

cetera turba mores,

Undecimo in partu,

quum Mors accessit & una

Matrem se & Patrem

sustulit undecimum,

Scilicet ex mundo,

ex terrena face malisque

sustulit, at superis

reddidit atque Deo,

Est testis sincera fides,

testis tua virtus,

Grata viro virtus,

grata fidesque Deo.

Hic charitas dormit,

nominata beata Beatrix,

Atque Dei donum,

quoniam fuit optima Coniux.

Filia Georgii Cotton, Obiit 5. Novēb.

Arm. Pxor Roberti

Anno Dom.

Barners.

1616.

I had rather bee a Doore-keeper in the
house of my God, than to dwell in the
Palaces of Princes.

An Epitaph on the death of the
Noble, vertuous, and charitable Gen-
tlewoman, Mistris Barners, whose
body lyeth under the stone
you tread on.

I N ancient times,
the friends surviving gave
Some rich memoriall
to the dead friends grave,
Gold, Pearles or Gemmes,
which custome did intend,
Our riches ought
to wait upon our friend,

Ardu
doone
to the
Chan-
a very
fair
on the
ground

In the
north
just a-
gainst
the
Grave-
stone.

In

In life and death.

O blessed Ages, when
Men parted fortunes,
and not fortunes men!

But now perverted
are our present ends,
That (for wealth) sell
the fame of living friends:

The dead we live by,
now can scant afford
The rites and sacrifice
of one good word:

Of which, left I be one,
though I can bring
(For worthy Obsequie)
no precious thing;

My gratitude
presents unto her Hearse,
My teares for Balme,
for Offering, my sad Verse.

Give leave then, griefe,
let my drownd Muse declare
what she that's dead was,
unto them that are.

The Rule and Index
to finde all the good
That ever Heaven dealt
upon woman-hood:

For if we but
anatomize her life,
we find both a good woman,
and good wife:

First, she lov'd God,
Not like the Pharisee,

In ostentation
and hypocrisie;

But even with all her heart,
and all her soule:

She secretly
did raging sinne controule:

For she (for goodnesse sake)
was innocent,

And not for glory,
or feare of punishment.

Next, to her neighbour
did her love extend,
Ready to helpe at need,
and to befriend

The poore, and those
that never could repay,

But with their prayers
at the latter day:

The remnant of her love
she did bestow

Upon her Husband,
not in outward show,

Or else in feign'd
adulterate flattery;

But in sound truth,
and deepe sincerity.

Thus did she live,
divided in her love

From this unworthy world:
and Nature then,

which had but lent her,
ooke her backe agen.

where let us live in peace,
and let us try

To live like her,
that we like her may dye.

Come hither, women,
leave your vanities,

Your lust, your scornes,
your pride, your fooleries:

For hither you must all.
The Dust and grave

All your adored
braveries must have:

And all those beauties
that are now afraid

Of Ayre, of Sunne,
must in the ground be laid.

Then decke your soules,
unto whose quintessence,

Nor time, nor death,
nor grave can bring offence.

For so you may

(For ever) beautifie
your selves as Angels,

in eternity.

FINIS.

Concerning Charity to the poore in this Parish, besides the Christian disposition of the parishioners themselves, I finde by information, that Sir James Deane hath given two shillings weekly in bread for ever, which is duely performed every Friday. And as much they themselves doe give in bread every Sunday.

Sir Henry Billingsley (by his will) gave the sum of 200. l. for reliefe of the poor in this Parish; but by not making his own eyes Overseers, and his hands his trustiest Executors, his good intent is injured, and the poore disappointed.

The limits and bounds of this Parish need no relation, because they are contained within so small a compasse, and at every place where their marke is fixed, there is likewise a Katharine wheele

of iron, not easie to be broken off or removed. Mr. *wright*, the learned Parson here, gave me his gentle furtherance, shewing mee a glasse window in the South Ile of the Church, where is figured the shape of an Alderman in Scarlet, kneeling on his knees, and the words set downe by him, doe expresse his name to be *William white*, Maior of this honourable Citie. Whereby he is perswaded, and I am likewise of his opinion, (by divers opinions thereto inducing) that all that Ile was either of his building, or (at least) repairing, it appeareth so novell to the rest.

Then have ye *Blanch Apleton*, whereof I read in the thirteenth of *Edward* the first, that a lane behind the same *Blanch Apleton*, was granted by the King to be inclosed and shut up. This *Blanch Apleton* was a Mannor, belonging to Sir *Thomas Roos* of *Hamelake*, Knight, the seventh of *Richard* the second, standing at the North-east corner of *Mart lane*, so called, of a priviledge sometime enjoy-

ed to keepe a *Mart* there; long since discontinued, and therefore forgotten, so as nothing remaineth for memory, but the name of *Mart lane*, and that not uncorruptly termed *Marke lane*.

I read that in the third of *Edward* the fourth, all *Basket-makers*, *Wyer-drawers*, and other *Forrainers*, were permitted to have shops in this Mannour of *Blanch Apleton*, and not else-where within this Citie, or suburbs thereof.

And this also being the farthest West part of this Ward on that South-side, I leave it, with three Parish Churches; *Saint Katharine Christs-Church*, *S. Andrew Vndershaft*, and *S. Katharine Coleman*; and three Halls of Companies; the *Brick-layers Hall*, the *Fletchers Hall*, and the *Ironmongers Hall*.

It hath an Alderman, his Deputy, common Counsellours, six; Constables, six; Scavengers, nine; Ward mote men for Inquest, eightene, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteene in *London*, at five pounds.

Mannor
of *Blanch
Apleton*.

Mart lane.

Basket-
makers at
*Blanch
Apleton*.



Limestreet



LIMESTREET

W V A R D.

Limestreet
Ward.
Limestreet.



He next is *Limestreet* VVard, and taketh the name of *Limestreet*, of making or selling of lime there (as is supposed:) the East side of this

Limestreet, from the North corner thereof, to the middest of *Ealdgate* Ward; as is aforesaid: the West side, for the most part, from the said North corner, southward, is of this *Limestreet* Ward: the South end on both sides is of *Langbourn* Ward: the body of this *Limestreet* Ward, is of the high street called *Cornhill* street, which stretcheth from *Limestreet* on the South side, to the West corner of *Leaden-hall*: and on the North side, from the South-west corner, to *S. Mary* street, to another corner over against *Leaden-hall*.

Now for *Saint Mary* street, the west side thereof is of this *Limestreet* Ward, and also the street which runneth by the North end of this *S. Mary* street, on both sides; frō thence west to an house called the *wrestlers*, a signe so called, almost to *Bishopsgate*. And these are the bounds of this small Ward.

Monuments or places notable in this Ward, bee these: In *Limestreet* are divers faire houses for Merchants and others: there was sometime a mansion house of the Kings, called the *Kings Ar-tirce*, whereof I finde record in the 14. of *Edward* the first, but now growne out of knowledge. I read also of another great house in the West side of *Limestreet*, having a Chappell on the South, and a Garden on the West, then belonging to the Lord *Nevill*, which Garden is now called the *Greene yard* of the *Leaden hall*.

This house, in the ninth of *Richard*

the second, pertained to Sir *Simon Burley*, and Sir *John Burley* his brother: and of late the said house was taken downe, and the fore-front thereof new builded of timber, by *Hugh Offley*, Alderman.

At the North-west corner of *Limestreet*, was (of old time) one great Messuage, called *Benbridges Inne*: *Raph Holland*, Draper, about the yeere 1452. gave it to *John Gill*, Master, and to the Wardens and Fraternity of Taylors, and Linnen Armorers of *Saint John Baptist* in *London*, and to their successors for ever. They did set up in place thereof a faire large frame of Timber, containing in the high street one great house, and before it, to the corner of *Limestreet*, three other tenements, the corner house being the largest: and then downe *Limestreet* divers proper Tenements. All which the Merchant-taylors in the reigne of *Edward* the sixth, sold to *Stephen Kirton*, Merchant-taylor and Alderman: he gave with his daughter *Grifild*, to *Nicholas Woodroffe*, the said great house, with two tenements before it, in lieu of an hundred pounds, and made it up in money, three hundred sixty six pounds, thirteene shillings, foure pence. This worshipfull man, and the Gentlewoman his widdow after him, kept those houses downe *Limestreet* in good reparations, never put out but one Tenant, rooke no fines, nor raised rents for them, which was tenne shillings the piece yeerely: But whether that favour did over-live her Funerall, the Tenants now can best declare the contrary.

Next unto this on the high street was the Lord *Sowch*s messuage or tenement, and other. In place whereof, *Richard wethell*, Merchant-Taylor, builded a faire house, with an high Tower,

P 3

Benbridges
Inne.

Messuage
of the L.
Sowch.

High
street of
Cornhill.

An house
in *Lime-*
street, cal-
led the
Kings Ar-
tirce.

the second in number, the first of timber that ever I learned to have beene builded, to overlooke neighbours in this Citie.

This *Richard*, then a yong man, became in short time so tormented with gouts in his joynts, of his hands and legs, that he could neither feed himselfe, nor goe further than he was led, much lesse was he able to climbe, and take the pleasure of the height of his Tower.

Then is there another faire house, builded by *Stephen Kirton*, Alderman: Alderman *Lee* did then possesse it, and againe new builded it: but now it is in the custodie of *Sir William Cravon*.

Then is there a faire house, of old time called the *Greene-gate*, by which name one *Michael Pistoy*, a *Lumbard*, held it, with a tenement and nine shops, in the reigne of *Richard* the second, who in the 15. of his reigne, gave it to *Roger Corphull* and *Tho. Bromester*, Esquires, by the name of the *Greene-gate*, in the Parish of *S. Andrew* upon *Cornhill*, in *Limestreet Ward*: since the which time, *Philip Malpas*, sometime Alderman, and one of the Sheriffes, dwelled therein, and was there robbed and spoiled of his goods, to a great value, by *Iacke Cade*, and other Rebels, in the yeere 1449.

Afterwards, in the reigne of *Henrie* the seventh, it was seased into the Kings hands, and then granted first unto *Iohn Alston*, after that, unto *William de la Rivers*, and since by *Henry* the eighth, to *Iohn Mutas*, a *Pickard*, or *Frenchman*, who dwelled there, and harboured in his House many *Frenchmen*, that kalendred wolstedes, and did other things, contrary to the Franchises of the Citizens. Wherefore on evill *May day*, which was in the yeere 1517. the *Prentises* and other spoiled his house, and if they could have found *Mutas*, they would have stricken off his head. *Sir Peter Mutas*, sonne to the said *Iohn Mutas*, sold this house to *David Woodrooffe*, Alderman, whose sonne, *Sir Nicholas Woodrooffe*, Alderman, sold it over to *Iohn Moore*, Alderman, that then possessed it.

Next is a house called the *Leaden Porch*, lately divided into two tenements, whereof one is a *Taverne*, and

then one other house for a Merchant, likewise called the *Leaden Porch*, but now turned to a *Cookes* house.

Next is a faire house and a large, wherein divers *Maioralties* have beene kept, whereof twaine in my remembrance; to wit, *Sir William Bowyer*, and *Sir Henry Huberthorne*.

The next is *Leaden-Hall*, of which I read, that in the yeere 1309. it belonged to *Sir Hugh Nevill*, Knight, and that the Lady *Alice* his wife, made a *Feoffment* thereof, by the name of *Leaden Hall*, with the advousons of *S. Peter* on *Cornhill*, & other Churches, to *Rich. Earle of Arundell* and *Surrey*, 1362.

More, in the yeere 1380. *Alice Nevill*, widdow to *Sir Iohn Nevill*, Knight, of *Essex*, confirmed to *Thomas Cogshall*, and others, the said Mannor of *Leaden Hall*, and the advousons, &c.

In the yeere 1384. *Humfrey de Bohun*, Earle of *Hereford*, had the said Mannor. And in the yeere 1408. *Robert Rikeden* of *Essex*, and *Margaret* his wife, confirmed to *Richard Whittington*, and other Citizens of *London*, the said Mannor of *Leaden Hall*, with the Appurtenances, the advouson of *S. Peters Church*, *S. Margaret Pattens*, &c.

And in the yeere 1411. the said *Whittington* and other confirmed the same to the *Maior* and *Commualty* of *London*, whereby it came to the possession of the Citie.

Then in the yeere 1443. the 21. of *Henry* the sixth, *Iohn Hasherley*, *Maior*, purchased licence of the said King to take up 200. fodder of *Lead*, for the building of water *Conduirs*, a common *Granarie*, and the *Crosse* in *West Cheape*, more richly, for the honour of the Citie.

In the yeere next following, the *Parson* and *Parish* of *Saint Dunstane* in the East of *London*, seeing the famous and mighty man (for the words bee in the Grant; *Cum nobilis & potens vir*.) *Simon Eyre*, Citizen of *London*, among other his workes of Piety, effectually determined to erect and build a certain *Granarie*, upon the soile of the same Citie at *Leaden-Hall*, of his owne charges, for the common utility of the said Citie; to the amplifying and inlarging of the said *Granarie*, granted to *Henry Frowicke*, then

Messuage
called the
Green-gate.

Philip Mal-
pas robbed

Mutas
house
spoiled.

Leaden
Porch.

Mannor
of *Leaden*
Hall.

Licence
to take up
Lead to
the building
of a
common
granary.

then Maior, the Aldermen and Communalty and their successors for ever, all their tenements, with the appurtenances, sometime called the *Horse-mill* in *Grasse-street*, for the annuall rent of foure pounds, &c.

Also, certaine Evidences of an Alley and Tenements pertaining to the *Horse-mill*, adjoining to the said *Leaden-Hall* in *Grasse-street*, given by *William Kingstone*, Fishmonger, unto the parish Church of *St. Peter* upon *Cornehill*, doe specific the said Granary, to be builded by the said honourable and famous Merchant, *Simon Eyre*, sometime an Vpholster, and then a Draper, in the yeere, 1419. He builded it of squared stone in forme as now it sheweth, with a faire and large Chappell in the East side of the Quadrant, over the porch of which hee caused to be written, *Dextra Domini exaltavit me*, The Lords right hand exalted me.

Within the said Church, on the north wall was written, *Honorandus famosus Mercator Simon Eyre, huius operis, &c.* In English thus: *The honourable and famous Merchant Simon Eyre, founder of this worke*, once Maior of this City, Citizen and Draper of the same, departed out of this life the 18. day of *September*, the yeere from the incarnation of Christ, 1459. and the 38. yeere of the reigne of King *Henry the 6.* He was buried in the Parish Church of *St. Mary wolnoth* in *Lumbard street*: hee gave by his Testament, which I have read, to be distributed to all Prisons in *London*, or within a mile of that City, somewhat to relieve them.

More, hee gave 2000. Markes upon a condition; which not performed, was then to be distributed to maids marriages, and other deeds of charity: he also gave 3000. Markes to the Drapers, upon condition, that they should within one yeere after his decease, establish perpetually a Master or Warden, five secular Priests, sixe Clarkes, and two Queristers, to sing daily Divine Service by note for ever, in his Chappell of the *Leaden-Hall*: Also, one Master, with an Vsher for Grammer, one Master for Writing, and the third for Song, with houses there newly builded for them for ever, the Master to have for his Salary,

tenne pounds, and every other Priest 8. pounds, every other Clerke, 5. pounds, 6. shillings, 8. pence, and every other Chorister, five Markes. And if the Drapers refused this to doe, within one yeere after his decease; then the three thousand Markes to remaine to the Prior and Covent of *Christs-church* in *London*, with condition to establish as is aforesaid, within two yeeres after his decease. And if they refused, then the three thousand Markes to bee disposed by his Executors, as they best could devise in workes of charity.

Thus much for his Testament, not performed by establishing of divine service in his Chappell or Free Schooles for Scholars; neither how the stocke of three thousand Markes (or rather five thousand Markes) was imployed by his Executors, could I ever learne: he left issue *Thomas*, who had issue *Thomas*, &c. True it is, that in the yeere 1464. the third of *Edward the fourth*, it was agreed by the Maior, Aldermen and Communalty of *London*, that notwithstanding the King Letters patents, lately before granted unto them, touching the Tronage or weighing of Wares to be holden at the *Leaden-Hall*; yet suit should be made to the King for new letters patents, to be granted to the Maior of the Staple, for the Tronage of Wools to bee holden there, and order to be taken by the discretion of *Thomas Cooke*, then Maior, the Counsell of the City, *Geffrey Filding* then Maior of the Staple at *westminster*, and of the Kings Councell, what should be paid to the Maior and Aldermen of the City, for the laying and housing of the Wools there, that so they might be brought forth and weighed, &c.

Touching the Chappell there, I find, that in the yeere 1466. by licence obtained of King *Edward the fourth* in the 6. of his reigne, a Fraternity of the Trinity of 60. Priests (beside other brethren and sisters) in the same Chappell, was founded by *William Rouse*, *John Risby*, and *Thomas Asbby* Priests, some of the which 60. Priests, every Market-day in the fore-noone, did celebrate Divine Service there, to such Market people as repaired to prayer, and once every yeere they met all together, and had solemne Service, with Procession of all the Brethren

Horse-mill
in *Grasse-*
street.

Simon Eyre
sometime
an Uphol-
ster, then
by chan-
ging of his
Copy a
Draper.
Leaden-hall
new build-
ed to bee
a common
Garner.
A Chap-
pell build-
ed in *Lea-*
den hall.

Legacies
given by
Simon Eyre.
Daily Ser-
vice by
note, &c.
and three
free
schooles in
the *Lea-*
den Hall.

Liberalibus.

Beame for
Tronage
of wools
at *Leaden-*
hall.

A brother-
hood of 60
Priests in
the Chap-
pell of
Leaden hall.

Children and Sisters. This foundation was in the yeere 1512. by a common Councell confirmed to the 60. Trinity Priests and to their successors, at the will of the Maior and Communality.

Leaden hall
burned.

In the yeere 1484. a great fire happened upon the *Leaden-Hall*, by what casualty I know not, but much housing was there destroyed, with all the stocks for Guns, and other provision belonging to the City, which was a great losse, and no lesse charge to bee repaired by them.

Rich. Arnold.

In the yeere 1503. the eighteenth of Henry the seventh, a request was made by the Commons of the City, concerning the usage of the said *Leaden-hall*, in forme as followeth :

A request
of the Ci-
tizens to
the Maior
and Alder-
men.

Please it the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Common Councell, to enact, that all Frenchmen bringing Canvas, Linnen cloth, and other wares to be sold, and all Forreins bringing wolstedes, Sayes, Stamins, Rive-rings, Nayles, Iron worke, or any other wares, and also all manner Forreins, bring-ing Lead to the City to be sold; Shall bring all such their wares aforesaid, to the open Market of the Leaden-Hall, and no where else to be shewed, sold, and uttered, like as of old time it hath been used, upon paine of forfeiture of all the said wares, shewed or sold in any other place than aforesaid: And the shew of the said wares to bee made three dayes in a weeke, that is to say, Munday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. It is also thought reasonable, that the common Beame be kept from henceforth in the Leaden-hall, and the Farmer to pay therefore reasonable rent to the Chamber: for better it is that the Chamber have advantage thereby, than a forraigne person. And also the said Leaden-hall, which is more chargeable now by halfe than profitable, shall better beare out the charges thereof. Also the common Beame for wool at Leadenhall, may pay yeerely a rent to the Chamber of London, toward the supportation and charges of the same place: for reason it is, that a common Office occupied upon a common ground, beare a charge to the use of the Communality. Also that Forraignes bringing wools, Fels, or any other Merchandizes or wares to Leaden-hall, to be kept there for the sale and Mar-ket, may pay more largely for keeping of their goods, than free men. Thus much for the request of the Commons at that time.

Leaden hall
Market
for Can-
vas and
linnen
cloth.

Common
Beame to
be kept in
Leaden hall,
Leaden hall
pertai-
ning to
the Com-
munality.

Wools,
Fels, and
other Mer-
chandizes
to be sold
in Leaden
hall.

Now to set downe some prooffe, that the said Hall hath been employed and used as a Granary for Corne and graine (as the same was first appointed) leaving all former examples, this one may suffice: Roger Acheley Maior of London in the yeere 1512. the third of Henry the 8. when the said Maior entred the Maioralty, there was not found 100. quarters of Wheat in all the Garners of this City, either within the liberties, or neere adjoyning. Through the which scarcity, when the Carts of *Stratford* came laden with Bread to the City (as they had been accustomed) there was such presse about them, that one man was ready to destroy another, in striving to be served for their mony. But this scarcity lasted not long: for the Maior (in short time) made such provi-sion for Wheat, that the Bakers both of London, and of *Stratford*, were weary of taking it up, and were forced to take much more than they would, and for the rest the Maior laid out the money and stored it up in *Leaden-hall*, and o-ther Garners of the City. This Maior also kept the Market so well, that hee would be at the *Leaden-hall*, by foure a clocke in the Summers mornings, and from thence he went to other Markets, to the great comfort of the Citizens.

Leaden hall
used as a
Garner,
Roger Ach-
ley Maior
made
good pro-
vision for
the City.

Bread
Carts of
Stratford
the Row.

I read also, that in the yeere, 1528. the 20. of Henry the 8. Surveyors were appointed to view the Garners of the City, namely, the *Bridgehouse* and the *Leaden-hall*, how they were stored of Graine for the service of the City. And because I have here before spoken of the bread Carts comming from *Stratford* at the Row, ye shall understand, that of old time, the Bakers of bread at *Stratford* were allowed to bring daily (except the Sabbath and principall Feasts) divers long Carts laden with bread, the same being two ounces in the penny wheaten loafe heavier than the penny wheaten loafe baked in the City, the same to be sold in *Cheape*, three or foure Carts standing there, betweene *Guthers lane* and *Fauffers lane* end, one cart on *Corne-hill*, by the Conduit, and one other in *Grasse-street*. And I have read, that in the fourth yeere of Edward the second, Richard Keffeham being Maior, a Baker named John of *Stratford*, for making

Liber. D.
A Baker of
Stratford
punished
in London
for baking
bread un-
der the
Affize.

John Mal-
verne.
Bread
Carts frō
Stratford
milled in
this City
in time of
scarcity.

A Petition
of the
Commons
concer-
ning the
use of the
Leaden hall.

making Bread lesser than the Affize; was with a foolies hood on his head, and loaves of bread about his necke, drawn on a Hurdle through the streets of this City. Moreover, in the 44. of Edward the third, John Chichester being Maior of London, I read in the visions of Pierce Plowman, a Booke so called, as followeth.

There was a carefull commune, when no Cart came to towne with Basket bread from Stratford: tho gan beggers weepe, and workemen were agast, a little this will bee thought long in the date of our Dirte, in a dry Auerell a thousand and three hundred, twice thirty and ten, &c.

I read also in the 20. of Henry the 8. Sir James Spencer being Maior, fixe Bakers of Stratford were merced in the Guild-hall of London, for baking under the size appointed. These Bakers of Stratford left serving this City, I know not upon what occasion, above forty yeeres since.

In the yeere 1519. a petition was exhibited by the Commons to the Common Councill, and was by them allowed, concerning the Leaden-hall, how they would have it used, viz.

Meekely beseeching, sheweth unto your good Lordship, and Masterships, divers Citizens of this City, which (under correction) thinke, that the great place called the Leaden-hall, should nor ought not to be letten out to farme, to any person or persons, and in especiall, to any fellowship or company incorporate, to have and hold the same Hall for terme of yeeres, for such inconveniences as thereby may ensue, and come to the hurt of the Common weale of the said City in time to come, as somewhat more largely may appeare in the Articles following.

First, if any assembly, or busy gathering of the Commons of the said City, for suppressing or subduing of misruled people within the said City, hereafter shall happen to be called or commanded by the Maior, Aldermen and other Governours and Counsellors of the said City for the time being; there is none so convenient, meet and necessary a place to assemble them in, within the said City, as the said Leaden-hall, both for largeness of roome, and for their sure defence in time of their counselling together about the premises. Also, in that place hath bene used the Artillery, Guns, and other

Armors of the said City, to be safely kept in a readinesse, for the safeguard, wealth and defence of the said City, to be had and occupied at times when need required. As also the store of timber, for the necessary reparations of the tenements belonging to the Chamber of the said City, there commonly hath bene kept.

Item, if any Triumph or Noblenesse were to be done, or shewed by the Communalty of the City, for the honour of our Sovereigne Lord the King, and Realme, and for the worship of the said City: the said Leaden-hall is the most meet and convenient place, to prepare and order the said Triumph therein, and from thence to issue forth to the places thereof appointed.

Item, at any largesse or dole of any money, made unto the poore people of this City; it hath been used, to bee done and given in the said Leaden-hall, for that the said place is most meet therefore.

Item, the honourable Father, that was maker of the said Hall, had a speciall will, intent and mind, that (as it is commonly said) the Market men and women, that came to the City with victuals and other things, should have their free standing within the said Leaden-hall in wet weather, to keepe themselves and their wares dry, and thereby to encourage them, and all other, to have the better will and desire, the more plentifully to resort to the said City, to victuall the same. And if the said Hall should bee letten to farme, the will of the said honourable Father should never be fulfilled, nor take effect.

Item, if the said place, which is the chiefe fortresse and most necessary place within all the City, for the tuition and safeguard of the same, should bee letten out to farme, out of the hands of the chiefe heads of the same City, and especially to any other body politike, it might at length (by likelihood) be an occasion of discord and debate betwene the said bodies politike, which God defend.

For these and many other great and reasonable causes, which hereafter shall be shewed to this honourable Court, your said beseechers thinke it much necessary, that the said Hall bee still in the hands of this City, and to be surely kept by sad and discreet Officers in such wise, that it might alway be ready to bee used and occupied, for the common weale of the said City when need shall require, and in no wise to be letten to any body politike.

Leaden hall
a free mar-
ket place
for victu-
allers, and
the people
to stand
drie.

Leaden hall
meant to
have been
made a
Burse for
Mer-
chants.

politike. Thus much for the petition.

About the yeere 1534, great meanes was made about the *Leaden Hall*, to have the same made a Burse for the Assembly of Merchants, as they had been accustomed in *Lumbard-street*: many Common Councils were called to that end, but in the yeere 1535. *John Champneis* being Maior, it was fully concluded, that the Burse should remaine in *Lumbard-street*, as afore, and *Leaden Hall* no more to be spoken of concerning that matter.

The use of *Leaden Hall* in my youth was thus: In a part of the North Quadrant, on the East side of the North gate, were the common beames, for weighing of Woolle and other Wares, as had been accustomed: On the West side of the gate was the Scales to weigh meale: the other three sides were reserved (for the most part) to the making and resting of the Pageants shewed at Midsummer in the watch: the remnant of the sides & Quadrants were employed for the stowage of Woolfacks, but not closed up: the lofts above were partly used by the Painters, in working for the decking of Pageants and other devices, for beautifying of the Watch and Watch-men, the residue of the lofts were letten out to Merchants, the Wool-winders and Packers therein to winde and packe their Wools. And thus much for *Leaden-hall* may suffice.

Now on the North of *Limestreet* Ward, in the high street are divers faire houses for Merchants, and proper tenements for Artificers, with an Alley also called *Shaft Alley*, of the Shaft or Maypole sometime resting over the gate thereof, as I have declared in *Ealdgate* Ward.

In the yeere 1576, partly at the charges of the parish of *S. Andrew*, and partly at the charges of the Chamber of *London*, a water-Pumpe was raised in the high street of *Limestreet* Ward, neere unto *Limestreet* corner: for the placing of the which Pumpe, having broken up the ground, they were forced to digge more than two fadome deepe, before they came to any maine ground, where they found a Harth made of *Britaine*, or rather *Roman* Tile, every Tile halfe yard square, and about two inches thicke:

they found Coale lying there also (for that lying whole will never consume) then digging one fadome in the maine, they found water sufficient, made their prall, and set up the Pumpe, which Pumpe, with oft repairing and great charges to the parish, continued not 24. yeeres, but being rotted, was taken up, and a new set in the place, in the yeere 1600. Thus much for the high street.

In *Saint Mary* street had yee (of old time) a parish Church of *Saint Mary* the Virgin, *St. Ursula*, and the 11000. Virgins, which Church was commonly called *Saint Mary* at the Axe, of the signe of an Axe, over against the East end thereof, or *Saint Mary Pellipar*, of a plot of ground lying on the North side thereof, pertaining to the Skinners in *London*. This parish about the yeere, 1565. was united to the parish Church of *Saint Andrew Vndershaft*, and so was *Saint Mary* at the Axe suppressed, and letten out to bee a warehouse for a Merchant. Against the East end of this Church, was sometime a faire wall, now turned to a pompe. Also against the North end of this *St. Mary* street, was sometime one other parish Church of *Saint Augustine*, called *Saint Augustine* in the wall, for that it stood adjoyning to the wall of the City, and otherwise called *Saint Augustines Papey*, or the Poore, as I have read in the reigne of *Edward* the 3. About the yeere, 1430. in the reigne of *Henry* the sixth, the same Church was allowed to the brethren of the Papey, the house of poore Priests, wherof I have spoken in *Ealdgate* Ward. The Parishioners of this Church were appointed to the Parish Church of *Al-hallowes* in the wall, which is in *Broadstreet* Ward: and this brotherhood called *Papey*, being suppressed, the Church of *Saint Augustine* was pulled downe, and in place thereof one *Grey*, Apothecary, builded a Stable, a Hay-loft, &c. It is now a dwelling house. Those two Parish Churches, both lying in the Ward of *Limestreet*, being thus suppressed, there is not any one parish Church or place for Divine Service in that Ward, but the inhabitants thereof repaire to *Saint Peter* in *Corne-bill* Ward, *Saint Andrew* in *Ealdgate* Ward, *Al-hallowes* in the wall, in *Broadstreet* Ward, and

St. Mary
street Pa-
rish
Church of
Mary, *St.*
Ursula, and
11000.
Virgins,
called at
the Axe,
letten out
of a ware-
house.

Parish
Church of
S. Augu-
stine in the
wall, made
a Chappel
to the Pa-
pey, and
since pul-
led downe
and made
a stable.

A Pumpe
in the
high street
of *Lime-*
street Ward,
Cornebill
street in
some place
raised two
fadome
higher
than of
old time,
as appear-
ed by
buildings
found so
deepe.

and some to Saint Dennis in Langbourne Ward.

Now because of late there hath been some question, to what Ward this Church of S. Augustine Papey should of right belong; for the same hath been challenged by them of Ealdgate Ward, and (without reason) taken into Bishopsgate Ward, from Limestreet VVard, I am somewhat to touch it.

About thirty yeeres since, the Chamber of London granted a Lease of ground (in these words) *Lying neere London wall, in the ward of Limestreet, from the west of the said Church or Chappell of Saint Augustine Papey, towards Bishopsgate, &c.* On the which plot of ground, the Leasee builded three faire tenements, and placed Tenants there: these were charged to beare scot and lot, and some of them to beare office in Limestreet VVard: all which they did willingly without grudging. And when any suspected or disordered persons were by the Landlord placed there, the Officers of Limestreet VVard fetched them out of their houses, committed them to ward, procured their due punishments, and banished them from thence: whereby in short time that place was reformed, and brought into good order: which thing being noted by them of Ealdgate VVard, they moved their Alderman, Sir Thomas Offley, to call in those houses to be of his VVard. But I my selfe shewing a faire Ledgier booke, sometime pertaining to the late dissolved Priory of the holy Trinity within Ealdgate, wherein were set downe the iust bounds of Ealdgate VVard, before Sir Thomas Offley, Sir Rowland Hayward, the Common Counsell, and VVard. mote Inquest of the said Limestreet VVard; Sir Thomas Offley gave over his challenge, and so that matter rested in good quiet, untill the yeere 1579. that Sir Richard Pye (being Maior, and Alderman of Bishopsgate VVard) challenged those houses to be of his ward, whereunto (without reason shewed) Sir Rowland Hayward yeelded: and thus is that side of the street, from the North corner of S. Mary street, almost to Bishopsgate, (wherein is one plot of ground, letten by the Chamberlaine of London, to the parish of S. Martins Oteswich, to

be a Churchyard or burying-place for the dead of that Parish, &c.) unjustly drawne and with-holden from the ward of Limestreet.

Divers other proofes I could set downe, but this one following may suffice. The Maior and Aldermen of London made a grant to the Fraternity of the Papey, in these words:

Be it remembered, that where now of late the Master and wardens of the Fraternity of the Papey, have made a bricke wall, closing in the Chappell of S. Augustine, called Papey Chappell, situate in the Parish of All Saints in the wall, in the ward of Limestreet of the City of London: from the South-east corner of the bricke wall, is a Scatcheon of 12. foot of assise from the said corner Eastward: And from the said Scatcheon there, to a Messuage of 55. foot and an halfe westward: the said Scatcheon breaketh out of line right Southward, betwixt the measures aforesaid, three foot and five inches of assise, upon the common ground of the Citie aforesaid: Ralph Verney, Maior, and the Aldermen of the same Citie, the 22. day of October, the 6. yeere of Edward the 4. granted to John Hod, Priest, M. John Bolt, and Tho. Parchet, Priests, wardens of the Fraternity of Papey aforesaid, and to their successors for ever, &c. yeelding 4. D. sterling yearly at Michaelmas. And this is (saith my booke) inrolled in the Guild-hall of London: which is a sufficient proofe, the same plot of ground to be of Limestreet ward, and never otherwise accounted or challenged.

On the South side of this street, stretching west from Saint Mary street, towards Bishopsgate street, there was (of old time) one large Messuage builded of stone and timber, in the parish of S. Augustine in the wall, now in the parish of alhallowes in the same wall, belonging to the Earle of Oxford; (for Rich. de Vere, Earle of Oxford, possessed it in the 4. of Henry the 5.) but in proceesse of time, the Lands of the Earle fell to Females; amongst the which, one being married to wingfield of Suffolke, this house with the appurtenances, fell to his lot, and was by his heire, Sir Robert wingfield, sold to Mr. Edward Cooke, at the time when this was written, the Queenes Attourney Generall. This house being greatly ruined, of late time,

Lib. Papey.

Patent.
Oxford
Place.

Houses by
London
wall in the
ward of
Limestreet.

A part of
Limestreet
ward un-
justly
withheld
by Bishop-
gate ward.

time, for the most part hath been let out to Poulters, for stabling of Horses and stowage of Poultry, but now lately new builded into a number of small tenements, letten out to strangers, and other meane people.

Hum. Dyson

It was ordered by the Lord Maior and Aldermen, at a Court holden on Thursday, the 24. of April, in the 4. yeere of Edward the 6. That the Chamberlaine of London should yeerely pay unto the Scavenger of Limestreet ward, twenty shillings by even portions, out of the profit comming by the Butchers stalls in Leaden-hall, toward the cleansing and sweet keeping of the same Ward.

One note more of this Ward, and so an end: I finde of record, that in the yeere 1371. the 45. of Edward the 3. a great Subsidie of 100000. pounds was

granted towards the Kings warres in France, whereof the Cleargie payed 50000. pounds, and the Laitie 50000. pounds, to bee levied in 39. shires of England, containing Parishes 8600. of every parish, 5. l. 16. s. the greater to helpe the lesser. This Citie (as one of the Shires) then containing 24. wards, and in them 110. parishes, was therefore assessed to 635. l. 12. s. whereof Limestreet Ward did beare 34. s. and no more; so small a Ward it was, and so accounted, as having no one whole parish therein, but small portions onely, of two parishes in that Ward.

This Ward hath an Alderman, his Deputy, common Counsellours, foure; Constables, foure; Scavengers, two; VVard-mote Inquest, sixteene, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fiftene at 1. l. 19. s. 2. d. 6. q.

Subsidy of
Limestreet
ward, in
the yeere
1371.



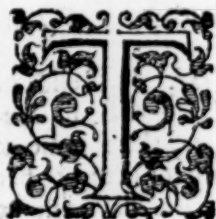
Bishopsgate



BISHOPSGATE

VV A R D.

Bishopsgate
Ward.



He next is Bishopsgate Ward, whereof a part is without the Gate, and of the Suburbs, from the Barres by S. Mary Spittle to Bishopsgate, and a part of

Houndf-ditch, almost halfe thereof, also without the Wall, of the same Ward.

Then within the Gate is Bishopsgate street, so called of the Gate, to a pumpe, where sometime was a faire Well with two buckets, by the East end of the parish Church of S. Martin Oteswich, and then winding by the west corner of Leaden Hall, downe Grassestreet, to the corner over against Grasse Church: and these are the bounds of that Ward.

Monuments most to bee noted, are these: The parish Church of Saint Buttolph without Bishopsgate, in a faire Church-yard, adjoyning to the Towne-Ditch, upon the very banke thereof, but of old time inclosed with a comely wall of bricke, lately repaired by Sir William Allen, Maior in the yeere 1571. because hee was borne in that parish, where also hee was buried.

An Anchoreffe (by Bishopsgate) received forty shillings the yeere of the Sheriffes of London.

The Monuments that I observed in the Church of Saint Buttolph without Bishopsgate, were these:

Johannes Threll Armig. Nobili familia Suffexia ortus, hic jacet. Vixit usque ad annum sexagesimum tertium: Mortuus est sexto die Octobris. Anno Domini, 1669.

Sub hoc Marmore jacet corpus Johannis

Redman, quondam hujus Ecclesie Rectoris bene meriti: qui ab hac luce migravit tertio die Iulii, Anno Domini, 1523.

Hic jacet Johannes Picking, Magister Artium, nuper Rector istius Ecclesie, qui Obiit 6. die Septemb. An. Dom. 1490.

Hereunder lyeth the body of Joane Wood, wife to Robert Wood, Citizen and Brewer of London, who had issue, two sonnes, and three daughters; viz. Iohn, Richard, Ioane, Anne and Francis. She deceased the 25. day of November, An. Dom. 1600. She gave large gifts and legacies to this Parish, as hereunder is expressed:

At her buriall she gave tenne pounds to the poore.

She gave tenne shillings yeerely for a Sermon on Midsummer day.

For a friendly meeting among the neighbours, forty shillings.

In bread weekly to the poore for ever, two shillings.

Also foure load of Char-coales yeerly to the poore for ever.

To the Parson of the parish yeerely for ever, tenne shillings.

To the Two Church-wardens, tenne shillings to each in like manner.

To the Clerke 6. s. 8. d. and to the Sexton, 5. s. yeerely for ever.

For a friendly meeting of the Parson and parishioners, accompanying him yeerely in walking the bounds of the parish, thirty shillings.

To the poore of the parish, in money yeerely (for ever) to be distributed, eight pounds.

And the remainder of the yeerly rents for the halfe Moone, and halfe Moone

At the entrance into the Quire, in the middle ile.

Parish Church of S. Buttolph without Bishopsgate.

Faire pla-
ted stones
lying one
by another
on the
ground in
the Chan-
cell.

Alley,

Alley, to remaine in the Church stocke, towards the repairing of the Church.

Over and beside the memorable charity of this worthy Widdow, Mistris *wood*, God hath raised divers other good Benefactors to the poore in the same Parish, as appeareth by this small recordation.

John Heyward, Citizen and Alderman of *London*, had his last Will and Testament enrolled in the Court of *Hustings* in the Guild-Hall of *London*, on munday next before the Feast of Saint *Cuthbert* the Bishop, in the thirteenth yeere of *Edward* the fourth, after the Conquest.

Wherein hee gave to the poore people of this Parish, five and twenty Quarters of Char-coales, yeerely to be delivered by the Companie of Tallow-Chaunders, betwixt the Feast of *All Saines*, and the Nativity of our blessed Saviour; with a penalty of forfeiture of twenty shillings for the first Quarter, if they bee not delivered as aforesaid; and forty shillings for the second Quarter; foure pounds for the third Quarter; and eight pounds for the whole yeere, if they be not delivered: And so double still from Quarter to Quarter, if defect of payment herein be made.

John Bricket, Citizen and Tooth-drawer of *London*, (by his last Will and Testament, dated the eleventh day of February, 1554.) gave for ever at the Feast of *Easter*, twelve Sackes of Char-coales, to the poore of this Parish; out of two Tenements, the one now in the occupation of *Andrew Partridge*, Tallow-Chaundler; the other late in occupation of *Andrew Seywell*, Bricklayer, both joyning together at the South side of *Bell Alleygate* in this Parish.

We receive of the gift of Mistris *Mary Wilkinson* deceased, out of 2. faire houses in *S. Mary Spittle*, 4. load of coales out of each house, 30. quarters being. 2. load: the first 30. quarters to be given to the poore of this parish, in the month of *November* for ever; the next thirty quarters to bee likewise given to the poore of this parish, in *December* for ever: provided that out of each

load, the Overseers of the Precinct of *Norton Folgate* shall have tenne Sacks, to be by them given to the poore of that Precinct.

Likewise is paid yeerly by the Company of Ironmongers, the summe of thirty shillings *per annum*, of the gift of Sir *William Allen*, to bee distributed among the poore in bread.

Also of the Company of Vintners, the summe of twenty shillings, yeerely for ever, of the gift of Sir *Stephen Scudamore*, Knight, and Alderman of *London*.

Also of Mistris *wood*, the Relict of Master *Thomas wood*, late of Saint *Burtophs* without *Ealdgate*, the summe of tenne shillings yeerely for ever, to bee received on Saint *Thomas* day, issuing out of certaine Tenements in *Katharin-wheele Alley*, in this Parish, of the gift of *Mary Webster*, Widdow.

Mistris *Price*, in the time of her widow-hood, did at her owne charge new build the Pulpit, in the yeere of our Lord, 1614. and shortly after, did likewise send (to furnish the same) faire and rich Ornaments for the said Pulpit, as also for the Communion Table. For the Pulpit, a costly Cloth of Crimson Velvet, edged in the bottome with a deepe gold fringe, and laced about with a faire gold lace.

Likewise, a Cushion futable to the same, with a very faire Verge to adorne the upper part of the Pulpit, edged likewise with a deepe gold fringe.

And for the Communion Table, a goodly large Carpet of Crimson Velvet, edged with a deepe gold fringe; also a faire Table-cloth of fine Cambricke, to be used upon the Communion dayes, with a Cambricke Cloth laced, to cover the Bread upon the Table: Also a faire Surplice of Cambricke, for the Parsons use: all which were, with a new haire Brush, kept in a Sarfanet Case, to bee locked up in a new wainescot Chest, by her bought for the same purpose, and so carefully kept for their severall uses. To the which Chest was set two Locks; the two severall Keyes wherof the one to be kept by the Parson of the parish, the other by the Churchwarden of the same parish, for the safe keeping thereof.

As

This gift is performed by the Company of Tallow-Chandlers yeerely.

The mirror of this Age for a matchles woman.

Not did she this worthy service to God here onely, but in other Parishes beside, as at *Pauls*, *Christ Church*, &c.

The
thankfull
gratitude
to God of
Humfrey
Swanne
Imbroide,
rec.

As for the Kings Armes Imbroided upon the said Pulpit Cloth; it was made, set on and freely given by *Humfrey Swan* of this parish, Imbroiderer, in remembrance of Gods great mercy extended towards him, in the yeere of the great visitation, 1625. for in that yeere he had buried his wife, with divers of his family; himselfe also, lying a long while under the Lords heavy hand, without all hope of recovery; by Gods gracious providence hee was at the last restored to his former health. In regard whereof, and to expresse his further thankfulness to Almighty God, hee adorned the said Pulpit Cloth as now it is.

Moreover, in the same Parish Church of Saint *Buttolph*, among other benevolences given thereto, may not be omitted the bountifull gift of Master *William Hobby*, Citizen and Ale-brewer of *London*, to wit, the Tenor Bell in the Steeple, bearing his owne name, and called *Hobby*, which hee caused to bee founded at his owne cost and charges: And afterwards to bee re-cast two severall times, onely to make it tunable with the other Bells in the Steeple; which was performed accordingly, and they are now as perfect and pleasing a ring of Bels, as can be wished.

When hee gave this Bell to the Parish, he enjoyned this condition, that at what time soever any man deceased, that had borne any place of eminence and office in the Parish, and afterward hapned (by any crosse or misadventure) to fall in decay: That yet hee should have the benefit of this Bels service freely bestowed on him at his buriall, not paying any costs or duties therefore to the Church. No doubt but this man had an honest meaning, and most charitable minde, both in the promise (which was in merriment, and when he expected not place of degree or office to fall on him) and likewise in the performance; wherein he shewed himselfe no way slacke, but so forward as any man could bee. Let his worthy example incite on others; to the like good inclination (one way or other) towards the Church.

Mr. *Ralph Pinder*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, Aldermans Deputy of

this Ward, who was buried the 28. of May, 1622. gave to the poore of this Parish in mony 60. l. for which is given to 13. poore people every Sun day in the yeere for ever 2. pence a peece in good wheaten bread.

In the yeere, 1626. *Nichlas Reive*, Scrivener in *Cornhill* (whose Father was Clerke of this Parish) gave by his last will and testament, the summe of 406. l. 5. s. to the said parish, to buy so much land as the said monies will extend unto, and the rents and profits thereof to bee given and distributed to the comfort of such people within this parish. With which monies was purchased certaine lands lying at *Stratford Bow*, now in the tenure of *Henry Chester*, the rent of which lands is 25. l. per annum.

In the yeere, 1628. the 20. of June, *William Earle* of *Devonshire* dyed at *Devonshire* house without *Bishopsgate*, and gave 100. l. for ever, to the use of the poore of this parish, for which the Church-wardens doe give every Sunday in the yeere to 15. poore people of this parish 2. d. a peece in good wheaten bread.

W Hereas the sixth day of November last past, T. C. Citizen and Armorer of *London*, humbly petitioned unto the Court, that they would bee pleased to receive into the Chamber of *London* the summe of 100. l. presently to be paid; in allowing and paying therefore yearly fro the Birth of our Lord God 1529. for ever to the releefe & comfort of 5. aged poore Widdowes of the Parish of Saint *Buttolph* without *Bishopsgate*, *London*, the summe of five pounds to be given and equally distributed to and amongst them, eightene dayes before Christmas yeerely, as of the free gift and benevolence of him the said T. C. at the oversight and direction of the Parson and Church-wardens, for the time being of that parish. whereupon in furtherance of that pious and charitable worke, this Court was pleased to accept of the said 100. l. and to grant performance of that his petition: As by an order in that behalfe made it may and doth appeare: which said 100. l. was the 13. day of the said moneth of November last, accordingly paid and delivered by the said T. C. into the said Chamber of *London*, to and for the intent

M *Pinders*
gift of
threescore
pounds.

The bene-
volence of
Nicholas
Reive a
Scrivener
in *Corn-*
hill.

The chari-
ty of the
Earle of
Devonshire.

and purpose aforesaid. Now the said T. C. in further declaration of his full minde and intent concerning the distribution of the said five pounds, yeerely and for ever, as aforesaid, he both expressed and declared, that the same shall bee done and performed in this manner, viz. that of and with the same five pounds yeerely and for ever, there shall bee bought and provided by the said T. C. during his life, and after his decease by the Parson and Church-wardens of the said parish of Saint Buttolph without Bishopsgate aforesaid for the time being and their successors, five wastcoats and five Kirtles, readymade up of good Kersey or Cloth, the Kersey or Cloth of every wastcoat and Kirtle to be worth fiftene shillings at the least, and five paire of Stockings and five paire of shooes, every paire of the same Stockings to be worth eightene pence at the least, and every paire of the said shooes to be worth two shillings at the least. which wastcoats, Kirtles, Stockings and shooes, shall bee yeerely and for ever delivered on the Feast day of S. Thomas the Apostle, as the free gift of the said T. C. After in the parish Church of St. Buttolph without Bishopsgate aforesaid, unto five aged poore widdowes within the same parish, being knowne or reputed to be of honest life and conversation, and past their labour (that is to say) to every of the same five poore widdowes a wastcoat and Kirtle, a paire of Stockings and a paire of Shooes. And that the same five poore widdowes shall bee yeerely nominated and appointed by the said T. C. during his life, and after his decease the same five poore widdowes shall be at the nomination and appointment of the Parson and Church-wardens of the said parish of S. Buttolph without Bishopsgate aforesaid, for the time being, and their successors yeerely and for ever. where in the meaning and desire of the said T. C. is, that those five poore widdowes, or so many of them which shall bee living at the time of his decease, that shall bee nominated by him in his life time, for to have receive the gifts and benevolences aforesaid, shall and may every one of them yeerely, during their lives, respectively have and receive one wastcoat and Kirtle, a paire of Stockings and a paire of Shooes, of the gift aforesaid; provided that they and either of them bee of good life and conversation.

Now without this Churchyard wall,

was a Cawsey, leading to a Quadrant called Petty-France, of divers Frenchmen dwelling there, and to other dwelling houses, lately builded on the banke of the said ditch by some Citizens of London, that more regarded their owne private gaine, than the common good of the Citie. For by meanes of this Cawsey raised on the banke, and soylage of houses, with other filthines cast into the ditch, the same became inforced to a narrow channell, and almost filled up with unfavoury things, to the danger of impositoning the whole City.

For prevention whereof, and in a worthy charitable disposition of so honourable a Citie (in regard that this parish was greatly unprovided of the buriall for their dead) that needlesse Cawsey or passage to Petty-France, was given by the Citie to the said Parish, for the same intent; which they have (since then) made good and firme ground, walling it about with a good strong bricke wall, serving as a lower and supplying Church-yard by it selfe; and towards the charges whereof, divers good Parishioners (that desire to bee namelesse) gave large and honest contribution. And because they would not shew themselves unthankfull to the Citie for so great a benefit, their expressiion standeth thus fixed over the Gate, at entrance into the said Church-yard.

Cæmeterium hoc inferius Civitate Londinensi huic Parochie concessum, sumptibus ejusdem Parochie muro lateritio septum est. An. Dom. 1615. Stephano Goffono, Rectori, Thomo Johnsono & Johanne Hedicio, Ecclesia Gardianis.

This Churchyard being consecrated the 4. day of June, 1617. the first man buried therein chanced to be a Frenchman borne; upon whose buriall, these Verses were written by my friend Mr. Th. Collins.

*A Frenchman borne,
hight Martin de la Toure,
was the first man
was buried in this ground,
A Schoolemaster he was:
And this a part of our
Neere-neighbouring point,
of Petty France small bound.*

Petty-France, neere to the Town ditch.

A new place of buriall, made by the other Church-yard.

*So Martin of the Tower
may well be said
T'have dyed in England,
yet in France was laid.*

August 10. 1626.

In Petty France out of Christian buriall, was buried Hodges Shaughsware a Persian Merchant, who with his sonne came over with the Persian Ambassadour, and was buried by his owne Son, who read certaine prayers, and used other Ceremonies, according to the custome of their owne Country, Morning and Evening, for a whole moneth after the buriall: for whom is set up at the charge of his Sonne, a Tombe of stone with certain Persian Characters thereon; the exposition thus, *This Grave is made for Hodges Shaughsware, the chiefeft servant to the King of Persia, for the space of 20. yeeres, who came from the King of Persia and dyed in his service. If any Persian cometh out of that Country, let him read this and a prayer for him, the Lord receive his soule, for here lyeth Maghmore Shaughsware, who was borne in the Towne of Novoy in Persia.*

The bounds of Saint Buttolphs Parish without Bishopsgate, London, are thus: From Bishopsgate (under a part of which the Citie Ditch runneth) Westward, close by the Ditch, they passe along by Petty France, into Moore-field: under the wall and Cawsey thereof (towards Bethlem;) there did runne a ditch, and from the North part of the said Field, still doth, so farre as Hog-lane, which is at the upper end of the Garden Alleys. Close to which ditch, the Parish extendeth all along on the inside, and taketh in one side of Hog-lane.

Thence straight forth, it beginneth on the further side of Norton Folgate: thence into S. Mary Spittle, and thence into a part of Petticoat lane, so farre as Gravell-lane end: and so through divers Gardens on the backe side of Fishers-Folly, into Hounds-ditch, at the signe of the Hand and Still. So to the Ditch and Citie Wall: thence right opposite, on to Bishopsgate againe. My friendly furtherance here, was by the helpe of Mr. Richard Wooley, Parish Clerke there.

Next unto the Parish Church of S. Buttolph, was a faire Inne for receipt of

Travellours: then an Hospitall of Saint Mary of Bethlem, founded by Simon Fitz Mary, one of the Sheriffes of London, in the yeere 1246. He founded it to have beene a Priory of Canons, with Brethren and Sisters: and King Edward the third granted a Protection (which I have seene) for the brethren, *Militie beate Maria de Bethlem*, within the Citie of London, the 14. yeere of his reigne. It was an Hospitall for distracted people. Stephen Gennings, Merchant-taylor, gave 40. l. toward purchase of the Patronage, by his Testament, 1523. The Maior and Commualty purchased the patronage thereof, with all the Lands and Tenements thereunto belonging, in the yeere 1546.

The Copic of an ancient Deed of Gift, given to Bethlem or Bedlem, by Simon the sonne of Mary.

TO all the children of our Mother holy Church, to whom this present writing shall come; Simon the sonne of Mary sendeth greeting in our Lord. Where among other things, and before other Lauds, the high altitude of the heavenly Councells, marvelously wrought by some readier devotion, it ought to be more worshipped; of which things the mortall sicknes (after the fall of our first Father Adam) hath taken the beginning of this new repaying: Therefore forsooth, it beseemeth worthy, that the place, in which the Sonne of God is become man, and hath proceeded from the Virgins wombe, which is increaser and beginner of mans redemption, namely ought to be with reverence worshipped, and with beneficiall portions to be increased. Therefore it is, that the said Simon, sonne of Mary; having speciall and singulor devotion to the Church of the glorious Virgin at Bethlem, where the same Virgin of her brought forth our Saviour incarnate, and lying in the Cratch, and with her own milke nourished; and where the same Child to us there borne, the Chivalrie of the heavenly Company, sang the new Hymne, Gloria in excelsis Deo. The same time, the increaser of our health, (as a King, and his Mother a Queene) willed to be worshipped of Kings: a new starre going before them at

The memory of a Persian buried out of the Church-yard. This was thus Englished by his interpreter.

Hospitall of Bethlem.

the honour and reverence of the same Child, and his most meeke Mother: And to the exaltation of my most Noble Lord, Henry, King of England; whose wife and child the foresaid Mother of God, and her onely Son, have in their keeping and protection: And to the manifold increase of this Citie of London, in which I was borne: And also for the health of my soule, and the soules of my predecessors and successors, my Father, Mother, and my friends: And specially for the soules of Guy of Marlowe, John Durant, Ralph Ashweye, Maud, Margaret, and Dennis, women: Have given, granted, and by this my present Charter, here have confirmed to God, and to the Church of S. Mary of Bethelhem, all my Lands which I have in the Parish of S. Buttolph without Bishopsgate of London; that is to say, whatsoever I there now have, or had, or in time to come may have, in houses, gardens, pooles, ponds, ditches and pits, and all their appurtenances, as they be closed in by their bounds; which now extend in length from the Kings high street East, to the great ditch in the west, the which is called Deepe ditch: and in breadth, to the Lands of Raph Downing in the North: and to the Land of the Church of Saint Buttolph in the South. To have and to hold the foresaid Church of Bethelhem in free and perpetuall Almes: And also to make there a Priorie, and to ordaine a Prior and Canons, Brothers and also Sisters, when Iesus Christ shall enlarge his grace upon it. And in the same place, the Rule and order of the said Church of Bethelhem solemnly professing, which shall beare the token of a Starre openly in their Coopes and Mantles of profession, and for to say divine Service there for the soules aforesaid, and all Christian soules: And specially to receive there the Bishop of Bethelhem, Canons, Brothers and Messengers of the Church of Bethelhem for evermore, as often as they shall come thither. And that a Church or Oratory there shall be builded, as soone as our Lord shall enlarge his grace: under such forme, that the Order, institution of Priors, Canons, Brothers, Sisters of the visitation, correction and reformation of the said place, to the Bishop of Bethelhem and his successors, and to the Charter of his Church, and of his Messengers, as often as they shall come thither, as shall seeme them expedient, no mans contradiction notwithstanding, shall pertaine for evermore: Saving alway the

services of the chiefe Lords, as much as pertaineth to the said Land. And to the more surety of this thing, I have put my selfe out of this Land, and all mine: And Lora Godfrey, then chosen of the Nobles of the Citie of Rome, Bishop of Bethelhem, and of the Pope confirmed then by his name in England, in his name, and of his successors, and of his Chapter of his Church of Bethelhem, into bodily possession: I have indented and given to his possession, all the foresaid lands, which possession hee hath received, and entered in forme aforesaid. And in token of subjection and reverence, the said place in London without Bishopsgate, shall pay yeerely in the said Citie, a Marke sterling at Easter, to the Bishop of Bethelhem, his Successors or his Messengers, in the name of a Pension. And if the faculties or goods of the said place (our Lord granting) happen to grow more; the said place shall pay more, in the name of Pension, at the said terme, to the Mother Church of Bethelhem. This (forsooth) gift and confirmation of my deed, and the putting to of my Seale for mee and mine heires, I have stedfastly made strong, the yeere of our Lord God, A thousand, two hundred, forty seven, the wednesday after the Feast of S. Luke the Evangelist: These being witnesses, Peter the sonne of Allen, then Maior of London, Nicholas Bet, then Sheriffe of the said Citie, and Alderman of the said ward, Raph Sparling, Alderman; Godfrey of Campes; Simon Comicent, Simon Renner, Rob. of Woodford, Thomas of Woodford, Walter Pointell, Walter of Woodford, &c.

Anno 39.
Hen. 3.

The same yeere, King Henry the 8. gave this Hospitall unto the Citie: the Church and Chappell whereof were taken downe in the reign of Queene Elizabeth, and houses builded there, by the Governors of Christs Hospitall in London. In this place, people that be distraught in their wits, are (by the suite of their friends) received and kept as afore, but not without charges to their bringers in.

At a Court of Aldermen, holden on Tuesday, the 20. of January, An. 4. Ed. 6. a Carre-roome was freely given to the inhabitants of Bishopsgate Ward, to the intent, that they should cause the utter parts of the said Ward without the gate to be kept cleane.

Also,

Hen. 3.

Also, at a Court of Aldermen, holden on Tuesday the 7. of April, An. 5. Edw. 6. It was ordered that the inhabitants within the precinct of *Bethlem* should be (from thenceforth) united to the parish Church of Saint *Buttolph* without *Bishopsgate*, and so by the Parson and parishioners of the same parish accepted and taken; and to bee allotted and charged with them, to all offices and charges (Tithes and Clarkes wages excepted:) In consideration whereof, the Parson of the said parish was to receive yeerely out of the Chamber of *London* 20 shillings, and the Parish Clarke 6. shillings 8. pence.

In the yeere 1569. Sir *Thomas Roe*, Merchant-Taylor, Maior, caused to bee inclosed (with a wall of brick) about one Acre of ground, being part of the said Hospitall of *Bethlem*, to wit, on the bank of a deepe ditch so called, parting the said Hospitall of *Bethlem* from the *Moore field*: this he did for buriall, and ease of such parishes in *London*, as wanted ground convenient within their Parishes. The Lady his wife was there buried (by whose perswasion hee inclosed it) but himselfe borne in *London*, was buried in the Parish Church of *Hackney*.

From this hospitall Northward upon the streets side, many houses have been builded with Allies backward, of late time too much pesterd with people (a great cause of infection) up to the Bars.

The other side of this high streete from *Bishopsgate* and *Hounds-ditch*, the first building is, a large Inne for receipt of travellers, and is called the *Dolphin*, of such a signe.

In the yeere 1513. *Margaret Ricroft* Widdow, gave this house with the Gardens and appurtenances, unto *William Gam*, *R. Glys*, their wives, her daughters, and to their heires, with condition, they yeerely give to the Warden or Governour of the *Gray Fryers Church* within *Newgate* fortie shillings, to finde a Student of Divinity in the *Vaiversity* for ever.

Then is there a faire house of late builded by *John Fowler*. Next to that, a farre more large and beautifull house, with Gardens of pleasure, bowling allies, and such like, builded by *Iasper Fishers*, free of the Goldsmiths, late one of the sixe Clerkes of the Chancery, and a Justice of peace. It hath since (for a time) bene the Earle of *Oxfords* place. The late *Queene Elizabeth* hath lodged there: It now belongeth to the Earle of *Devonshire*. This house being so large and sumptuously builded, by a man of no great calling, possessions or wealth, (for hee was indebted to many) was mockingly called *Fishers folly*, and a Rithme was made of it, and other the like, in this manner;

Kirbies Castle, and Fishers Folly,
Spinilas pleasure, and Megles glory.

And so of other like buildings about the Citie, by Citizens, men have not letted to speake their pleasure.

From *Fishers folly*, up to the west end of *Berwards lane*, of old time so called, but now *Hogge lane*, because it meeterh with *Hogge lane*, which commeth from the Barres without *Ealdgate*, as is afore-shewed; is a continuall building of tenements, with Allies of Cottages, pestered, &c. Then is there a large Close, called *Tazell Close*, sometime, for that there were *Tazels* planted for the use of Cloth-workers: since letten to the Crosse-bow makers, wherein they used to shoote for games at the *Popingey*. Now the same being inclosed with a Bricke wall, serveth to bee an Artillery yard, or Garden, wherunto the Gunners of the Tower weekly doe repaire, namely, every Thursday, and there levelling certaine Brasse Pieces of great Artillery against a But of earth, made for that purpose, they discharged them for their exercise. Present use is made thereof, by divers worthy Citizens, Gentlemen and Captaines, using Martiall Discipline, and where they meete (well-neere) weekly, to their great commendation in so worthy an exercise, whereof hereafter I will speake more at large.

Then have ye the late dissolved Priory and Hospitall, commonly called, *Saint Marie Spittle*, founded by *Walter Brune*, and *Rosia* his wife, for Canons regular; *Walter*, Archdeacon of *London*, laid the first stone in the yeere 1197. *William* of *Saint Mary Church*, then Bishop of *London*, dedicated it to the honour

Haw. Digen

Buriall for
the dead
prepared.
Deepe
ditch by
Bethlem,

Dolphin
without
Bishopsgate.

Fishers
folly.

Berwards
lane.

Tazell
Close.

Artillery
yard.

Walter
Brune Mer-
cer, one
of the
Sheriffes
of London,
1203.

Berwards lane.
Soreditch
 so called
 more than
 400. yeers
 since.

Pulpit
 Crosse
 at the
 Spittle.
 Charnell
 and Chap-
 pell of S.
 Edmond
 and of
 Mary
 Magdalen.
 Sermons
 in the Ea-
 ster holy-
 dayes at
 the Spittle.

honour of Iesus Christ, and his Mother the perpetuall Virgin *Mary* by the name of *Domus Dei*, and *Beata Maria*, extra *Bishopsgate*, in the parish of *S. Buttolph*, the bounds whereof, as appeareth by composition betwixt the Parson & Prior of the said Hospitall, concerning tithes, beginneth at *Berwards lane* toward the south & extendeth in breadth to the Parish of *S. Leonard of Sores-ditch* towards the North, and in length, from the Kings streete on the West to the Bishops of *Londons field*, called *Lolleworth* on the East. The Prior of this Saint *Mary Spittle*, for the emortising and propriation of the Priory of *Bikenacar* in *Essex*, to his said house of *S. Mary Spittle*, gave to *Henry* the seventh 400. *l.* in the two and twentieth of his reigne. This Hospitall surrendred to *Henry* the eighth, was valued to dispend 478. *l.* wherein was found, besides ornaments of the Church, and other goods pertaining to the Hospitall, 180. beds well furnished, for receipt of the poore: for it was an Hospitall of great reliefe. *Sir Henry Plesington*, Knight, was buried there, 1452.

In place of this Hospitall, and neere adjoyning, are now many faire houses builded, for receipt and lodging of worshipfull persons. A part of the large Church-yard pertaining to this Hospitall, and severed from the rest with a Brick wall, yet remaineth as of old time, with a Pulpit Crosse therein, somewhat like to that in *Pauls Church-yard*. And against the said Pulpit on the South side before the Charnell and Chappell of Saint *Edmond* the Bishop, and *Mary Magdalen*, which Chappell was founded about the yeere 1391. by *W. Ene-sham*, Citizen and Peperer of *London*, who was there buried; remaineth also one faire builded house of two stories in height for the Maior, and other honorable persons; with the Aldermen and Sherifffes to sit in, there to heare the Sermons preached in the Easter holydayes. In the Loft over them stood the Bishop of *London*, and other Prelates; but now the Ladies, and Aldermens Wives doe there stand at a faire Window, or sit at their pleasure.

And here is to bee noted, that time out of minde, it hath beene a laudable

custome, that on good Fryday in the after-noonne, some especiall learned man, by appointment of the Prelates, hath preached a Sermon at *Pauls Crosse*, treating of Christs passion: and upon the three next Easter Holydayes, Munday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the like learned men, by the like appointment, have used to preach on the forenoones at the said Spittle, to perswade the Article of Christs resurrection: and then on Low Sunday, one other learned man at *Pauls Crosse*, to make rehearfall of those foure former Sermons, either commending or reprooving them, as to him (by iudgement of the learned Divines) was thought convenient. And that done, he was to make a Sermon of his owne studie, which in all were five Sermons in one. At these Sermons so severally preached, the Maior with his Brethren the Aldermen were accustomed to bee present in their Violets at *Pauls* on good Fryday; and in their Scarlets at the Spittle in the Holydaies, except Wednesday, in Violet, and the Maior with his Brethren on Low Sunday in Scarlet, at *Pauls Crosse*, continued untill this day.

Touchoing the Antiquity of this Custome, I find that in the yeere 1398. King *Richard* having procured from *Rome*, confirmation of such statutes, and ordinances, as were made in the Parliament, begun at *westminster*, and ended at *Shrewsbury*, he caused the same confirmation to be read and pronounced at *Pauls Crosse* and at Saint *Mary Spittle*, in the Sermons before all the people. *Philip Mulpas* one of the Sherifffes in the yeere 1439. gave 20. shillings by the yeere to the three Preachers at the Spittle. *Stephen Forster* Maior in the yeere 1594. gave forty pounds to the Preachers of *Pauls Crosse* and Spittle. I finde also, that the aforesaid house, wherein the Maior and Aldermen doe sit at the Spittle, was builded (for that purpose) of the goods, and by the executors of *Rich. Rawson* Alderman, and *Isabel* his wife, in the yeere 1488. In the yeere 1594. this Pulpit being old, was taken downe, and a new one set up, the Preachers face turned towards the South, which was before toward the West. Also a large house (on the East

fide

House in
*S. Mary
 Spittle
 Church*
 yard
 builded
 for the
 Maior and
 Aldermen
 Pulpit
 Crosse in
*Spittle
 Church-*
 yard new
 builded.

A house in Spittle Church-yard builded for the Governours and Children of Christs Hospitall.

On Monday in Easter week, An. Dom. 1617. At Saint Mary Spittle.

side of the said Pulpit) was then builded, for the Governours and Children of Christs Hospitall to sit in: and this was done of the goods of *William Elkin Alderman*, late deceased. But within the first yeere, the same house decaying, and like to have fallen, was againe (with great cost) repaired at the Cities charge.

Here I may not omit an especiall matter, because in my remembrance, nor else (in my reading) I finde not the like. On Munday in Easter weeke, being *April 21. 1617.* our most Gracious Sovereaigne King *James*, being gone on his Journey to *Scotland*: It pleased divers Lords and other of his Majesties most Honourable Privie Councell, to visit this place of Saint *Mary Spittle*, and there to remaine in company (during the Sermon time) with the Lord Maior, *Sir Iohn Lemman*, and his worthy Brethren the Aldermen of this City. The Sermon being ended, they rode home with the Lord Maior to his house neere *Belinsgate*, where they were lovingly and honourably both welcommed and entertained with a most liberall and bountifull Dinner, and all the Gentlemen attending on them. The Lords, were the right reverend Father in God, *George Lord Archbishop of Canturbury*, *Sir Francis Bacon*; Lord Keeper of the great Scale of *England*; the Earle of *Worcester*; the Lord *Lisle*, Lord Chamberlaine to her Majesty; the Lord Bishop of *London*; the Lord *Carew*; the Lord *Knives*; *Sir Iulius Caesar*; *Sir Thomas Edmonds*; *Sir Iohn Digby*, with divers other Knights and worthy Gentlemen, &c. And the Preacher that then preached, was Master Doctor *Page*, of *Desford* in *Kent*.

On the East side of this Churchyard lyeth a large field, of old time called *Lolefworth*, now *Spittle field*, which about the yeere 1576. was broken up for Clay to make Brick: in the digging thereof many earthen pots called *Vrnes*, were found full of Ashes, and burnt bones of men, to wit of the *Romans* that inhabited here. For it was the custome of the *Romans*, to burne their dead, to put their Ashes in an *Vrne*, and then bury the same with certain Ceremonies, in some field appointed for that purpose neere unto their City.

Every of these pots had in them (with the Ashes of the dead) one piece of Copper money, with the inscription of the Emperour then reigning: some of them were of *Claudian*, some of *Vespasian*, some of *Nero*, of *Antoninus Pius*, of *Trajanus*, and others. Besides those *Vrnes*, many other pots were found in the same place, made of a white earth, with long necks, and handles, like to our stone Jugs: these were empty, but seemed to be buried full of some liquid matter, long since consumed and soked through. For there were found divers Vials, and other fashioned Glasses, some most cunningly wrought, such as I have not seen the like; and some of Chrystall, all which had water in them, nothing differing in clearenesse, taste, or savour from common Spring water, whatsoever it was at the first. Some of these Glasses had Oyle in them very thick, and earthly in favour. Some were supposed to have Balme in them, but had lost the vertue: many of these pots and Glasses were broken in cutting of the Clay, so that few were taken up whole.

There were also found divers Dishes and Cups, of a fine red coloured earth, which shewed outwardly such a shining smoothnesse, as if they had been of Curral. Those had (in the bottomes) *Roman* letters printed; there were also Lampes of white earth and red, artificially wrought with divers Antiques about them, some three or foure Images, made of white earth, about a span long each of them: one I remember was of *Pallas*, the rest I have forgotten. I my selfe have reserved (amongst divers of those antiquities there) one *Vrne*, with the Ashes and bones; and one pot of white earth very small, not exceeding the quantity of a quarter of a wine pint, made in shape of a Hare, squatted upon her legs, and betweene her eares is the mouth of the pot.

There hath also been found (in the same field) divers Coffins of stone, containing the bones of men: these I suppose to bee the burials of some speciall persons, in time of the *Brittons*, or *Saxons*, after that the *Romans* had left to governe here. Moreover, there were also found the sculls and bones of men, without Coffins, or rather whole Coffins (being

Lolefworth field.

Buriall of the Romans in Spittle field. Old Monuments of the Romans found.

Troughs of Stone found in the Spittle field.

Great
Nayles of
Iron found
in the field
and found
opinions
of men.

(being of great timber) were consumed. Divers great Nayles of Iron were there found, such as are used in the Wheels of shod Carts, being each of them as big as a mans finger, and a quarter of a yard long, the heads two inches over. Those Nayles were more wondred at than the rest of the things there found, and many opinions of men were there uttered of them, namely, that the men there buried, were murdered by driving those Nayles into their heads; a thing unlikely: for a smaller Nayle would more aptly serve to so bad a purpose, and a more secret place would lightly be employed for such buriall.

But to set downe what I have observed concerning this matter, I there beheld the bones of a man lying (as I noted) the head North, the feet South, and round about him (as thwart his head, along both his sides, and thwart his feet) such Nayles were found. Wherefore I conjectured them to be the nayles of his Coffin, which had been a trough, cut out of some great tree, and the same covered with a planke of a great thickness, fastened with such Nayles, and therefore I caused some of the Nayles to be reached up to me, and found under the broad heads of them, the old wood, skant turned into earth, but still retaining both the graine and proper colour. Of these Nayles (with the wood under the head thereof) I reserved one, as also the nether jaw-bone of the man, the teeth being great, sound, and fixed, which (amongst many other Monuments there found) I have yet to shew; but the Nayle lying dry, is by scaling greatly wasted. And thus much for this part of Bishopsgate Ward, without the Gate: for I have in another place spoken of the Gate, and therefore I am to speake of that other part of this Ward, which lyeth within the Gate.

And first to begin on the left hand of Bishopsgate street, from the Gate ye have certaine Tenements of old time pertaining to a brotherhood of St. Nicholas, granted to the Parish Clarkes of London for two Chaplens to bee kept in the Chappell of St. Mary Magdalen, neere unto the Guild hall of London, in the 27. of Henry the sixth. The first of these houses towards the North, and against

the Wall of the City, was sometime a large Inne or Court, called the *wrafflers* of such a signe, and the last in the high street towards the South, was sometime also a faire Inne called the *Angel*, of such a signe. Amongst these said Tenements was (on the same street side) a faire Entry or Court to the common Hall of the said Parish Clarkes, with proper Alms-houses, seven in number, adjoyning for Parish Clarkes, and their Wives, their Widdowes, such as were in great yeeres not able to labour. One of these, by the said Brotherhood of Parish Clarkes, was allowed sixteene pence the weeke, the other sixe had each of them nine pence the weeke, according to the Patent thereof granted. This Brotherhood (amongst other) being suppressed: In the reigne of Edward the sixth, the said Hall with the other buildings there, was given to Sir Robert Chester, a Knight of Cambridge-shire, against whom the Parish Clarkes commencing sute, in the reigne of Queen Mary, and being like to have prevailed, the said Sir Robert Chester pulled down the Hall, sold the timber, stone and lead, and thereupon the sute was ended. The Almes-houses remained in the Queenes hands, and people were there placed, such as could make best friends. Some of them taking the pension appointed, have let forth their houses for great rent, giving occasion to the Parson of the Parish, to challenge tithes of the poore, &c.

Next unto this is the small Parish Church of Saint Ethelburge, Virgin, and from thence some small distance is a large Court, called little S. Helens, because it pertained to the Nunnes of St. Helens, and was their house: there were seven Almes-rooms or houses for the poore, belonging to the Company of Leatherfellers. Then somewhat more West is another Court with a winding lane, which commeth out against the West end of Saint Andrew Undershafts Church. In this Court standeth the faire Church of Saint Helen, sometime a Priory of blacke Nunnes, and in the same a parish Church of S. Helen.

This Priory was founded before the reigne of Henry the third, William Basing, Deane of Pauls was the first Founder, and was their buried, and William

Basing

Clarkes
Hall and
their alms-
houses in
Bishopsgate
street.

Parish
Church of
S. Ethel-
burge.

Priory of
S. Helen
and almes
houses.

Parish
Church of
S. Helen.

Basing, one of the Sheriffes of London, in the second yeere of Edward the second, was holden also to be a Founder, or rather an helper there. This Priory being valued at 314. l. 2. s. 6. d. was surrendered the 25. of November, the 30. of Henry the 8. The whole Church, the Partition betwixt the Nuns Church and Parish Church being taken down, remaineth now to the Parish, and is a faire Parish Church, but wanteth such a steeple, as Sir Thomas Gresham promised to have builded, in recompence of ground in their Church filled up with his Monument.

The Nuns Hall, and other housing thereto pertaining, was since purchased by the Company of Leatherfellers, and is their common Hall: which Company was incorporate in the 21. yeere of Richard the second.

In the Church of S. Hellen, have yee these Monuments of the dead:

Thomas Langton, Chaplaine, buried in the Quire, 1350.

Adam Francis, Maior 1354.

Elizabeth Vennar, wife to William Vennar, Alderman, one of the Sheriffes of London, 1401.

Joane, daughter to Henry Seamer, wife to Richard, sonne and heire to Robert Lord Poynings, dyed a Virgin, 1420.

John Swinflat, 1420.

Nicholas Marshall, Ironmonger, Alderman, 1474.

Sir John Crosby, Alderman, 1475. and Anne his wife.

Thomas Williams, Gentleman, 1495.

Joane Cocken, wife to John Cocken, Esquire, 1509.

Mary Orrell, wife to Sir Lewes Orrell, Knight.

Henry Sommer, and Katharine his wife.

Walter Huntington, Esquire.

John Langthrop, Esquire, 1510.

John Gower, Steward of Saint Helens, 1512.

Robert Rochester, Esquire, Serjeant of the Panttie to Henry the eighth.

Sir William Santhlo, and Sir William Santhlo, father and sonne.

Elianor, daughter to Sir Thomas Butler, Lord Sudley.

John Southworth.

Nicholas Harpsfield, Esquire.

Thomas Sanderford, or Sommerford, Alderman.

Alexander Cheney.

Walter Dawbeney.

George Fastolph, sonne to Hugh Fastolph.

Robert Liade.

Thomas Benolt, alias Clarentianke, King at Armes, 1534.

William Hollis, Maior, 1540.

John Fauconbridge, Esquire, 1545.

Hacket, Gentleman of the Kings Chappell.

Sir Andrew Iud, Maior, 1551.

Sir Thomas Gresham, Mercer, 1579.

William Skegges, Serjeant Poulter.

Richard Gresham, sonne to Sir Thomas Gresham, 1564.

Quiescit hic Gulielmus Pickeringus, Pater, Equestri Ordinis vir, Miles Mariscalus. Qui obiit 19. die Maii, Anno salutis à Christo, 1542.

Iacet hic etiam Gulielmus Pickeringus, Filius, Miles, corporis animiq; bonis insigniter ornatus; Literis excultus, & Religione sincerus; linguas exactè percalluit. Quatuor Principibus summa cum laude inservivit: Henrico scilicet octavo, Militari virtute: Edwardo sexto, Legatione Gallica: Reginae Mariae, negotiatione Germanica: Elizabethae, Principi omnium illustrissima, summis officiis devotissimus. Obiit Londini, in aedibus Pickeringius, Aetate 58. Anno Gratiae, 1574. Januarii quarto.

Cujus Memoria, Thomas Henneagius, Miles, Camera Regiae Thesaurarius; Johannes Asteley, Armiger, Realium Magister; Drugo Drureus, & Thomas Worston, Armig. Testamenti sui Executores, Monumentum hoc posuere.

Here lyeth the body of William Bond, Alderman, and sometime Sheriffe of London; A Merchant Adventurer, and most famous (in his age) for his great adventures both by Sea and Land. Obiit 30. die Maii, 1576.

Flus Aeternorum;

quos terra Britannia creavit;

Ecce sub hoc Tumulo

Gulielmus Bondus humatus;

Ille mari multum

passus per saxa per undas;

Vitavit

A very goodly Tombe, standing in the North side of the Chancell.

A goodly Monumēt in the North wall of the Quire.

Leatherfellers Hall.

*Vitavit Patrias
Peregrinis mercibus oras.
Magnanimum Græci
mirantur Iasona vates,
Aurea de gelido
retulit quia vellera Phæsi.
Græcia docta tace,
Græci concedite vates,
Hic jacet Argolico
Mercator Iasone Major.
Vellera multa tulit,
magis aurea vellere Phryxi,
Et freta multa scidit
magis ardua Phæidos undis:
Hei mihi quod nullo
mors est superabilis auro,
Flos Mercatorum,
Gulielmus Bondus humatur.*

*Hic situs est Ioannes Spencer, Eques Au-
ratus, Civis & Senator Londinensis,
eiusdem Civitatis Prætor, An. Dom.
1594. Qui ex Alicia Bromefeldia
uxore, unicam reliquit Filiam Eliza-
beth, Gulielmo, Baroni Compton e-
nuptam. Obiit 30. die Martii, Anno sa-
lutaris. M. D. C. IX.*

*Socero bene merito Gulielmus Baro
Compton gener posuit.*

*Within this Monument lieth the earthly
parts of Iohn Robinson, Merchant of
the Staple in England, free of the Mer-
chant-Taylors, and sometime Alderman
of London: And Christian his wife,
eldest daughter of Thomas Anderson,
Grocer. They spent together in holy wed-
locke 36. yeeres, and were happy (be-
sides other worldly blessings) in nine
Sonnies and seven Daughters. Shee chan-
ged her mortall habitation for a heaven-
ly, on the 24. day of April, An. Dom.
1592. Her Husband following her, on
the 19. day of February, 1599. Both
much beloved in their lives, and more
lamented at their deaths; especially by
the poore, to whom their good deeds (being
alive) begot many prayers, now (being
dead) many teares. The Glasse of his life
held 70. yeeres and then ranne out. To
live long, and happy, is an honour; but
to dye happy, a greater glory: Both these
aspired to both. Heaven (no doubt)
hath their soules, and this house of stone
their bodies, where they sleepe in peace,
till the summons of a glorious resurrec-
tion wakens them.*

*Here lieth the body of William Kerwin,
of this Citie, free Mason. who departed
this life the 26. day of Decemb. 1594.*

*Ædibus Attalicis
Londinum qui decoravi,
Exiguum tribunus
hanc mihi fata domum.
Me duce surgebant
aliis regalia testæ,
Me duce conficitur
ossibus urna meis.*

*Here also lieth the body of Magdalen Ker-
win, his wife, by whom he had issue two
sonnes and two daughters. She deceased
the 23. day of August, 1592.*

*Magdalena jacet
virtus post fata superstes,
Coniugiiq; fides,
Religioque manens.
Corpus humo relictum,
Christo veniente resurget,
Vt mentis consors
astra suprema colat.*

*Christus mihi vita.
Mors mihi lucrum.*

*Nos quos certus amor
primis conjunxit ab annis,
Iunxit idem Tumulus,
iunxit idemque polus.*

There is a faire Grave-stone, engraven on the plaine stone, being there laid in memoriall of Mr. Abraham Orelins, a learned Preacher of the French Church; it lieth neere to Sir Iohn Spencers Tombe, in the South Ile of the Chancell; but none new else beside.

A yong new-borne childe was taken up, betwene the great Ware-house and Sir Iohn Spencers backe gate, being (by a most unnaturall mother) there buried in a great dung-hill of Sea-coale ashes, with the face upward, yet found alive by Richard Atkinson, who used to make cleane the passage there of the soyle, carrying it thence with his wheelbarrow. The childe had not any ragge or cloth about it, but was all bloodied, by reason that the Navill string was untied, and the body merely crufted over with the Sea-coale dust. Yet being made cleane by the poore mans wife, it

*A comely
Alabaster
Tombe,
standing
in the
midst of
the
Church
below.*

*A faire
goodly
Tombe in
the South
Ile of the
Quire, as
in a Chap-
pell by it
selfe.*

*A faire
Monu-
ment be-
neath the
body of
the
Church in
the North
wall.*

*A princely
memory
hanging
up in a
Table, at
the en-
trance to
the Church
doore.*

was

was found to be a most goodly Man-child, strong and well featur'd, without any blemish or harm upon it: but strangled inwardly, by sucking in the noy-some filth and ashes.

It was christened, and named *Iob cinere extractus*; *Iob taken out of the ashes*. It lived 3. dayes, and dying, lyes buried in the Churchyard, the 5. of September, 1612. *Richard Ball*, Minister; *William Robinson*, and *Richard Westney*, Churchwardens; *Thomas Edwards* and *Abraham Gramer*, Side-men; *John Harvey*, Clerke.

The charity that I finde in this Parish given to the poore, is 2. s. every Sunday (for ever) in Bread, allowed by the gift of the fore-remembred Mr. *Robinson*. And 1. s. also in Bread every Sunday given by Mistris *Scioll*.

The bounds and limits of *S. Helens* Parish, called *Bishopsgate-street*, the furthest house on the East side, wherein *Thomas Childe* now dwelleth, towards the South, abutteth upon the tenement now in the occupation of *James Austen*, in the Parish of *Saint Martins Oteswich*. The furthest house, wherein *Edward Higges*, Sadler, now dwelleth, towards the North; abutteth upon the Parsonage house of *Saint Ethelburges* Parish, enclosing (withall) little *S. Helens* Close, wherein the Leather-sellers Hall, other Tenements, and Almes-houses belonging to the said Company, doe stand. As also great *Saint Helens* Close; wherein the Parish Church, with a thorow-fare to the backe-gate, leading into *S. Mary* at the Axe; and the utmost house belonging to the said Parish, is next adjoyning to the said gate towards the South, and openeth into the street there, commonly called *Saint Mary at Axe*.

On the West side of the street, called *Bishopsgate-street*, the furthest house, wherein *Thomas Goodson* now dwelleth, (towards the South) abutteth upon the gate, wherein Mr. *Richard Foxe*, Aldermans Deputy, then dwelled, in the Parish of *S. Martin Oteswich*. And the furthest house, wherein *Nathaniel Wright* then also dwelled, towards the North, abutteth upon the messuage or Tenement Inne, called the *Blacke Bull*, in

the said Parish of *Saint Ethelburge*.
By me, *Io. Warner*, Parish-Clerke there.

Then have ye one great house, called *Crosbie Place*, because the same was builded by Sir *John Crosbie*, Groter and Woollman, in place of certaine Tenements, with their appurtenances, letten to him by *Alice Ashfeld*, Prioreffe of *S. Helens*, and the Covent, for ninety nine yeeres, from the yeere 1466. unto the yeere 1565. for the annuall rent of eleven pounds six shillings eight pence. This house hee builded of stone and timber, very large and beautifull, and the highest at that time in *London*: hee was one of the Sheriffes, and an Alderman in the yeere 1470. knighted by *Edward* the fourth, in the yeere 1471. and deceased in the yeere 1475. so short a time enjoyed he that his large and sumptuous building.

He was buried in *Saint Helens*, the Parish Church, a faire Monument of him and his Lady is raised there: hee gave towards the reforming of that Church five hundred markes, which was bestowed with the better, as appeareth by his Armes, both in the stone-worke, rooffe of Timber, and glazing.

I hold it a fable said of him, to be named *Crosbie*, of being found by a crosse; for I have reade of other to have that name of *Crosbie* before him; namely, in the yeere 1406. the 7. of *Henry* the 4. the said King gave to his servant *John Crosbie*, the wardship of *Joan*, daughter and sole heire to *John Iordaine*, Fishmonger, &c. This *Crosbie* might bee Father or Grandfather to Sir *John Crosbie*.

Richard Duke of *Gloucester*, and Lord Protector, afterward King, by the name of *Richard* the third, was lodged in this house: since which time, among other, *Anthony Bonvice*, a rich Merchant of *Italy*, dwelled there; after him *Garmain Cioll*. Then *William Bond*, Alderman, increased this house in heighth, with building a Turret on the top thereof: Hee deceased in the yeere 1576. and was buried in *Saint Helens* Church. Divers Ambassadors have beene lodged there; namely, in the yeere 1586. *Henry Ramelius*, Chancellour

R of

Of Crosbie place, and of Sir John Crosbie

of *Denmarke*, Ambassadour unto the *Queens Majesty of England*, from *Frederick the second, King of Denmarke*: An Ambassadour of *France*, &c. *Sir John Spencer*, Alderman, lately purchased this house, made great reparations, kept his Maioralty there, and since builded a most large ware-house neere thereunto.

From this *Crosby* place, up to *Leaden Hall* corner, and so downe *Graffe-street*, among other tenements, are divers faire and large-built houses for Merchants and such like.

Now for the other side of this Ward, namely the right hand, hard by within the Gate, is one faire water-Conduit, which *Tho. Knesworth*, Maior in the yeer 1505. founded; hee gave 60. pounds, therest was furnished at the common charges of the Citie. This Conduit hath since beene taken downe, and new builded. *David Woodroffe*, Alderman, gave 20. pounds towards the conveyance of more water thereto. From this Conduit have ye (amongst many faire tenements) divers faire Innes, large for receipt of travellers, and some houses for men of Worship; namely, one most spacious of all other there about, builded of bricke and timber, by *Sir Thomas Gresham*, Knight, who deceased in the yeere 1579. and was buried in *S. Helens Church*, under a faire Monument, by him prepared in his life: hee appointed by his Testament, this house to be made a Colledge of Readers, as before is said in the Chapter of schools

and houses of learning.

Somewhat West from this house, is one other faire house, wherein *Sir William Hollis* kept his Maioralty, and was buried in the Parish Church of *Saint Helen*. *Sir Andrew Iud* also kept his Maioralty there, and was buried at *S. Helens*. He builded Almes-houses for six poore Almes-people, neere to the said Parish Church and gave Lands to the Skinners, out of which they are to give 4. shillings every weeke to the six poore Almes-people, 8. d. the peece, and 25. s. 4. d. the yeere in Coales amongst them for ever.

Then in the very West corner, over against the East end of *S. Martins Oteswich Church*, (from whence the street windeth towards the south, you had, of old time, a faire Well with two Buckets, so fastned, that the drawing up of the one let downe the other; but now of late that Well is turned into a Pumpe.

From this to the corner over against the *Leaden Hall*, and so downe *Graffe-street*, are many faire houses for Merchants and Artificers, and many faire Innes for travellers, even to the corner where that Ward endeth, over against *Graffe Church*.

Thus much for this *Bishopsgate Ward* shall suffice: which hath an Alderman, two Deputies, one without the Gate, another within; Common Counsellors, 6. Constables, 7. Scavengers, 7. for Wardmore inquest, 13. and a Beadle: it is taxed to the Fifteene at 13. l.

Sir Andrew Iud
his Almes
houses.

Water-
conduit at
Bishopsgate.

Sir Thomas
Greshams
house
builded.

Broad-



BROADSTREET

VV A R D.

Broadstreet
Ward.



He next is *Broadstreet* Ward, which beginneth within *Bishopsgate*, from the Water Conduit, Westward, on both sides of the street, by *Alhallowes Church*, to an Iron grate on the channell, which runneth into the water-course of *walbrooke*, before yee come to the Posterne called *Mooregate*: and this is the farthest West part of that Ward. Then have ye *Broadstreet*, whereof the Ward taketh name, which stretcheth out of the former street, from the East corner of *Alhallowes Churchyard*, somewhat South, to the Parish Church of *Saint Peter* the poore, on both sides; and then by the South gate of the *Augustine Friers*, West, downe *Throkmorton street*, by the Drapers hall, into *Lothbury*, to another grate of Iron over the channell there, whereby the water runneth into the course of *walbrooke*, under the East end of *S. Margarets Church*; certaine posts of timber are there set up: and this is also the farthest West part of this Ward, in the said street. Out of the which street, runneth up *Bartholomew Lane*, South, to the North side of the *Exchange*: then more East out of the former street, from over against the Friers *Augustines Church* South gate, runneth up another part of *Broadstreet*, South, to a Pump over against *S. Bennets Church*.

Then have ye one other street, called *Three Needle street*, beginning at the *VVeil* with two buckets, by *S. Martins Otewich Church* wall. This street runneth downe on both sides to *Finkes lane*, and halfe way up that Lane, to a gate of a Merchants house on the West side, but not so farre on the East. Then the

aforesaid street, from this *Finkes lane*, runneth downe by the *Royall Exchange*, to the *Stockes*, and to a place formerly called the *Scalding house*, or *Scalding wicke*, but now, *Scalding Alley*, by the west side whereof, under the Parish Church of *Saint Mildred*, runneth the course of *walbrooke*: and these bee the bounds of this VVard. Especiall Monuments therein are these:

First, the Parish Church of *Alhallowes* in the wall; so called, of standing close to the wall of the Citie, in which have beene buried:

Thomas Durrem, Esquire, and *Margaret* his wife.

Robert Beale, Esquire, 1601.

Deo Opt. Max. Sacrum & Memoriae.

Nobilis viri Dominici ab Heila, ex antiqua apud Flandros Equestri familia, ob singularem fidem in Principem & Patriam, in Historiis subinde celebrata oriundi, qui cum Orthodoxae Religionis ergo, relicta Patria, cui cum laude diu inservierat; in Angliam, ut tutum fidelium refugium, se recepisset, ibidem XXIV. Postremos senectutis annos in Divini verbi jugi studio, pauperumq; subventionem potissimum transgessisset, & diu ante, ut quotidie moriturus, de domo sua disposuisset. Dissolvi, & cum Christo esse cupiens: tandem satur dierum placide in Deo Salvatore obdormivit, 28. Aprilis, An. Christi, CIJ. IJ. CVIII. Aetatis, 82. Londini Anglorum.

Item Memoriae.

Nobilis Matrone, Gulielmae ab Heila, Conjugis ipsius, natae Patre Joanne Domino Haleme & Fine, prope Insulas Flandrorum, ex Salopia Equestri apud Artesios Familia. Quae marito Patriam ob Religionem relinquenti, in utraque fortuna fida sociâ, & in educandis pie liberis, curandaq; re domestica Matrisfamilias

Parish
Church of
Alhallowes
in the wall

A faire
Monumēt
in the wall
close by
the Pulpit,
on the
west side
thereof.

Three Needle
street.

terfamilias incomparabilis. Obiit in Christo, die ult. Maii. An. C13.13. CV. Aetatis 70. Conjugii, LI.

Huic utriq; Parenti optime de se merito, debiti Honoris & gratitudinis ergo, Petrus ab Heila, F. Serenissimi Electoris Palatini Consiliarius,

H. M. Mæst. P.

Charities in this Parish are few or none, but ordinary benevolences from the parishioners themselves: except some slender moiety, issuing from certaine Almes-houses, builded by London wall, neere to *Bishopsgate*, by Mr. *Kempe*, and in his life time, as I have beene informed.

The bounds of the Parish are needlesse to be spoken of, because their circuit containeth no great extent of ground. Mr. *Andrew Geneway*, the Parson, used me here very kindly.

On the other side of the streer, among many proper houses, (possessed for the most part by Curriers) is the Carpenters Hall, which Company was incorporated in the 17. yeere of *Edward* the fourth.

Then East from the *Curriers Row*, is a long and high wall of stone, inclosing the North side of a large garden, adjoyning to as large an house, builded in the reignes of King *Henry* the eighth, and of *Edward* the sixth, by Sir *William Powlet*, Lord Treasurer of England. Thorow this Garden, which (of old time) consisted of divers parts, now united, was sometimes a faire foot way, leading by the west end of the *Augustine* Friers Church straight North, and opened somewhat VVest from *Alhallowes* Church against London wall, towards *Mooregate*, which foot-way had gates at either end, locked up every night; but now the same way (being taken into those Gardens) the gates are closed up with stone, whereby the people are inforced to goe about by Saint *Peters* Church, and the East end of the said Friers Church, and all the said great place and Garden of Sir *William Powlet* to London wall, and so to *Mooregate*.

This great house adjoyning to the Garden aforesaid, stretcheth to the North corner of *Broadstreet*, and then turneth up *Broadstreet*, all that side, to and beyond the East end of the said Fri-

ers Church. It was builded by the said Lord Treasurer, in place of *Augustine* Friers house, cloyster, and gardens, &c. The Friers Church hee pulled not downe, but the west end thereof, inclosed from the Steeple and Quire, was in the yeere 1550. granted to the Dutch Nation in London, to be their Preaching place. The other part, namely, the Steeple, Quire, and side Iles to the Quire adjoyning, he reserved to household uses, as for stowage of corne, coale, and other things; his sonne and heire, Marquesse of *Winchester*, sold the Monuments of Noblemen (there buried) in great number, the paving stone, and whatsoever, (which cost many thousands) for one hundred pounds, and in place thereof made faire stabling for horses. He caused the lead to be taken from the roofes, and laid tile in place; which exchange proved not so profitable as he looked for, but rather to his disadvantage.

On the East side of this *Broadstreet*, amongst other buildings, on the backe part of *Gresham* house, which is in *Bishopsgate* street, he placed eight proper Almes-houses, builded of bricke and timber, by Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Knight, for eight Almes-men, which bee now there placed rent-free, and receive each of them by his gift, 6. l. 13. s. 4. d. yeerely for ever.

Next unto *Powlet* house, is the Parish Church of S. *Peter* the poore; so called for a difference from other of that name; sometime (peradventure) a poore parish, but at this present there be many faire houses, possessed by rich Merchants, and others.

Buried in this Church:

Richard Fitzwilliams, Merchant-taylor, 1520.

Sir *William Roch*, Maior, 1540.

Robert Calthrope, Maior, 1588.

Dominus Joannes Hales, a pueritia literis deditus, excellenti ingenio, docilitati, memoria, studio & industria singulari, adjuncta Linguarum, disciplinarum juris antiquitatis rerum divinarum, atque humanarum, magna & multiplici doctrina instructissimus, evasit innocentia, integritate, gravitate, constantia, fide, pietate, Religione, gravissima etiam agrotationis, & rerum difficilium di-

turna

Carpenters Hall.

Curriers Row.

Lane stop-ped up.

Sir William Powlet, L. Treasurers house in Broadstreet.

Sir Th. Gresham Almes-houses.

Parish Church of S. Peter the poore.

On a fine ancient place, in the wall North the Quire.

turna perpeſſione, & in patientia ornatiffimus fuit, vita honeſtiſſime ſanctiſſimeque aſſe, diem ſupremum quinto Cal. Ianuar. 1572. clauſit anima ex corporis; reliquia hoc loco ſita ſunt.

E xpeſſo reſurrectionem mortuorum, & vitam eternam.

Two other Plates there are beneath in the ſame wall, the one of *John Quarles*, Draper, and the other of *Edward Catcher*, Pewterer.

Here under this ſtone, are buried the bodies of *John Lucas*, of *S. Johns* beſide *Colcheſter*, Eſquire, Maſter of the Requeſts to the moſt vertuous, Noble, and worthy Prince, King *Edward the ſixth*. He departed this life the 26. day of *October*, An. Dom. 1556. And his daughter *Margaret*, late wife to *Thomas Pennie*, Doct^r of *Phyſicke*, here buried the 13. day of *November*, 1587.

Here lyeth the body of the worſhipfull *Mr. William Cockaine the elder*, Citizen and Skinner of *London*, who departed this life the 18. day of *November*, 1599. Alſo here lyeth the body of *Elizabeth Medcalfe*, his firſt wife; by whom hee had 7. ſonnes and 4. daughters. All which daughters departed this life, before any of them accompliſhed the age of 10. yeeres. The 7. ſonnes lived, and the yongest of them (at his death) was fully 28. yeeres of Age. which ſaid *Elizabeth* departed this life, the 5. day of *April*, 1589. Here alſo lyeth the body of *Katharine Wonton*, his ſecond wife, who dyed the 19. of *September*, 1596. by whom he had no iſſue.

In the Eaſt end of the North Ile, there is a faire and comely Monument, There raiſed and placed, in the remembrance of *Sir William Garaway*, Knight, and his wife. This Monument ſtandeth higheſt of all, next to the doores entrance.

Thomas Lowe, Eques Auratus, D. Majoris Civitatis *London*, Ann. Domini, 1604. Vir probus & prudens. Obiit 11. die Aprilis, An. 1623. Etat. 78. Cui 28. die Ian. 1615. Etatis ſue 67. acceſſit Anna leſſiſſima ſœmina ex

eodem *Thoma* mater, 15. liberorum; vixerunt ſuaviſſima conjunctione, An. 48.

The Charities given yeerely to the poore of this Pariſh, are theſe enſuing:

The Lady *Payton*, deceased, hath given yeerely for ever, in bread and otherwiſe, the ſumme of 40. s.

The Lady *Ramſey*, deceased, hath given the ſumme of 4. l. yeerely for ever.

Mr. John Quarles, Citizen and Draper of *London*, deceased, hath given the ſumme of 5. l. yeerely for ever.

Mr. William May, Merchant-taylor, deceased, hath given yeerely for ever, 2. s.

Other gifts have beene there beſtowed, to the poores reliefe, as one of forty ſhillings, and another of twenty ſhillings yeerely: but being tyed to no certainty, I am the more willing to omit them.

Then next have ye the *Auguſtin* Friers Church and Churchyard, the entering thereunto, by a South gate, to the *West* Porch, a large Church, having a moſt fine ſpired ſteeple, ſmall, high, and ſtreight, I have not ſcene the like: founded by *Humphry Bohun*, Earle of *Hereford* and *Effex*, in the yeere 1253. *Reginald Cobham* gave his Meſſuage in *London*, to the enlarging thereof, in the yeere 1344. *Humphry Bohun*, Earle of *Hereford* and *Effex*, re-edified this Church in the yeere 1354. whoſe body was there buried in the Quire. The ſmall ſpired ſteeple of this Church was overthrowne by tempeſt of wind, in the yeere 1362. but was raiſed of new, as ſtill it might have ſtood, had not private benefit (the onely devourer of Antiquity) pull'd it downe. Both that goodly Steeple, and all that Eaſt part of the Church, hath lately beene taken downe, and houſes (for one mans commodity) raiſed in the place, whereby *London* hath loſt ſo goodly an ornament, & times hereafter may more talke of it.

This houſe was valued at 57. pound, and was ſurrendered the 12. of *Novemb.* the 13. of *Henry the 8.*

There lie buried in this Friers Church, amongſt others, *Edmond*, firſt ſonne to *Ioane*, Mother to King *Richard the ſecond*.

A faire plated ſtone on the ground in the Chancell.

A comely Monument fixed in the wall, at the eaſt end of the Chancell.

A beautifull Monument in the North Ile.

Too mean a remembrance (in my mind) for a man ſo deſerving.

Friers Auguſtines Church, part whereof is the Dutch Church.

What persons of note and name, were buried in the Augustine

Chancery here mentioned,

Wey de Meriton, Earle of *S. Paul*.
Lucie, Countesse of *Kent*, and one
 the Heirs of *Barnaby*, Lord of *Milla*
 with an Epitaph.

Dame *Ide*, wife to Sir *Thomas*
 Dame *Margaret West*.

Sir *Steven Lindericle*, Esquire.
 Sir *Humfrey Bohun*, Esquire, of *Weymouth*
 and *Essex*, Lord of *Breck*.

Richard the great *Arundell*,
Surrey and *Gloucester*, 1397.

Sir *Edmund* and Dame *Elizabeth* his wife.

Sir *Francis Atcourt*, Earle of *Pembroke*,
 which married *Alice*, Sister to the Earle
 of *Oxford*.

Dame *Lucie Knowles*, of *Kent*.

Sir *Peter Garinse* of *France*.

The Lord *John Vere*, Earle of *Oxford*,
 beheaded on the Tower-hill, 1463.

Aubrey de Vere, son and heire to the
 Earle of *Oxford*.

Sir *Thomas Tudnam*, Knight.

William Bourser, Lord *Fitz Warren*.

Sir *Thomas de la Lande*, Knight.

Dame *Ioane Norris*, the Lady of *Bed-*
ford.

Anne, Daughter to *John*, Viscount
welles.

Walter Nevell, Esquire.

Sir *John Manners*, Knight.

The Wife of Sir *David Cradocke*,
 Knight.

The Mother to the Lord *Spencers*
 Wife.

Sir *Barilemew Rodlegete*.

John, sonne to Sir *John Wingfield*.

Sir *Walter Mewes*.

Robert Newton, Esquire.

Philip Spencer, son to Sir *Hugh Spencer*.

Dame *Isabell*, daughter to Sir *Hugh*
Spencer.

The Lords *Barons*, slaine at *Barne*
field, buried there, 1471. In the body
 of the Church.

Dame *Julian*, Wife to Sir *Richard*
Lacy.

Sir *Thomas Courtney*, son to the Earle
 of *Devonshire*, and by him his sister,
 wedded to *Cheverstone*.

The Daughter of the Lord *Beaumont*.

Two sonnes of Sir *Thomas Morley*, to
 wit, *William* and *Ralph*.

Sir *William Talmage*, Knight.

Nicholas Blondell, Esquire.

Sir *Richard Chamberlaine*.

John Halton, Gentleman.

Sir *John Gifford*, Knight.

Thomas Manningham, Esquire.

Sir *William Kenuda*, Knight.

Sir *William*, sonne to Sir *Thomas Ter-*
rill.

John Surill, Gentleman.

In the East Wing, *Margaret Baren-*
tine, Gentlewoman.

John Spicer, Esquire, and *Lettie* his
 wife.

John le Percers, Esquire.

Roger Chibary, Esquire.

Peter Morens, Esquire.

Thomas, sonne to Sir *William Beck-*
land.

James Cushing, Esquire.

John Chornet, Esquire.

William Kenley, Esquire.

Margery, wife to *Thomas Band*, and
 daughter to *John Huch*.

The *L. William*, Marquesse of *Barke-*
ley, and Earle of *Nottingham*, and Dame
Ioane his wife.

In the West Wing, Sir *John Tirrell*,
 and Dame *Katharine* his wife.

Sir *Walter of Powle*, Knight.

Sir *John Blanckwell* and his wife.

Dame *Iane Sayne*, daughter to Sir
John Lee.

Sir *John Dawbeny*, sonne and heire to
 Sir *Giles Dawbeny*.

William, sonne to Sir *Roger Scroope*.

Dame *Ioane Dawbeny*, wife to Sir
William Dawbeny.

Thomas Charles, Esquire.

Sir *John Dawbeny*, Knight, and his
 sonne *Robert*.

Sir *James Bell*, Knight.

Sir *Oliver Manny* Knight.

Henry Deskie, Esquire.

Sir *Diones Mordaske*.

Sir *Bernard Rollingeort*.

Sir *Peter Kayor*.

Sir *William Tirell*, and Sir *William*
 his brother, Knights.

William Collingborne, Esquire, behea-
 ded, 1484.

Sir *Roger Clifford*, Knight.

Sir *Thomas Coke*, Maior in the yeere
 1462.

William Edward, Maior, 1471.

Sir *James Tirell*, Sir *John Windany*,
 Knights, beheaded, 1502.

Sir *John Dawtrie*, Knight, 1519.

Dame *Margaret Rede*, 1510.

Edward

Edward, Duke of Buckingham, beheaded, 1521.

Gwiscard, Earle of Huntington.

On the South side, and at the West end of this Church, many faire houses are builded, namely in *Throkemorton* street, one very large and spacious, builded in the place of old and small tenements, by *Thomas Cromwell*, Master of the Kings Jewell-house; after that, Master of the Rolls, then Lord *Cromwell*, Knight, Lord Privie Seale, Vicar general, Earle of *Essex*, high Chamberlain of *England*, &c. This house being finished, and having some reasonable plot of ground left for a Garden, hee caused the pales of the Gardens adjoyning to the North part thereof, on a sudden to be taken downe, 22. foot to be measured forth-right into the North of every mans ground, a line there to be drawn, a trench to be cast, a foundation laid, and an high bricke wall to be builded. My Father had a Garden there, & there was a house standing close to his South pale: this house they loosed from the ground, and bare upon Rowlers into my Fathers Garden 22. foot, ere my Father heard thereof: no warning was given him, nor other answer, (when he spake to the surveyers of that worke) but that their Master, Sir *Thomas*, commanded them so to doe: no man durst goe to argue the matter, but each man lost his Land; and my Father paid his whole rent, which was 6. shillings 8. pence the yeere, for that halfe which was left. Thus much of mine owne knowledge have I thought good to note, that the sudden rising of some men, causeth them to forget themselves.

The Company of Drapers in *London* bought this house, and now the same is their common Hall. This Company obtained of King *Henry* the 6. in the seventeenth of his reigne, to bee incorporate; *John Gedney* was chosen to be their first Master; and the 4. Wardens were, *I. VVotton*, *I. Darby*, *Robert Breton*, and *T. Cooke*. The Armes granted to the said Company, by Sir *VVilliam Bridges*, Knight, first Garter King at Armes, in Blason are thus: Three Sun Beames, issuing out of three clouds of flame, crowned with three Crownes Imperials of gold, upon a shield Azure.

From this Hall, on the same side, downe to the grates and course of *VValbrooke*, have ye divers faire houses for Merchants and other, from the which grates backe againe on the other side in *Lotisbury* (so called in Record of *Edward* the third, the 38. yeere, and now corruptly called *Lothbury*) are Candlestick-founders placed, till ye come to *Bartholomew Lane*, so called of Saint *Bartholomews* Church, at the South East corner thereof. In this Lane also are divers faire builded houses on both sides, and so likewise have ye in the other streer, which stretcheth from the Friers *Augustines* South gate, to the corner over against Saint *Bennets* Church. In this streer, amongst other faire buildings, the most ancient was (of old time) an house pertaining to the Abbot of Saint *Albans*. *John Catcher*, Alderman (after) dwelled there. Then is the free schoole, pertaining to the late dissolved Hospital of Saint *Anthony*, whereof more shall be shewed in another place, and so up to *Three Needle street*.

On the South part of which street, beginning at the East, by the Well with two buckets, now turned to a Pumpe, is the Parish Church of *S. Martin* called *Oteswich*, of *Martin de Oteswich*, *Nicholas de Oteswich*, *William Oteswich*, and *John Oteswich*, founders thereof, and all buried there, as appeareth by their ancient Monument.

There be Monuments in this Church, of *VVilliam Constantine*, Alderman, and *Emme* his wife.

Katherine, wife to *Benedict Augustine*.

Sir *VVilliam Driffield*, Knight.

John Oteswich and his wife, under a faire Monument on the South side.

John Churchman, one of the Sheriffes in the yeere 1385.

Richard Naylor, Taylor, Alderman, 1483.

James Falleron.

John Melchborne.

Thomas Hay and *Ellen* his wife.

VVilliam Clitherow and *Margaret* his wife.

Oliver and *VVilliam*, sonnes to *John VVoodroffe*, Esquire.

Hugh Pemberton, Taylor, Alderman, 1500. and *Katharine* his wife.

Matthew Pemberton, Merchant-Taylor,

Throkemorton street.

T. Cromwell his house.

The Drapers hall.

The Drapers Armes.

Lotisbury or *Lothbury*.

Abbot of *S. Albans* his Inne.

S. Anthoⁿ nies School

Three Needle street.

S. Martins Oteswich.

A faire
engraven
stone on
the South
side of the
Communi-
on Table.

lor, about 1514. he gave 50. l. to the repairing of S. Lawrence Chappell.

Illustri ac Nobilissimo V. Domino Jacobo Falckio, Domino Zelandiæ Thesaurario, summo Consiliario ordinum ejusdem Provinciæ, post plurimas apud plerosque Europæ Reges, ac Principes obitas Honorificè Legationes, & regendarum rerum infinitas, cum omnium laude, ac admiratione curas, in extremis Ecclesiæ ac Patriæ cum hostibus luctus defuncto, Legati munere communi Patriæ totius Provinciæ Belgicarum fœderatarii apud Serenissimum & potentissimū Jacobū I. Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hybernici Regem: Hoc intestinorum receptaculum. Reliquum à funere totius molem, in Patriâ Zelandiæ pietati interplanctus posuit affinis ex Sorore Anthonius Taymon. Obiit 4. Nonas Junii. 1603.

*Parte solo recubo
peregrino, parte paterno,
Hoc bene si didici
vivere, & hocce mori.*
I. Murdisonius.

*Quæ natat Oceano
Zelandia corpus, Olympus
Ipse animam, peregrinè
hoc viscera marmor habet.*
A. Hunterus.

*Viscera terra Britanna
regit, Zelandia corpus,
Sic mea divisi
funera parce mihi.*
I. Meursius.

*Here lyeth the body of Clemens Langley,
late wife of Richard Langley, and
Daughter to Thomas Whitton, Gent.
And of Joane his first wife, daughter of
Robert Cresset, Esquire: who yeelded
her soule to her Redeemer, the last of A-
prill, 1603.*

*Thy zealous care to serve thy God,
thy constant love to Husband deare:
Thy harmlesse heart to every one
remaines alive, though corps lye here.*

*Spes vermis & ego. R. L.
Vivit post funera Virtus. C. L.*

*Also the 19. day of March, 1612. Richard
Langley her husband was here buried.*

*Here resteth the body of the worshipful M.
Rich. Staper, elected Alderman of this
Citie, 1594. He was the greatest Mer-
chant in his time, the chiefeſt Actor in
discovery of the Trades of Turkey and
East India: A man humble in prosperity,
painefull and ever ready in the affaires
publike, and discretely carefull of his pri-
vate. A liberall house-keeper, bounti-
full to the poore: an upright dealer in
the world, and a devout aspirer after the
World to come. Much blest in his poste-
rity, and happy in his and their alliances.
He dyed the last day of Iune, An. Dom.
1608. Intravit ut exiret.*

Sir Henry Rowe allowed 5. l. yeerely
for ever to the poore of this Parish, to
be bestowed in bread and coales. And
Mistris Sotherton yeerely for ever in
bread, 50. s.

The aforesaid John Churchman, for
william and John Oteswich, (by licence
of H. the fourth, the sixth of his reigne)
gave the Advouſon or Patronage of this
Church, foure messuages and 17. shops
with the appurtenances, in the Parish
of S. Martins Oteswich, &c. to the Ma-
ster and Wardens of Taylors and Lin-
nen Armorers, keepers of the Guild and
Fraternity of S. Iohn Baptist in London,
and to their successors, in perpetuall
Almes, to be employed upon the poore
Brethren and Sisters. Whereupon, ad-
joyning upon the West end of this Pa-
rish Church, the said Master and War-
dens builded (about a proper quadrant
or squared Court) seven Almes-houses,
wherein they placed seven Almes-men
of that Company, and their wives, (if
they had wives) each of these seven, of
old time, had 14. pence the weeke; but
now of later time, their stipend by the
said Master and Wardens hath beene
augmented to the summe of 26. shil-
lings the quarter, which is 5. l. 4. s.
the yeere to each of them, beside coales.
More, to each of them 20. s. the yeere,
by gift of walter Fiſh, sometime Master
of that Company, and Taylor to Her
Majestie.

Some small distance from thence is
the Merchant-Taylors Hall, pertaining
to the Guild and Fraternity of Saint
Iohn Baptist, time out of mind called of
Taylors and Linnen Armorers of Lon-
don.

A very
goodly
Tombe
reſted in
the wal on
the South
side of the
Church.

A faire
stone, on
the other
side of the
Table.

Taylors &
Linnen
Armorers
their alms
houses in
Broadstreet
Ward:
looke
more in
Parishes
ward.

Taylors &
Linnen
Armorers
Hall.

Antiquity
of the Tailors
feast by author-
ity.

don. For I finde that King Edward the first, in the 28. of his reigne, confirmed this Guild by the name of Taylors and Linnen Armorsers, and also gave to the brethren thereof, authority every yeere at Midsummer to hold a Feast, and to choose unto them a Governour or Master, with Wardens: whereupon, the same yeere, 1300. on the Feast day of the Nativity of Saint *John Baptist*, they chose *Henry de Ryall* to be their Pilgrim. For the Master of this Mystery (as one that travelled for the whole Company) was then so called, untill the 11. yeere of *Richard* the second: and the four Wardens were then called Purveyors of Almes, (now called *Quartredge*) of the said fraternity.

This Merchant-Taylors Hall, sometime pertaining to a Worshipful Gentleman, named *Edmond Crepin*, *Dominus Creeping*, after some Record: he, in the yeere of Christ, 1331. the sixth of Edward the third, for a certaine summe of money to him paid, made his grant thereof, by the name of his principall Messuage, in the Wards of *Cornhill* and *Broadstreet*, which *Sir Oliver Ingham*, Knight, did then hold; to *John* of *Takley*, the Kings Pavillion-maker. This was called the *New Hall*, or *Taylors Inne*, for a difference from their old Hall, which was about the backe side of the Red Lion in *Basing lane*, and in the Ward of *Cord-wayner street*.

The 21. of Edward the fourth, *Thomas Holme*, alias *Clarentiaulx*, King of Armes for the South part of England, granted by his Patents, to the said fraternity and Guild of Saint *John Baptist*, of Tailors and Linnen Armorsers, to beare in a Field Silver, a Pavillion betwene two Mantles Imperiaill, purple, garnished with gold; in a chiefe Azure, a holy Lambe, set within a Sunne, the Crest upon the Helme, a Pavillion purple, garnished with gold, &c.

After this, King *Henry* the 7. was himselfe a Brother of this Fraternity, or Guild of *S. Iohn Baptist*, of Tailors or Linnen Armorsers, (as divers others of his predeceffours Kings had beene) to wit, *Richard* the 3. *Edward* the 4. *Henry* the 6. *Henry* the 5. *Henry* the 4. and *Richard* the 2. And for that divers of that Fraternity had (time out of minde) bin

great Merchants, and had frequented all sorts of merchandises into most parts of the world, to the honour of the Kings Realme, and to the great profit of his subjects, and of his Progenitors, and the men of the said mystery, (during the time aforesaid) had exercised the buying and selling of all wares and Merchandises; especially, of woollen cloth, as well in grosse, as by retaile, throughout all this Realme of England, and chiefly within the said Citie: therefore he of his especiall grace, did change, transerre and translate the Guild aforesaid, and did incorporate them into the name of the Master and Wardens of the Merchant-Taylors, of the fraternity of *S. Iohn Baptist*, in the Citie of London.

Some distance West from this the Merchant Taylors Hall, is *Finkes-Lane*, so called of *Robert Finke*, and *Robert Finke* his sonne, *Iames Finke*, and *Rosimond Finke*. *Robert Finke* the elder, new builded the Parish Church of *S. Bennet* commonly called *Finke*, of the Founder, his Tenements were both of *S. Bennets* Parish, and *Saint Martins Otteswich* parish: the one halfe of this *Fink lane* is of *Broadstreet Ward*; to wit, on the West side, up to the great and principall house, wherein the said *Finke* dwelled: But on the other side, namely the East, not so much towards *Cornhill*. Then without this Lane, in the aforesaid *Three Needle street*, is the said Parish Church of *S. Bennet*, a proper Church, in which are these Monuments:

Robert Simson, and *Elizabeth* his wife.

Roger Strange, Esquire, Treasse.

William Coolby. *Iohn Frey*.

Thomas Briar, Plummer, 1410. &c.

By this Pillar was buried the body of Dame *Anne Awnsham*, who dyed the 23. of December, 1613. being neere 12. yeeres the wife of *Sir Gedeon Awnsham*, of *Ittleworth* in the County of *Middlesex*, Knight: And before the wife to *William Barradaile*, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London, dwelling in this parish together some 30. yeeres. He dyed in March, 1600. who by his will gave 5. pounds to the poore of this parish, and 6. pounds, 13. shillings, 8. pence, toward the building a loft in the Church, besides his other Legacies to the poore

Taylors &
Linnen
Armorsers
incorporated
Merchant
Taylors.

Finkelane.

Parish —
Church of
S. Bennet
Finke.

Taylors
purchase
their Hall.

Taylors
Hall.

The Merchant-tailors Arms.

poore in other places. And the said Dame Anne, besides her other good deeds to Ifleworth, and other places, she also appointed five pound to the poore of this Parish, which the said Sir Gedeon paid. As they both (thanks be to God) lived godly and well: so they could not but dye well, by the onely mercy of Iesus Christ.

Some distance West is the Royall Exchange, whereof more shall bee spoken in the Ward of Cornhill, and so downe to the little Conduit, called the *Pissing Conduit*, by the Stocks Market, and this is the South side of *Three Needle street*.

On the North side of this streete, from overagainst the East corner of *St. Martins Oteswich Church*, have yee divers faire and large houses, til you come to the Hospitall of *St. Anthony*, sometime a Cell of *Saint Anthonies of Vienna*. For I read, that King *Henry the third*, granted to the Brotherhood of *Saint Anthony of Vienna*, a place amongst the *Iewes*, which was sometime their Synagogue, and had been builded by them, about the yeere 1231. But the Christians obtained of the King, that it should be dedicated to our blessed Lady, and since, an Hospitall being there builded, was called *Saint Anthonies in London*. It was founded in the Parish of *Saint Bennet Finke*, for a Master, two Priests, one Schoole-master, and twelve poore men: after which foundation, amongst other things, was given to this Hospitall one Messuage and Garden, whereon was builded the faire large free-school, and one other parcell of ground containing 37. foot in length, and 18. foot in bredth, whereon were builded the Almes-houses of hard stone and Timber, in the reigne of *Henry the sixth*, which said *Henry the sixth*, in the 20. of his reigne, gave unto *John Carpenter*, Doctor of Divinity, and Master of *S. Anthonies Hospitall*, and to his brethren and their successors for ever, his Mannor of *Poinington*, with the appurtenances, with certaine pensions and portions of *Milburn*, *Burneworth*, *Charlton*, and *Vp-wimburne*, in the County of *Southampton*, towards the maintenance of five Scholars in the Vniversity of *Oxford*, to bee brought up in the faculty of Arts, after the rate of tenne pence

the week for every Scholar: so that the said Scholars bee first instructed in the rudiments of Grammar, at the College of *Eaton*, founded by the said King.

In the yeere 1474. *Edward the fourth* granted to *William Say*, Batcheler of Divinity, Master of the said Hospitall, to have Priests, Clerkes, Scholars, poore men, and brethren of the same, Clerks, or Lay men, Queristers, Proctors, Messengers, Servants in household, and other things whatsoever, like as the Prior, and Covent of *Saint Anthonies of Vienna*, &c. Hee also annexed, united, and appropriated the said Hospitall, unto the Collegiate of *Saint George in Windsor*.

The Protectors of this house were to collect the benevolence of charitable persons, towards the building and supporting thereof. And amongst other things observed in my youth, I remember, that the Officers (charged with oversight of the Markets in this City) did divers time take from the Market people, Pigs starved, or otherwise unwholsome for mans sustenance: these they did slit in the eare. One of the Proctors for *St. Anthonies* tyed a Bell about the necke, and let it feed on the Dunghills, no man would hurt, or take it up: but if any gave to them bread, or other feeding, such would they know, watch for, and daily follow, whining till they had somewhat given them: whereupon was raied a Proverbe, *Such an one wil follow such an one, & whine as it were an Anthonie Pig*: but if such a Pig grew to be fat, and came to good liking (as oft times they did) then the Protector would take him up to the use of the Hospitall.

In the yeere, 1499. *Sir John Tate*, sometime Alebrewer, then a Mercer, cauled his Brewhouse, called the *Swanne* neere adjoyning to the said Free Chappell, College, or Hospitall of *Saint Anthony*, to bee taken for the enlarging of the Church, which was then newly builded, toward the building whereof, the said *Tate* gave great summes of money, and finished it in the yeere 1501. *Sir John Tate* deceased 1514. and was their buried, under a faire Monument by him prepared. Doctor *Tayler* Master of the Rolles and other.

walser

Hospitall of Saint Anthony sometime a Synagogue of the Iewes.

Patentre-cord.

Free Schoole of S. Anthonies builded. Almes-houses of S. Anthonie builded. Gift of Henry the sixth to Saint Anthonies.

Saint Anthonies Pigs fed on the dunghills

walter Champion, Draper, one of the Sherifffes of London, 1529. was buried there, and gave to the Beadmen twenty pounds. The Lands by yeere of this Hospitall, were valued in the 37. yeere of *Henry the 8.* to be 55. pounds, 6. shillings, 8. pence.

One *Johnson*, (a Schoolemaster of the famous Free-schoole there) became a Prebend of *windsore*, and then (by little and little) followed the spoile of this Hospitall: he first dissolved the Quire, conveyed away the Plate and Ornaments, then the Beis, and lastly put out the Almes-men from their houses, appointing them portions of 12. pence the weeke to each. But now I heare of no such matter performed; for their houses, with other, bee letten out for rent, and the Church is a Preaching-place for the *French Nation*.

This Schoole was commended in the reigne of *Henry the sixth*, and sithence commended above other; but now decayed, and come to nothing, by taking that from it which thereunto belonged.

Next is the Parish Church of *Saint Bartholomew*, at the end of *Bartholomew lane*. *Thomas Pike*, Alderman, with the assistance of *Nicholas Too*, one of the Sherifffes of London, about the yeere 1438. new builded this Church.

Sir *John Fray*, Knight, was buried there.

Margery his daughter and heire, wife to Sir *John Lepington*, Knight, founded there a Chauntry, the 21. of *Edward* the fourth.

Alderban, a *Gascoigne*, was buried there.

Sir *w. Capell*, Maior, 1509. aded unto this Church a proper Chappell, on the South side thereof, and was buried there.

Giles Capell was also buried there.

James wilford, Taylor, one of the Sherifffes, 1499. appointed by his Testament, a Doctor of Divinity, every Good Friday for ever, to preach there a Sermon of Christs passion, from fixe of the clocke till eight before noone, in the said Church.

Io. wilford, Merchant-Taylor, Alderman, 1544.

Sir *James wilford*, 1550.

Sir *George Barne*, Maior, 1552.

John Dent.

Miles Coverdale, Bishop of *Excester*.

Thomas Dancer, and *Anne* his wife.

In Obitum Reverendissimi Patris, *Milani Coverdal*, OGDOSTICON.

Hic tandem requiemque
ferens finemq; laborum,
Ossa Coverdali
mortua Tumbus habet.
Oxonie qui Præsul
erat dignissimus olim,
Insignis vitæ
vir probitate suæ.
Octoginta annos
grandævus vixit, & nullum
Indigni passus
sæpius exilium.
Sic dimitti variis
jactabam casibus, ista
Excepitur gremio
terra benigna sua.

Here lyeth buried the body of *Richard Bowdler*, Citizen and Draper of London, being one of the Society of Merchants Adventurers in England, for *Moscovia* and the East-Indias. Here lyeth also *Anne* his wife, by whom hee had issue, 7. children, 5. sonnes, and 2. daughters; whereof three deceased, but the other foure were living at the time of his death. He dyed the 16. day of November, 1603. And shee, &c.

Here lyeth the body of *John Dent*, whilest he lived, Citizen and Merchant of London, borne at *Halloughton* in *Leicester-shire*, and free of the *Salters Company*, as also of the *Spanish* and *Moscovia Companies*: but his chiefe trading was to *France*. Hee was once chosen Sheriffe of London, and once Alderman, and fined for the same. His last fine was 1000. Markes, towards the repairing of *Christs Hospitall* in London. He married twise; his first wife was *Margaret*, by whom hee had one sonne, who dyed, and the mother. The second wife was *Alice*, by whom he had 3. Daughters, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, and *Elizab*. The first dyed in her Fathers life time, the rest with the Mother remained living. Hee beeing aged 63. yeeres, dyed the 10. of Decemb. 1595.

Here

A faire
plated
stone on
the ground
in the
Chancell.

Severall
faire pla-
ted stones
in the
Chancell.

Schoole-
master of
S. *Antho-
nies* made
Prebend
of *windsor*,
spoiled
the school
and ho-
spitall.

Parish
Church
of S. *Bar-
tholomew*.

Here lyeth the body of Master Thomas Church, Citizen and Draper of London. He was helpfull to many, hurtfull to none, and gave every one his due. In memory of whose love to them, and theirs to him, Mary Bagwell, his sister, William Bagwell, her sonne, his Executors, and Bernard Cooper, the second Husband to the said Mary Bagwell, caused this stone to be laid here, the 28. day of May, 1617. Hee departed this life in August the 26. day, 1616. being aged 55. yeeres.

A good life hath the dayes num-
bred, but a good name endureth
for ever.

A faire
Monumēt
in the
Northwal
of the
Chancell.

To Gods Glory.

In pious Memory of the nobly-
vertuous, and religious Matrone, Mar-
garite, wife of Robert Hill, Doctor
of Divinity, and Pastor of
this Parish.

Here lyes a Margarite
that the most excell'd,
(Her Father Wyts,
Her Mother Lichterveld,
Rematcht with Metkerke)
of remarke for birth,
But much more gentle
for her genuine worth:
Wyts (rarest) Jewell,
so her name bespeakes)
In pious, prudent,
peacefull, praise-full life,
Fitting a Sara
and a Sacred's wife,
Such as Saravia,
and (her second) Hill,
whose joy of life,
Death in her death did kill.

Quam piè obiit, Puer- } Saluti, 1615.
pera, Die 29. Iunii, }

Anno } Etatis, 39.

Pignus Amoris, } Posuit Rob. Hill.
Signum Honoris, }
ac Mæroris, } Composuit Io. Syl.

Vxor Fœlix.

Loquitur post Funera Virtus.

From my sad Cradle
to my sable Chest,

Poore Pilgrim, I
did finde few moneths of rest.
In Flanders, Holland,
Zeland, England, all,
To Parents, troubles;
and to me did fall.
These made me pious,
patient, modest, wise:
And, though well borne,
to shun the Gallants guise:
But now I rest my soule,
where rest is found,
My body here,
in a small piece of ground,
And from my Hill,
that Hill I have ascended,
From whence (for me)
my Saviour once descended.

Live ye to learne that dye you must,
And after come to Judgement just.

Maritus mæstissimus.

Thy rest gives me a restlesse life,
Because thou wert a matchlesse Wife;
But yet I rest in hope to see
That day of Christ, and then see thee.

MARGARITA, a Jewell.

I, like a Jewell
toft by Sea and Land,
Am bought by him,
who weares me on his hand.

MARGARITA, MARGARETA.
Margarita beat, sed Margareta beavit.
O utinam possit dicier, ista beat.

One night, two dreames
made two Propheticals,
Thine of thy Coffin,
mine of thy Funerals.
If women all were like to thee,
we men for wives should happy be.
R. H.

MARGARITA surreptus est, Mons
exarvit.

Then lower downe, towards the
Stockes Marker, is the Parish Church
of Saint Christopher, but re-edified of
new: for Richard Shore, one of the She-
riffes, 1506. gave money towards the
building of the steeple.

There lye buried, Richard Sherington,
1392. who gave Lands to that Church.
The Lady Margaret Norford, 1406.

John

Parish
Church
of Saint
Christopher.

An Alderman of London put to penance by the Cleargie, for wedding a widdow professed to chastitie.

John Clavering, 1421, who gave lands thereunto.

John Godney, Draper, Maior, 1427. This Godney, in the yeere 1444. wedded the Widdow of *Robert Large*, late Maior, which Widdow had taken the Mantle and Ring, and the vow to live chaste to God terme of her life; for the breach whereof, the marriage done, they were troubled by the Church, and put to penance both he and she.

William Hampton, Maior, 1472. was a great benefactor, and glased some of the Church windowes.

Sir William Martin, Maior, 1492.

Roger Acheley, Maior, 1511. Hee dwelt in *Cornhill Ward*, in a house belonging to *Cobham Colledge*, rented by the yeere, 26. s. 8. d.

Robert Thorne, Merchant-Taylor, a Batchelor, 1532. he gave by his Testament in charity, more than 4445. pounds.

John Norryholme. *Raph Batte*.

Alice Perciwall. *Iane Drew*.

William Borresbie. *Iohn Broke*.

Richard Sutton. *William Batte*.

James well.

Henry Beecher, Alderman, 1570.

Robertus cubat hic

Thornus Mercator honestus,

Qui sibi legitimas

Arte paravit opes.

Huic vitam dederat

puero Bristollicus quondam,

Londinum hoc Tumulo

clauserat ante diem.

Ornavit studiis,

patriam virtutibus auxit,

Gymnasium erexit,

sumptibus ipse suis.

Lector quisquis ades,

requiem cineri precor optes,

Supplex et precibus

numina flecte tuis.

Obiit 1532. aetatis vero sue, An. 40.

Heere lye the bodies of *Henry Beecher*, Alderman, and late Sheriffe of London; and of *Alice* his first wife, one of the daughters to *Thomas Heron* of Edgecomb, in the County of Surrey, Esquire, by who he had 10. children. After whose decease he married with *Iane*, the widdow of one *Oliver Loveband*, of London,

Gent. with whom he lived three yeeres, and dyed the 15. day of January, Anno Dom. 1570.

Here lyeth the body of *John Tryon*, who departed this life at Paris in France, the 15. of August, and was here interred the 14. day of September, An. Dom. 1612.

Having seene and observed the said Parish Church of *S. Christopher*, with all the Grave-stones and Monuments therein: and finding a faire Tombe of Touch, wherein lyeth the body of *Robert Thorne*, Merchant-Taylor, and a Batchelor buried, having given by his Testament in charity, 4445. pounds, and to pious uses. Then looking for some such memory, as might adorne and beautifie the name of another famous Batchelor, *Mr. John Kendrick*; and finding none, but onely his Hatchments and Banners, yet he being buried so long since; I thought it fit to let his owne last Will and Testament speake his due and deserved praises, according, and as (among other) it came to my hands.

Robert Thorne, a bountifull Batchelor, buried in the same Parish of *S. Christopher*.

The last Will and Testament of Mr. Iohn Kendrick, Citizen and Draper of London:

Who departed this life the 30. day of December, Anno, 1624.

IN the Name of God, Amen. The nine and twentieth of December, Anno Domini, 1624. And in the two and twentieth yeere of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord King *James*, &c.

I *Iohn Kendrick*, of the Citie of London, Draper, being sicke in body; but of good and perfect memory, (for which I give most humble and hearty thanks to Almighty God) doe make, ordaine and declare this my last Will and Testament, in manner and forme following: That is to say:

First, and before all things, I commend and commit my soule to Almighty God, my Creator, trusting most assuredly to be saved by the death, passion and opely merits of Iesus Christ, my Saviour and Redeemer.

Present at thi godly worke, *Ia. Skinner*, *Andrew Kendrick*, *Tho. Singleton*, &c.

Disposi-
on of his
soule to
God.

S

And

For burial
of his bo-
dy.

And I willl that my body be decent-
ly interred in Christian buriall, in the
Parish Church of *S. Christopher*, where
I dwell; as mine Executor, hereafter
named, shall order and appoint.

For poore
mourners.

Item, I give and bequeath to three-
score poore men, to every of them a
Gowne of broad-cloth, to weare on the
day of my buriall: and twelve pence a
piece in money, to pay for their din-
ners. The same poore men to bee such
as my Executor shall appoint.

For kin-
dred,
friends,
& servants
mourners.

Item, I give and bequeath blacke
Gownes and Cloakes, to be worne at
my buriall by my kindred, friends, and
servants, as my Executor shall thinke
meet: not exceeding the summe of fixe
hundred pounds in the said Gownes and
Cloakes, and the rest of the charges of
my Funerall.

A Dinner
for his
friends,
and the
Parish in-
habitants.

Item, I give and bequeath the sum
of threescore pounds, to bee bestowed
upon a Dinner, to be provided for my
friends, and the inhabitants of the Pa-
rish of *Saint Christopher*, where I now
dwell, upon the day of my buriall, and
in such place as my Executor shall
thinke meet and convenient.

His gift to
the Maior
& Burges-
ses of *Rea-
ding*.

Item, I give and bequeath to the
Maior and Burgeses of the Towne of
Reading, in the County of *Berkshire*, (I
meane, to the body corporate, or Cor-
poration of the said Towne of *Reading*,
by whatsoever name or addition the
same is made knowne) the summe of
seven thousand & five hundred pounds,
upon especiall trust and confidence, that
they shall therewith performe the uses
following: That is to say:

The uses
intended
for the
said sum.

The said Maior and Burgeses shall
buy and purchase unto them and their
successors for ever, (I say, to the body
corporate of the said Towne of *Reading*,
by whatsoever name or addition the
same is made or knowne) Lands and
Hereditaments, of the cleere value of
fifty pounds by the yeere, over and a-
bove all charges and reprises. Which
summe of fifty pounds a yeere, my will
and meaning is, shall bee paid by the
said Maior and Burgeses, and their suc-
cessours, unto my Sister *Anne Newman*,
yeerely during her naturall life. And
after her decease, the same yeerely sum
of fifty pounds, shall bee paid by the
said Maior and Burgeses, and their suc-

Care of
his Sister.

cessors, to the Overseers of the poore of
the said Towne of *Reading* (for the time
being) yeerely for ever: And by them
the said Overseers (for the time being)
shall be bestowed and distributed to
and among the poore people of the said
Towne for ever: To wit, the moiety
thereof every halfe yeere, in such sums,
and to such persons, as the said Over-
seers (for the time being) shall thinke
meet, according to the necessity and de-
sert of the same severall persons.

Provided alwayes, and my meaning
is, that this my yeerely gift shall not
any way abridge the said poore of the
ordinary allowances, usually assessed
and collected of the wealthier sort of
the inhabitants of the said Towne, to-
wards the reliefe of the said poore peo-
ple: but shal be unto them as an addita-
ment, and cleere increase of reliefe yeer-
ly for ever.

And if this my gift and provision shall
happen (which I trust it shall not) to be
by the said Maior and Burgeses, or by
the said Overseers for the time being,
ordered and disposed contrary to my
meaning thus declared; or that my will
and desire above expressed, touching
the bestowing and distribution of the
said summe of fifty pounds yeerely, bee
omitted, neglected, or left unperformed
by the space of one whole yeere, after it
is by this my Will appointed to be di-
stributed and bestowed as aforesaid:
Then my will and meaning is, that the
said summe and revenue of fifty pounds
a yeere, shall be by the said Maior and
Burgeses, and their successors for the
time being for ever, paid unto the
Treasurer of *Christs Hospitall*: and by
the Governours of the same Hospitall,
employed and bestowed in the reliefe
and education of the poore children,
of the said Hospitall. Or else, that the
said Maior and Burgeses for the time
being, shall by their Deed in Law, con-
veigh and make over the Lands and He-
reditaments of the said yeerely value of
fifty pounds, unto the Maior and Com-
monalty and Citizens of the Citie of
London, and their successors for ever,
unto the use of the said Hospitall, to be
employed as aforesaid.

Provided alwaies, that the said fifty
pounds a yeere, bee yeerely paid unto
my

The usual
benevo-
lence of
the rich
not to be
hindred
by this
gift

For nece-
ssity in
the distri-
bution of
this gift

How to
be bestow-
ed upon
their ne-
cessities

Payment to his Sister during her naturall life.

A house to be purchased for setting the poore to worke.

The house is to have a Garden thereto adjoining.

Employing and using the stocke of money.

How the remainder of the money is to be employed for a common stock

my said Sister *Anna Newman*, during her naturall life: And after her decease, to the charitable uses aforesaid.

Moreover, my will and meaning is, as also my trust and confidence in the said Maior and Burgeses of the Towne of *Reading* is, that with another competent part of the said summe of seven thousand five hundred pounds, so by me devised as aforesaid; they the said Maior and Burgeses shall buy and purchase unto them and their successors for ever, a faire plot of ground, within the said Towne of *Reading*, or the liberties thereof. And thereupon shall erect and build a strong house of Bricke, fit and commodious for setting the poore on worke therein: Or else shall buy and purchase such an house, being already built, if they can finde one already fitting, or that may with a reasonable sum be made fit for the said use. The same house to have a faire Garden adjoining, and to bee from time to time kept in good and sufficient reparations, by the said Maior and Burgeses for the time being, for ever. Which house and Garden, my will is, shall be used and occupied by such as the said Maior and Burgeses, and their successors from time to time for ever shall appoint and ordaine, for the employing and handling of the stocke of money, by mee hereby left and devised to that purpose.

And my will and meaning is, that the said Lands and Hereditaments of the yeerely value of fifty pounds, and also the said house and Garden, being bought and purchased as aforesaid, with parcell of the said summe of seven thousand five hundred pounds: Then the whole residue and remainder of the same seven thousand and five hundred pounds, shall make and be a common stocke, to be employed and bestowed in Trades of clothing; either in making of coloured clothes, or whites, as the time shall require. And also in working of Wooll, Hemp, Flax, Iron, grinding of Brazill woods, and other stufes for dying, or otherwise, as to the said Maior and Burgeses aforesaid, and their successors for ever shall seeme meer and convenient, for the employment of poore people, and for the preservation and increase of the said common stock.

And the said Maior and Burgeses, and their successors for ever, shall have the election, placing and ordering, as also the displacing (if cause bee) of all and every person and persons, to bee imployed in the handling and husbanding, of the common stock in the house aforesaid: according to their the said Maior and Burgeses good discretion, from time to time for ever.

Wherein yet my desire is, that they shall prefer the poore of the said Town to the said worke and imployment; before others of other places.

And for the performance of these premisses, my will is, that the summe of seven thousand and five hundred pounds, before (for this end) by mee bequeathed to the said Maior and Burgeses, or their successors: shall be paid unto them or their successors, in maner and forme following; that is to say, Two thousand pounds thereof at the end of one yeere next after my decease: Other two thousand pounds thereof, at the end of two yeeres, next after the day of my decease. And the residue of the said whole sum, being three thousand and five hundred pounds, at the end of three yeeres next ensuing, after and from the day of my decease.

But if it shall happen (as my trust is it will not): that the said Maior and Burgeses, or their successors, shall neglect, omit or faile to performe the premisses, according to my will and meaning above declared; or shall misimploy the said stocke, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this my device and disposition, for the good of the poore, and their honest imployment and maintenance as aforesaid; and that such their neglect shall continue at any time, by the space of one whole yeere together: Then my will and meaning is, that my said whole Legacy of seven thousand and five hundred pounds, and every part and parcell thereof, shall be thence utterly void, frustrate and of none effect, as to, for and concerning the said Maior and Burgeses and their successors; and as to, for and concerning the uses thereof before limited and expressed. And that the said whole common stocke, shall bee by them the said Maior and Burgeses, and their successors for the

S 2 time

For handling and husbanding the common stocke in the house.

In what manner the 7500. pounds is to be paid.

For misimploying the stocke contrary to the Doners will.

His intent
for London
upon
their say-
ling.

Concer-
ning the
house and
Garden at
Reading
devised.

For pur-
chasing a
house and
Garden
at Newbury
to set the
poore on
worke.

For neg-
lect and
misim-
ployment
of the
stock com-
mitted un-
to their
trust.

time being; forthwith paid unto the Maior and Communalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, to the use of Christs Hospitall in *London*, according as I have above devised and disposed, touching the revenue of fifty pounds a yeere for ever, first bequeathed to the use and reliefe of the poore people of the Towne of *Reading*.

As also my will and meaning is, that in this case of non-performance by the said Maior and Burgeses, the house and Garden to bee purchased in *Reading*, as aforesaid: Shall be by the said Maior and Burgeses, and their successors, conveyed and made over by their deed sufficient in Law, unto the said Maior and Communalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, and their successors for ever, to the like use of Christs Hospitall in *London*, as aforesaid.

Item, I give and bequeath to the Maior, Aldermen and Burgeses of the Towne of *Newbury* in the County of *Berks* (I meane the body corporate of the same Towne,) the summe of foure thousand pounds, to buy and purchase therewith a commodious house, and Garden within the same Towne, or the liberties thereof; to set the poore on worke. And with the residue of the same summe, to make a common stock, for the employment of the poore in the said house; according to the good discretion of the said Maior, Aldermen and Burgeses from time to time for ever. And according to my meaning before declared, in the devising of the summe of seven thousand and five hundred pounds, to the Maior and Burgeses of the Towne of *Reading*, to the like use.

But my will and meaning is, that if it shall happen (which I trust will not) that the said Maior, Aldermen and Burgeses of the Towne of *Newbury*, or their successors, shall neglect or faile to performe my trust and meaning, hereby committed unto them, or shall misimploy the said stocke, contrary to my good intent to the poore before declared, by the space of one whole yeere (at any time) after my said Legacy shall be paid unto them; Then my will and meaning is, that my said whole Legacy of foure thousand pounds, and every

part and parcell thereof, shall thenceforth be utterly void, and of none effect, as to, for and concerning the said Maior Aldermen and Burgeses of the Towne of *Newbury*, and their successors for ever. And that the said whole common stocke, be by them the said Maior, Aldermen and Burgeses of *Newbury*, and their successors for the time being, forthwith paid over unto the Maior and Burgeses of the Towne of *Reading* in the same County. To be by them and their successors for ever employed, bestowed and used in like manner, as I have by this my Will devised and appointed another stocke common for the poore in the same Town of *Reading*: as by my said devise and disposition (before herein more at large expressed) doth and may appeare.

In the like manner also my will and meaning is, that in case of such non-performance of my will and intent, by the said Maior, Aldermen and Burgeses of the Towne of *Newbury*, the house and Garden by them so to bee purchased and built, as aforesaid: Shall be by said Maior, Aldermen and Burgeses of the Towne of *Newbury*, and their successors, conveyed and made over by their deed sufficient in Law, unto the Maior and Burgeses of the said Towne of *Reading*, and their successors for ever; to be by them sold and converted into money, and the same money to be used and employed in their common stocke for the poore in the said Towne of *Reading* aforesaid, in such sort, as I have formerly hereby expressed.

And for the performance of the said trust and uses, by the said Maior, Aldermen and Burgeses of the Towne of *Newbury* aforesaid, my will and meaning is: that the said summe of foure thousand pounds so to them bequeathed and devised as aforesaid; shall be paid unto them, or their successors, in manner as followeth; that is to say, One thousand pounds thereof at the end of one yeere, next ensuing after the day of my decease: One other thousand pounds thereof, at the end of two yeeres from and after my said decease. And the residue (being two thousand l.) shall be paid them, at the end of three yeeres next after my decease.

Item,

Returned
over to
Reading
and im-
ployed
to the
use of the
poore
there.

For per-
formance
of the
Trust
and in-
tent in
Towne
Newbury

In what
manner
the
four
thousand
pounds
to be
paid
to the
Towne
Newbury

To
the
C
and
the

Two thousand four hundred pounds given to the Company of Drapers London.

For the yeerely releasing of fixe poore Prisoners.

For releasing Prisoners in other Prisons, &c.

To the Curate of the Parish Church of S. Christopher.

To the Clerke and Sexton of S. Christopher.

To the poore of the Parish

To the Compters and Newgate.

Item, I give and bequeath to the Company of Drapers of the City of London (of which Company I am free) the summe of two thousand and four hundred pounds, to purchase Lands and Hereditaments, to the cleare yeerly value of one hundred pounds for ever: over and above all charges and reprises. And with the same to performe these good uses hereafter mentioned; that is to say:

The summe of twenty foure pounds thereof yeerely for ever, to be bestowed in the moneth of *December*, for the releasing of fixe poore prisoners, out of these Prisons in *London*, to wit, the two Compters, *Ludgate*, *Newgate* and the *Fleet*, by foure pounds for each Prisoner.

Or if such cannot bee found in the said Prisons, or some of them to be released for these sums: Then the same (or the residue thereof) to be bestowed in like releasing of other Prisoners, out of some of the Prisons neere *London*, and out of the liberties thereof; as to the Wardens of the said Company (for the time being) shal seeme meet.

More, twenty pounds yeerely for ever, to the Curate of the Parish of *St. Christopher*, wherein I now dwell: To read divine Service in the said Parish Church at fixe a clocke in the morning every day of the weeke for ever. In like manner as is now used in the Chappell, at the great North-gate of *Saint Pauls Church* in *London*.

More, to the Clerke and Sexton of the said Parish of *Saint Christopher*, to each of them fifty shillings yeerely for ever: to doe their severall attendance and assistance at the time of Divine Service every morning.

More, to the Church-wardens of the same Parish of *Saint Christopher*: five pounds yeerely for ever, for the maintenance of lights in the Winter time.

More, three pounds yeerely for ever, to the poore of the said Parish of *Saint Christopher*.

More, to the poore Prisoners in *London* ten pounds yeerely for ever: namely, to the Prisoners of the Compters in the *Poultry* and *Woodstreet*, and in *Newgate*; to each of these Prisons forty shillings yeerely for ever.

To the poore Prisoners in *Ludgate* and in the *Fleet*; to each house thirty shillings for ever.

And to the poore Prisoners in *Bethlem*, or *Bedlem*; twenty shillings yeerely.

More, to the Clerke of the Company of the Drapers; for the time being: for his paines herein, forty shillings for ever.

More, to the Beadle of the said Company; thirty shillings for ever.

More, to the Beadle of the Yeomanry of the same Company; ten shillings yeerely for ever.

More, five and twenty pounds yeerely for ever to be distributed by the said Wardens, among poore and religious men and women in the City of *London*; to some more and to some lesse, as the said Wardens shall find their necessity and desert to be: Wherein my desire is, that poore Clothworkers and their Widdowes shall bee first preferred; and next, the poore of the Drapers Company. The residue of the said sum of one hundred pounds a yeere, being foure pounds yeerely for ever, I entreat the foure Wardens of the said Company, to accept for their paines, to bee equally divided between them by twenty shillings to each of them, for the time being for ever.

And if the said Company of Drapers, doe either of purpose or negligence, omit and not performe the premisses; but shall leave the same unperformed one whole yeere, after they shall have received this my Legacy of two thousand & foure hundred pounds (which I will shall be paid them at the end of one yeer next after my decease:) Then my will and minde is, that the Governours of *Christs Hospitall* in *London*, shall recover the whole two thousand and foure hundred pounds, before specified, or the Lands and the Hereditaments, that the said Company shall have bought with the same money: And keepe twenty pounds yeerely for ever of the same rent, for the maintenance of the poore Children in the said Hospitall, as if the same had been first given to them. And the Drapers Company to have nothing to doe with it, or the rest of the said hundred

To *Ludgate* and the *Fleet*.

To *Bedlem*.

To the Clerke of the Drapers.

To the Beadles of the Livery and Yeomanry.

For poore Clothworkers and their widdowes.

A remembrance to the foure Wardens.

If the Drapers omit performance of this Legacy of two thousand and foure hundred pounds.

Arestraint
of the o-
ther Le-
gacies gi-
ven and be-
quea-
thed to
the Com-
pany.

Concer-
ning the
residue of
the yeere-
ly rent.

An hun-
dred
pounds to
be bestow-
ed in
Plate.

Five hun-
dred
pounds
given to
Christs
Hospitall
in London.

Fifty
pounds to
S. Bartholo-
mews Hos-
pitall.

To the
poore of
S. Thomas
Hospitall.

Repairing
of S. Chri-
stophers
Church.

pounds yeerely for ever.

And that in this case, the yeerely payment of eight pounds unto the Clerke, Beadles and Wardens of the said Company, as also twelve pounds, parcell of the said five and twenty l. a yeere before devised, to be paid and distributed by the said Company, among poore and religious men and women in the City of London, utterly and for ever to cease.

But this twenty pounds a yeere, being so converted (as aforesaid) to the use of the Hospitall, the residue of the said yeerly rent of one hundred pounds a yeere; I will that the Governours of the said Hospitall, shall pay and distribute yeerely for ever, in manner and forme as the said Company of Drapers should have done.

Item, I give and bequeath to the said Company of Drapers, one hundred pounds, to be paid within a yeere after my decease; and by the Wardens of the said Company to be bestowed in Plate: such as they shall thinke good, for the use of their common Hall in London, at their meetings and dinners there.

Item, I give and bequeath to the poore of Christs Hospitall in London, five hundred pounds, to be by the Governours thereof bestowed in Lands and Hereditaments, for and towards the yeerely maintenance of the Children of the said Hospitall for ever. This summe to bee paid to the said Governours, or the Treasurer of the said Hospitall, so soone as they shall have found out a fit purchase to bestow it, and agreed on the price of the same.

Item, I give and bequeath towards the curing of sicke, sore and diseased persons in Saint Bartholomews Hospital in London, the summe of fifty pounds.

Item, I give and bequeath towards the curing of sicke, sore and diseased persons in Saint Thomas Hospitall in Southwarke neere London, the summe of fifty pounds.

Item, I give and bequeath towards the repaying of the Parish Church of Saint Christopher, where I now dwell, the summe of forty pounds: To be paid to the Church-wardens of the same Parish, within one yeere after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath towards the repaying of the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul in London, the summe of one thousand pounds: to be paid to the Chamberlaine of London, at such time as that worke of repaying the same Church, shall be ready to proceed with effect, and to be disposed by the direction and appointment of the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the said City.

Item, I give and bequeath to bee given at the marriages of poore Maids within the City of London, two hundred pounds: to be distributed by forty shillings a peece upon the dayes of their marriage; to such as have served one Master or Mistresse, by the space of five yeeres together.

Item, I give and bequeath to be given and distributed to poore Maids in Towne of Reading, in the County of Berks, and at their severall marriages, by forty shillings a peece, at the discretion of the Maior and Burgeses of that Towne; the summe of one hundred pounds. Provided, none enjoy the benefit thereof, but such as have served Master, Mistris or Dame, by the space of seven yeeres together. This hundred pounds to bee paid to the said Maior and Burgeses (for the use aforesaid) within one yeere next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to the Maior, Aldermen and Burgeses of the Towne of Newbury in Barkeeshire, the summe of fifty pounds: to be by them bestowed and distributed to twenty five Maids marriages, on their severall daies of their weddings in the same Towne. None to enjoy this gift; but such as have well and honestly served with one Master, Mistris or Dame, by the space of seven yeeres at the least. And this fifty pounds to be paid to the said Maior Aldermen and Burgeses, within one yeere next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath towards the setting on worke of forty idle vagrant Boyes, such as goe up and downe the streets in the City of London, begging and pilfering, the summe of two hundred pounds: to be paid to the Treasurer for the time being, being of the house of correction, called Bridewell in London, in manner and forme following, that

Repairing
S. Pauls
Church in
London.

To poore
Maids
marriage
in London.

To poore
Maids
marriage
in the
Towne of
Reading.

To twenty
five
poore
Maids
marriage
in the
Towne of
Newbury.

For setting
poore
vagrant
Boyes on
worke in
Bridewell.

that is to say, When any such Boy is taken up by my Executor or his Assignes, in any place within the liberties of this Citie of London, and by the Treasurer of the same House of Correction, and Governours there for the time being, placed and bound Apprentice with a Master, for the terme of seven yeeres at the least, with a Master or Art-masters, as Glovers, Pinners, Shoemakers, or any other occupation or Art, which they shall bee thought most fit for, to learne in the said house; whereby (in time) they may prove good members, and live like honest men in the Common-wealth. I say, with every one of these Boyes shall be paid to the Treasurer and Governours for the time being; the summe of five pounds, untill the said summe of two hundred pounds bee fully paid for that use.

Item, I give and bequeath towards the finishing of the Pinacles of the Steeple of the Parish of Saint Maries in Reading, in Berkshire, fifty pounds; to bee paid to the Churchwardens of the same Parish, within one moneth after the same Pinacles shall be finished.

Item, I give and bequeath to the Maior and Burgeses of the Towne of Reading aforesaid, the summe of five hundred pounds, to be first lent to these parties, and in the summes hereafter named, for seven yeeres, *gratis*: That is, to James Winche, two hundred pounds: and to Walter Rye, Richard Stampe, and William Blacknall, Clothiers, one hundred pounds apiece: each of them giving Bond with two sufficient sureties, for repayment thereof to the said Maior and Burgeses, at the end of the said seven yeeres. And afterwards, the same five hundred pounds shall be lent to ten severall honest industrious poore Clothiers, free men of the same Towne, by fifty pounds apiece, *gratis*, for three yeeres, upon like good security: and no man to have the use of this money twise.

But if there shal not be Clothiers enow found in the said Towne, to enjoy this loane in manner aforesaid: That then the said money shall bee lent also unto other Tradesmen, free of the said Town, by the summes and termes of yeeres last before appointed; to such as set most poore people a worke, according to the

discretion of the said Maior and Burgeses: And this said summe of five hundred pounds shall be paid to the said Maior and Burgeses, (to the use aforesaid) at the end of one yeere next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to the Maior, Aldermen and Burgeses of the Towne of Newbury, in the Countie of Berks, the sum of five hundred pounds, to be lent first for the terme of seven yeeres, *gratis*, unto these severall Clothiers here named; that is to say, To Thomas Newman, one hundred pounds: to Richard Avery, one hundred pounds: to Martin Brooker, fifty pounds: to William Goodwin the elder, fifty pounds: to Timothy Avery, fifty pounds: to Robert Bacon, fifty pounds: and to Griffin Forster, fifty pounds. Every of the said severall parties entring into bond, with 2. sufficient sureties, for repayment of the said summes to the said Maior and Aldermen and Burgeses at the end of seven yeeres. And afterwards, the same five hundred pounds shall be lent to ten severall honest industrious poore Clothiers, free of the said Towne of Newbury, by fifty pounds apiece, *gratis*, for three yeeres: And after that in like manner, from three yeeres to three yeeres for ever; and no man to have the same money twise. But if there shall not bee Clothiers enow found in the same Towne of Newbury, to enjoy this loane in manner as aforesaid; then the same money shall bee lent also unto other Tradesmen, free of the same Towne, by the summes and termes of yeeres last before appointed, to such as set most poore people on worke, according to the discretion of the said Maior, Aldermen and Burgeses; to whom this said five hundred pounds shall bee paid, to the use aforesaid, at the end of one yeere after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to the Governour, Assistants, and fellowship of Merchant Adventurers of England, the summe of nine hundred pounds, to be lent by three hundred pounds in a parcel, for three yeeres, *gratis*, unto three honest, industrious and frugall young men, free of that Company, none of them being partners with each other; and every of them giving Bond with

Other five hundred pounds to Clothiers of Newbury lent freely

To tenne other poore Clothiers the same money lent afterwards.

Nine hundred pounds given to the Merchant Adventurers.

50. pound for S. Maries in Reading.

Five hundred pounds to be lent to severall parties in Reading.

For lacke of Clothiers, the same money lent to other Tradesmen of the same Towne.

two

two sufficient sureties, to be tryed and allowed by balloting, and not otherwise, for repayment of the same money to the said Company. And so the same money to be lent out by the said Company in this manner, from three yeeres to three yeeres, for ever.

His servants first preferred to the benefit of the loane.

And my will and desire is, that these my five present servants, shall be (upon security as aforesaid) first preferred to the enjoying of this loane; to wit, *William Powle*, *Thomas Newman*, and *Simon Gundy*, the first three yeeres; and *Andrew Kendrick* and *Christopher Pack*, the next two parcels that shall come in, and be received in, after they shall be freemen of that Company. And for performance hereof, the said nine hundred pounds shall be paid unto the Treasurer of the said Company in *London*, for the time being, at the end of one yeere next after my decease.

To his Brother *William Kendrick* and his children.

Item, I give and bequeath to my brother *William Kendrick* of *Reading* in the County of *Berks*, Clothier, and to his Children now borne and living, the summe of two thousand pounds: whereof one third part for himselfe, and the other two parts for his said Children. The same two third parts of the said summe of two thousand pounds, to be equally divided to and amongst his said children, share and share like.

Payment of the two thousand pounds to his Brother and children, and how.

And my will is, that the said two thousand pounds bee paid to my said brother, at the end of three yeeres next after my decease: and that he shall pay his said children their severall shares thereof before limited; that is to say, to his Sonne his share and part, when he commeth to the age of twenty foure yeeres: And to his Daughter, her share and part, when she commeth to the age of one and twenty yeeres, or at the day of her marriage, which shall first happen.

For mortality in either of the children.

And if it fortune either of my said brothers children to dye or decease, before their respective Legacies aforesaid shall grow due, as above; that then the part of such child so deceasing, shall accrue and be paid to the survivor of the said children, at the day and time before appointed.

The gift of his gold Ring.

Item, I give and bequeath to my said brother *William Kendrick*, my gold Ring

which was my Fathers; with the Letters *T. K.* therein engraven, and a knot betweene the same Letters.

Item, I give and bequeath to my Sister *Anne Newman* of *Reading* in the County of *Berks*, the sum of one thousand Markes, to be paid unto her at the end of one yeere next after my decease.

A thousand Markes given to his sister.

Item, I give and bequeath unto the Children of my said Sister, *Anne Newman*, the sum of two thousand Markes; to bee equally divided amongst them share and share like. And the shares of such as are already married (if they be Daughters) or are foure and twenty yeeres of age, to bee paid them at the end of one yeere after my decease. And the shares of the rest, to be paid to such as be Sonnes; when they shall be foure and twenty yeeres of age. And to the Daughters, at their day of marriage; or when they shall come to one and twenty yeeres of age respectively, which of these shall happen to bee first.

Two thousand Markes given to his Sifters children, and in what manner.

And if it shall happen any of the said Children of my said Sister to dye, before the age and time so prefixed for payment, as aforesaid (I meane, those that be yet under that age, and unmarried) then my will is: That the share and part of such as shall so dye, shall accrue and bee paid unto the rest of the same Children then surviving, share and share like; and at the dayes and times of payment before appointed, for their own severall shares and parts.

In case of mortality or death happening amongst the children.

But my will and meaning is, that *Thomas Newman*, son of my said Sister, shall not have any part or share of this said Legacy of two thousand Markes: because I give him a large Legacy apart by this my will. Therefore the said two thousand Markes is to bee divided and shared among the rest of the Children of my said Sister, as aforesaid.

Thomas Newman excepted from this Legacy.

Item, I doe hereby absolutely acquit and forgive my brother in law *Thomas Newman*, of *Reading* aforesaid, husband to my Sister *Anne Newman*, the summe of one hundred Markes, which he oweth me by his bond, due the second day of *November*, *An. Dom.* 1623, being all that he oweth me at the date of this my will.

A Bond forgiven to his Sifters husband.

Item, I give and bequeath to my Sister

Five hundred pounds given to his Sister *Alice Figures*.

A thousand pounds given to his said Sisters Children, and in what manner.

Simon Gandy excluded from this thousand pounds and the intent of this distribution.

In case of mortality and death of the Children.

To his Brother *James Winche*, and his Children.

Sister *Alice Figures* of *Excester*, in the County of *Devon*, the summe of five hundred pounds; to be paid her at the end of two yeeres next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to the children of my said Sister *Alice Figures* the summe of one thousand pounds, to be equally divided among them share and share like. And if any of them (being Sonnes) bee of the age of foure and twenty yeeres; or any of them (being Daughters) bee of the age of one and twenty yeeres, or married, then the share and parts of such respectively, shall bee paid at the end of two yeeres next after my decease. And the shares and parts of the rest, shall bee paid to such as are Sonnes, at the age of foure and twenty yeeres: and to such as bee Daughters, at their age of one and twenty yeeres, or at the dayes of their marriage, which of them shall first happen to come respectively.

But my will and meaning is, that *Simon Gandy*, Sonne of my said Sister *Alice Figures*, shall not have any part or share of this Legacy of one thousand pounds: because I give him a large Legacy apart by himselfe in this my Will. But my meaning is, that this said Legacy of one thousand pounds, so given as aforesaid, shall bee equally divided among the rest of the Children of my said Sister; excluding the said *Simon Gandy* from all part and share of the same: And if it shall happen any of the said Children of my said Sister *Alice Gandy*, to dye before the age and time of payment appointed as aforesaid (I meane, when they bee under that age, and unmarried:) then my will and meaning is, that the share and part of such as shall so dye; shall bee paid and accrue unto the rest of the same Children so surviving, to each of them equally, and share and share like: and at the dayes and times of payment before appointed, for their owne severall shares and parts.

Item, I give and bequeath to my Brother *James Winche* of *Parley* in the County of *Berks*, and to his Children, the summe of one thousand pounds: whereof one third part for himselfe, the other two third parts for his said Chil-

dren. The same two third parts to bee divided equally amongst the said Children of my said Brother, share and share like.

And my will is, that this said summe of one thousand pounds, shall bee paid to my said Brother *James Winche*, at the end of one yeere next after my decease, and that hee shall pay forthwith unto such of his Children, as (being sonnes, and of the age of foure and twenty yeeres, or married) their severall shares and proportions of the said two third parts of this summe of one thousand pounds. The shares and parts of the rest of his Children, hee shall retaine in his owne hands, untill his said Children (being Sonnes) shall be of the age of foure and twenty yeeres: And being Daughters, shall bee of the age of one and twenty yeeres, or be married; and then he shall pay every of them their severall shares and parts respectively.

And if it shall happen any of the said younger Children to dye, before the time of payment so limited as aforesaid: Then my will and meaning is, that the part and share of such as shall so decease shall accrue unto the rest of the said Children of my said Brother, that shall then survive; to bee equally divided amongst them share and share like, and to bee paid at the daies and times before appointed.

Item, I give and bequeath to thirty of my poorest Kindred in the Towne of *Reading* in *Barkshire*, the summe of three hundred pounds, to bee paid unto my Brother *William Kendrick*, within three moneths after my decease. And by him to be distributed by ten pounds in every parcell, as hee in his discretion shall thinke good: wherein I pray him to be very carefull, to bestow the same where there is most need and best desert.

Item, I give and bequeath to old *Elizabeth Kendrick* of *Reading*, Daughter to my Fathers Brother *William Kendrick* (as I take it) the summe of fifty pounds; to be paid her within three moneths after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to my Kinsman *Thomas Newman*, now residing at *Delft* in *Holland*, the summe of one thousand pounds. To be paid him upon the five and twenty day of *October* which

The payment of this thousand pounds to his Brother and Children.

In case of death and mortality of the younger Children.

Three hundred pounds to his poorest Kindred in *Reading*.

Fifty pounds to old *Elizabeth Kendrick* of *Reading*.

To Thomas
Newman of
Delft in
Holland.

One thou-
sand
pounds to
Simon Gan-
dy.

Five
hundred
pounds to
Arthur
Aynscombe.

Five
hundred
pounds to
Barney
Reymer.

Five
hundred
pounds to
his Master
Jo. Quarles,
living in
the house.

which shall be in the yeere of our Lord God, 1626. when his time of service expireth. Provided, that he remaine with my partner Mr. Laurence Halstead, and serve him his said full time.

Item, I give and bequeath to my kinsman and late servant, Simon Gandy, the summe of one thousand pounds, to be paid him within one yeere next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath unto Arthur Aynscombe, Merchant, now residing at Antwerp; who hath a share with me in trade; the summe of five hundred pounds, to be paid him within 2. yeeres after my decease. Provided that he goe forward in trade with Mr. Laurence Halstead, (if he the said Master Halstead shall desire it) unto the end of our Contract, which will be the five and twentieth day of October, Anno Dom. 1626.

Item, I give and bequeath to Barney Reymer, Merchant, now residing at Delft, who hath also a share with me in trade; the sum of five hundred pounds, to be paid him within two yeeres next after my decease. Provided that he goe forward in trade with Mr. Laurence Halstead, (if he the said Mr. Halstead shall desire it) unto the end of our contract, which will be the five and twentieth day of October, Anno Dom. 1626. as is above-said.

Item, I give and bequeath to Master John Quarles, who was my Master, the summe of five hundred pounds, to be paid him within a yeere next after my decease. And my earnest request unto Mr. Laurence Halstead is, that unto the end of our contract of Partnership, (which will be the five and twentieth day of October, Anno Domini 1626.) the same Mr. Quarles may have his dyet, lodging and washing, in his the said Mr. Halsteads house, free, and without paying any thing therefore, as he now hath it with me. And my desire also is, that he may continue to keepe the bookes of our partable account, untill the aforesaid twenty fifth day of October, 1626. and be paid his wonted yeerely allowance of fifty pounds for the same. And I doe hereby freely and absolutely forgive the said Mr. John Quarles, the summe of three hundred pounds, which he oweth me, payable at pleasure, being lent him

the last of March, Anno 1615. and being all that he oweth me at the date of this my Will.

Item, I give and bequeath to Master George Lowe, heretofore my partner, the summe of three hundred pounds, to be paid him within one yeere next after my decease. And I doe hereby absolutely forgive him, all that is due unto me for his lodging, diet, firing and washing, which he hath had of me now six yeeres together.

Item, I give and bequeath to Thomas Billingsley, sonne of Sir Henry Billingsley, Knight, and Alderman of London, deceased, the sum of two hundred pounds, to be paid him within one yeere next after my decease. And I doe absolutely forgive him the summe of two hundred pounds, which he oweth mee by his Bond, due the twentieth of December, Anno, 1625. and lent him the twentieth of this present Moneth, for a yeere.

Item, I give and bequeath to the Executors of Thomas Jackson, of London, Merchant, deceased (whom I take to be Miles Jackson, the sonne of the said Thomas) the sum of three hundred pounds, to be paid at the end of one yeere next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to Lucas van Peenen of Middleburgh in Zeeland, sonne of Roger van Peenen of that Town, deceased; the summe of fifty pounds sterling, to be paid over by Exchange, within two moneths after my decease: Payable at Vsance to John Mount-Stephen, now residing in that Towne, to be paid over to the said Lucas van Peenen, forthwith after he hath received it, in the full Flemmish summe which the same shall produce.

Item, I give and bequeath to Ieremias Poets, of the same Towne of Middleburgh in Zeeland, (if he be the Executor of his brother Hance Poets, deceased) the summe of twenty pounds sterling: to be made over by Exchange within two moneths after my decease. Payable at Vsance, to John Mount-Stephen aforesaid, and by him forthwith (after his receipt thereof) to be paid over to the said Ieremias Poets, in the full Flemmish summe which the same shall produce.

Item, I give and bequeath to William Powle,

Three
hundred
pounds to
Mr. George
Lowe.

Two hun-
dred li. to
Thomas
Billingsley.

300. li. to
Thomas
Jacksons
Executors

50. li. to
Lucas van
Peenen.

20. pound
to Ieremias
Poets of
Middle-
burgh.

Two hundred pounds to his servant 1911. *Isaac Powle*.

Three hundred pounds to his Apprentice *Andrew Kendrick*.

One hundred pounds more to the same person.

To *Christopher Pack* his Apprentice one hundred pounds. Twenty pounds to his Horse-keeper.

Twenty pounds to his Maid *Dorothy*.

Twenty pounds to his Maid *Margaret*.

To his Drawer *Hutwith* fifty pounds.

To his Drawer *Bird* five and twenty pounds.

Among the servants of *Hutwith* twenty five pound

To his wife *Elizabeth* 174. pounds.

Powle my covenant Servant, the summe of two hundred pounds : to bee paid him within fixe moneths after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to *Andrew Kendrick* my Apprentice, the summe of three hundred pounds : to bee paid him, when hee shall have served seven yeeres, from the commencement of the terme of his Indenture.

Item, I give and bequeath to the said *Andrew Kendrick*, the summe of one hundred pounds more : in lieu of so much given mee with him by his Father *John Kendrick* ; to bee paid him within three moneths next after my decease, upon acquittance to be given by his said Father therefore.

Item, I give and bequeath to *Christopher Pack* mine Apprentice, the sum of one hundred pounds : to bee payed him within three months next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to *Thomas Mayle* my Horse-keeper, the summe of twenty pounds : to be paid him within two moneths next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to my Maid *Dorothy*, the summe of twenty pounds ; to bee paid her within two moneths next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to my Maid *Margaret* the summe of twenty pounds ; to bee paid her within two moneths next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath unto *John Hutwith* my Drawer, the summe of fifty pounds ; to be paid him within three moneths after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to *walter Bird* my Drawer, five and twenty pounds ; to bee paid him within three moneths after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to the present men servants of *John Hutwith* my Drawer, the summe of twenty five pounds, whereof ten pounds to *Charles*, and the other fiftene pounds to bee equally divided amongst the rest, as well Apprentices as Journeymen ; to bee paid within two months next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to my twelve Clothworkers, that usually row and sheere my Clothes ; the summe of one hundred and thirty pounds : where-

of twenty pounds to *Owen Dobbins*, and ten pounds a peece to the rest ; to bee payed within three moneths next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to *william Bigge* and *william Salisbury*, that usually preisse and fold my Clothes ; the sum of twenty five pounds : whereof fifteen pounds to *william Bigge*, and ten pounds to *william Salisbury*, to bee paid them within three moneths next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to my Porters at the waterside, ten pounds, to be equally divided among them. And ten pounds to my Porters, that usually pack in my house ; to bee paid within two moneths next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to my Water-bearer three pounds : And to my Washer *Anthony* five pounds, to be paid them forthwith after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to *william Beadle* of *Reading* Clothier, the summe of fifty pounds, if he be yet living ; and if he be dead ; then to his Executors : to be paid within three moneths next after my decease. And I doe hereby also forgive the said *william Beadle* the ten pounds he now oweth me.

Item, I give and bequeath to the Executors of *Mark Snye* of *Reading* Clothier deceased, the summe of fifty pounds ; to be paid within three moneths next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to *Thomas Newman* of *Newbury* Clothier, the sum of one hundred pounds, to be paid him within three moneths after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to *John Skinner*, Secretary to the Merchants Adventurers ; the summe of one hundred pounds, to bee paid within three moneths next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to the Widdow *Harison* and her Daughter, dwelling in the Alley next to my dwelling house, five pounds, to be paid within one moneth next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to Master *Richard Bennet*, who was heretofore my Partner, the summe of three hundred pounds, to bee paid at the end of one yeere next after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to Master *william*

To *Bigge* and *Salisbury* 25. pounds.

To his Porters twenty pounds.

Tenne pounds to his Water-bearer and Washer.

To *William Beadle* of *Reading* 50. pounds.

To the Executors 50. li.

100. li. to *Newman* of *Newbury*.

100 li. to *John Skinner*.

To Widdow *Harison* and her daughter five pounds. To Master *Bennet* 300. li.

Tenne pounds to make two Rings.

To three men five pound a peece.

For Service by fix a clocke every morning at Reading.

For the like Divine Service every morning at Newbury.

To his Kinsman *Bye* roo.li.

Forty pounds for his funerall dinner at Drapers Hall.

william Towerson Skinner, Deputy of the Merchant Adventurers, five pounds to make him a Ring. And to Master *Thomas Smith* Skinner, five pounds to make him a Ring; to bee paid them forthwith after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath unto *Rafe Barnet*, *William Ellets* and *Iohn Southern* Officers of the Merchant Adventurers, five pounds a peece; to bee paid them forthwith after my decease.

Item, I give and bequeath to the Maior and Burgeses of the Towne of *Reading*, in the County of *Berks*, the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds; to be paid them at the end of one yeere next after my decease: Therewith to purchase Lands and Hereditaments, to the cleare yeerely value of ten pounds forever; to maintaine Divine Service to be said in the Parish Church of *St. Mary* in that Towne, by the Parson or his Curate every morning of the week, at fixe of the clocke for ever.

Item, I give and bequeath to the Maior, Aldermen and Burgeses of the Town of *Newbury*, in the County of *Berks*, the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds, to bee paid them at the end of one yeere next after my decease: Therewith to purchase Lands or Hereditaments, of the cleare yeerely value of ten pounds for ever; to maintaine Divine Service to bee said in the Parish Church of that Towne by the Parson or his Curate, every morning of the week at fixe of the clocke, to continue for ever.

Item, I give and bequeath to my Kinsman *william Bye*, dwelling neere the Allum Mines in *Yorkeeshire*, the summe of one hundred pounds; to bee paid him within three moneths after my decease. And I doe hereby forgive him the tenne pounds, which hee oweth me by his Bond, due long since.

Item, I give and bequeath to the Company of Drapers in *London*, the summe of forty pounds, to be bestowed upon a dinner for the Livery of that Company, to be at their Hall upon the day of my buriall: This to bee paid forthwith after my decease.

And my will and meaning is, that in case any of the persons aforenamed,

to whom I have bequeathed Legacies as aforesaid, and not especially disposed for case of their decease, shall happen to dye before the same Legacies grow due unto them. Then the Legacie or Legacies so by mee given to them as aforesaid, shall bee paid unto their Executors or Administrators, at such time as I have before severally appointed unto them my Legataries.

And I doe make and ordaine my loving Friend and Partner, Master *Lawrence Halfstead*, my sole Executor, of this my last Will and Testament: Charging him, as hee will answer it before Almighty GOD at the last Day of Judgement, that hee truly and punctually (in every particular) performe this my said last Will and Testament; as I nothing doubt but hee will bee carefull to doe it. Hereby giving and bequeathing unto him my said Executor, all the residue and remainder of my estate; my Legacies before bequeathed being first payed and discharged.

In witnesse of the premisses, I have unto this my last Will and Testament, contained in eightene severall sheets of Paper, put my hand and Seale. That is, my Seale once at the top, and my name under every severall sheete, the day and yeere first above written.

John Kendricke.

Sealed, pronounced and delivered by the said Iohn Kendricke, as his last will and Testament, in the presence of us,

Iohn Skinner.

Andrew Kendricke.

Thomas Singleton.

West from this Church have yee *Scalding Alley*, of old time called *Scalding house*, or *Scalding wicke*, because that ground (for the most part) was then

Disposi-
on of the
Legacies
if any
dye in the
meane
time.

Appoint-
ment of
his Exe-
cutor.

The re-
of his
state
his Exe-
cutor.

Scalding
house
Scalding
wicke.

then employed by Poulterers, that dwelled in the high street, from the *Stokes* Market to the great Conduir. Their Poultrie which they sold at their stalles, were scalded there: the street doth yet beare the name of the *Poultrie*, and the Powlterers are but lately departed from thence into other streets, as into *Grasse-street*, and the ends of *S. Nicholas* flesh shambles.

This *Scalding wicke* is the farthest

part of *Broadstreet* Ward, and is (by the water called *walbrooke*) parted from *Cheap* Ward.

This *Broadstreet* Ward hath an Alderman, with his Deputy, Common Councillors, ten; Constables, ten; Scavengers, eight; Wardnote inquest, thirteen, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteene in *London*, at seven and twenty pounds, and accounted in the Exchequer after twenty five pounds.



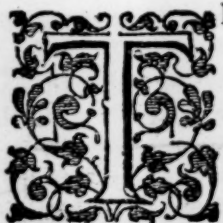
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Corne-



CORNEHILL VVARD.

Cornehill
Ward.



He next Ward towards the South, is *Cornehill VVard*: so called of a Corn-market, time out of mind there holden, and is a part of the principall high street, beginning at the West end of *Leaden Hall*, stretching downe West on both the sides, by the South end of *Finkes lane* on the right hand, and by the North end of *Birchovers lane*, on the left part; of which lanes, to wit, to the middle of them, is of this Ward, and so downe to the *Stockes Market*; and this is the bounds. The upper or East part of this Ward, and also a part of *Limestreet Ward*, hath beene (as I said) a Market-place, especially for corne, and since for all kinde of victuals, as is partly shewed in *Limestreet Ward*.

It appeareth of record, that in the yeere 1522. the Rippiers of *Rie* and other places, sold their fresh Fish in *Leaden Hall Market*, upon *Cornehill*; but forraigne Butchers were not admitted there to sell flesh, till the yeere 1533.

And it was enacted, that Butchers should sell their Biefe not above a halfe penny the pound; and Mutton, halfe penny, halfe farthing: which act being devised for the great commodity of the Realme, (as it was then thought) hath since proved farre otherwise: For before that time, a fat Oxe was sold at *London*, for 26. s. 8. d. at the most: a fat Weather for 3. s. 4. d. a fat Calfe the same price; a fat Lambe for 12. d. pieces of Biefe weighed two pounds and a halfe at the least; yea, three pound or better, for a penny, on every Butchers stall in this Citie; and of those pieces of Biefe, thirteene or foureteen for twelve pence:

fat Mutton for eight pence the quarter, and one hundred weight of Biefe for 4. s. 8. d. at the dearest.

What the price is now, I neede not to set downe: many men thought the same act to rise in price, by reason that *Grasiers* knew or supposed what weight every their beasts contained, and so raising their price thereafter, the Butcher could be no gainer, but by likewise raising his price. The number of Butchers then in the Citie and Suburbs, was accounted fixe score, of which every one killed 6. Oxen a peece weekly: which is in 46. weekes, 33120. Oxen, or 720. Oxen weekly.

The forraigne Butchers (for a long time) stood in the high street of *Limestreet Ward*, on the North side, twice every weeke; viz. Wednesday and Saturday, and were some gaine to the Tenants, before whose doores they stood, and into whose houses they set their blockes and stalles: but that advantage being espied, they were taken into *Leaden Hall*, there to pay for their standing to the Chamber of *London*.

Thus much for the Market upon *Cornehill*.

The chiefe Ornaments in *Cornehill Ward*, are these: First, at the East end thereof, in the middle of the high street, and at the parting of foure wayes, have ye a water-standard, placed in the yeere 1582. in manner following: A certain German, named *Peter Morris*, having made an artificiall Forcier for that purpose, conveyed *Thames* water in pipes of lead, over the steeple of *Saint Magnus Church*, at the North end of *London Bridge*, and from thence into divers mens houses in *Thames street*, new *Fish street*, and *Grasse street*, up to the north-west corner of *Leaden Hall*, the highest ground

Flesh
Market at
Leaden hall,
and alteration of
prices in
short
time.

Standard
of *Thames*
water by
Leaden hall

The highest ground of the Citie of London.

ground of all the Citie, where the waste of the maine pipe rising into this Standard, (provided at the charges of the Citie) with foure spouts, did at every tyde run (according to covenant) foure wayes, plentifully serving to the commodity of the inhabitants neere adjoyning in their houses, and also cleansed the Channells of the street toward Bishopsgate, Aldgate, the Bridge, and the Stocks Market; but now no such matter, whose default I know not.

Then have ye a faire Conduit, of sweet water, castellated in the midst of that Ward and street. This Conduit was first builded of stone, in the yeere 1282. by Henry wallis, Maior of London, to be a prison for night-walkers, and other suspicious persons, and was called the Tunne upon Cornehill, because the same was builded somewhat in fashion of a Tunne, standing on the one end.

To this prison, the night Watches of this Citie committed not onely night-walkers, but also other persons, as well spirituall as temporall, whom they suspected of incontinencie, and punished them according to the customes of this Citie: but complaint thereof being made, about the yeere of Christ, 1297. King Edward the first writeth to his Citizens thus:

Edward by the grace of God, &c. where as Richard Gravesend, Bishop of London, hath shewed unto us, that by the great Charter of England, the Church hath a priviledge, that no Clerke should be imprisoned by a Lay-man, without our commandement, and breach of peace; which notwithstanding, some Citizens of London, upon meere spight, doe enter in their watches into Clerks chambers, and then (like Felons) carry them to the Tunne, which Henry le Wallis, sometime Maior, built for night-walkers. wherefore wee will that this our commandement be proclaimed in a full Hoytings, and that no watch hereafter enter into any Clerks chamber, under the forfeit of 30. pound. Dated at Carlile, the 18. of March, the 25. of our Reigne.

More, I read that about the yeere of Christ, 1299. the 27. of Edward the first, certaine principall Citizens of London; to wit, T. Romane, Richard Glou-

cester, Nicholas Faringdon, Adam Helingbury, T. Saly, John Dunstable, Richard Ashby, John Wade, and William Stortford, brake up this prison called the Tunne, and tooke out certaine prisoners, for the which they were sharply punished, by long imprisonment, and great fines. It cost the Citizens (as some have writen) more than 20000. Markes, which they were amerced in, before William de March, Treasurer of the Kings Exchequer, to purchase the Kings favour, and the confirmation of their liberties.

Also, that in the yeere 1383. the seventh of Richard the second, the Citizens of London taking upon them the rights that belonged to their Bishops, first imprisoned such women as were taken in fornication or adultery, in the said Tunne; and after, bringing them forth to the sight of the World, they caused their heads to be shaven, after the manner of Theeves, whom they named Appellators, and so to be led about the Citie, in sight of all the inhabitants, with Trumpets and Pipes sounding before them, that their persons might be the more largely knowne: Neither did they spare such kind of men a whit the more, but used them as hardly, saying; They abhorred not only the negligence of their Prelates, but also detested their avarice, that studied for money, omitted the punishment limited by Law, and permitted those that were found guilty, to live favourably by their fines. Wherefore they would themselves, they said, purge their Citie from such filthinesse, lest through Gods vengeance, either the Pestilence or Sword should happen to them, or that the Earth should swallow them. Last of all to be noted, I reade in the charge of the Wardmote inquest in every Ward in this Citie, these words: If there bee any Priest in service within the ward, which before-time hath beene set in the Tunne in Cornehill for his dishonesty, and hath forsworne the Citie, all such shall be presented.

Thus much for the Tunne in Cornehill have I read.

Now, for the punishment of Priests, in my youth, one note and no more. John Atwood, Draper, dwelling in the Parish

The Wal-singham.

Citizens of London punished fornication and adultery in Priests and other, without partiality.

Priests punished in the Tunne upon Cornehill forced to forswear this City.

The Tunne upon Cornehill a prison-house for night-walkers.

Temporal men punish spirituall persons for incontinency. The Bishop complaineth. The King forbids the Laity for punishing the Clergy men.

Citizens of London brake up the Tunne upon Cornehill

Parish of Saint Michael upon Cornehill, directly against the Church, having a proper woman to his wife, such an one as seemed the holiest amongst a thousand, had also a lusty Chauntry Priest of the said Parish Church, repairing to his house, with the which Priest, the said *Atwod* would sometime after supper play a game at Tables for a pint of Ale. It chanced on a time, having haste of worke, and his game proving long, he left his wife to play it out, and went downe to his shop: but returning to fetch a pressing-iron, he found such play (to his misliking) that hee forced the Priest to leap out at a window, over the Penthouse into the street, and so to run to his lodging in the Church-yard. *Atwod* and his wife were soone reconciled, so that he would not suffer her to be called in question; but the Priest being apprehended and committed, I saw his punishment to be thus: He was on three Market dayes conveyed thorow the high street and Markets of the Citie, with a paper on his head, wherein was written his trespassse. The first day hee rode in a Carry; the second, on a horse, his face to the horse taile; the third, led betwixt twaine, and every day rung with Basons, and proclamations made of his fact at every turning of the streets, and also before *John Atwods* Stall, and the Church doore of his Service, where hee lost his Chauntry of twenty Nobles the yeere, and was banished the Citie for ever.

By the West side of the foresaid prison, then called the *Tun*, was a faire Well of Spring water, curbed round with hard stone: but in the yeere 1401. the said Prison-house called the *Tunne*, was made a Cesterne for sweet water, conveyed by pipes of Lead from *Ty-harne*, and was from thenceforth called the Conduit upon *Cornehill*. Then was the Well plancked over, and a strong prison made of Timber, called a Cage, with a paire of Stocks therein, set upon it; and this was for night-walkers. On the top of which Cage was placed a Pillorie, for the punishment of Bakers, offending in the assise of bread; for Millers stealing of Corne at the Mill; for Bawds, Scolds, and other offenders.

As in the yeere 1468. the 7. of *Ed. 4.* divers persons, being common Jurors, such as at Assises were forsworne for rewards, or favour of parties, were judged to ride from *Newgate* to the Pillorie in *Cornehill*, with Miters of paper on their heads, there to stand, and from thence againe to *Newgate*, and this Iudgement was given by the Maior of *London*.

In the yeere 1509. the first of *Henry* the 8. *Darby, Smith, and Simson*, Ring-leaders of false inquests in *London*, rode about the Citie with their faces to the horses taitles, and papers on their heads, and were set on the Pillorie in *Cornehill*, and after brought againe to *Newgate*, where they dyed for very shame, saith *Robert Fabian*. A Ring-leader of Inquests, as I take it, is he, that making a gainefull occupation thereof, will appeare upon *Nis prim's* ere hee be warned, or procure himselfe to be warned to come on by a *Tallis*. Hee will also procure himselfe to be Fore-man, when hee can, and take upon him to over-rule the rest to his opinion: such an one shall be laboured by plaintifes and defendants, nor without promise of rewards; and therefore to be suspected of a bad conscience. I would wish a more carefull choice of Jurors to bee had: for I have knowne a man carted, rung with Basons, and banished out of *Bishopsgate* Ward, and afterward, in *Aldgate* Ward admitted to be Constable, a grand Jurie-man, and Foreman of their Wardmote inquest. What I know of the like, or worse men, preferred to the like offices, I forbear to write, but wish to be reformed.

The foresaid Conduit upon *Cornehill* was in the yeer 1475. enlarged by *Robert Drope*, Draper, Maior, that the dwelt in that Ward, he increased the Cestern of this Conduit with an east end of stone, and castellated it in comely manner.

In the yeere 1546. *Sir Martin Bowes*, Maior, dwelling in *Lumbard street*, and having his back gate opening into *Cornehill*, against the said Conduit, minded to have enlarged the Cesterne thereof with a West end, like as *Robert Drope* before had done towards the East. View and measure of the plot was taken for this worke: but the Pillory and Cage beeing removed, they found the

A Priest
punished
for lecherie.

A faire
Well in
Cornehill.

The *Tun*
upon *Cornehill*
made a
Conduit
of sweet
water.

Cage,
stocks and
pillory in
Cornehill.

Bakers,
Millers,
Bawds,
Scolds, &
common
Jurors for
rewards,
punished
on the
pillory.

Ring-leaders of inquests will proffer their service, and bend every way for gaine. Carefull choice of Jurors is to be had: a man detected, that had sworn foolishly against his brother, not to be admitted a common Juror, neither a Justice of the Peace, nor a Surgeon is to be admitted.

Conduit
on *Cornehill*
enlarged.

the ground planked; and the Well afore said worne out of memory, which Well they renued and restored to use; it is since made a Pumpe: they set the Pillorie somewhat west from the Well, and so this worke ceased.

On the North side of this street, from the East unto the West, have ye divers faire houses for Merchants and others; amongst the which, one large house is called the *wey house*, where Merchandises brought from beyond the Seas, are to be weighed at the Kings beame. This House hath a Master, and under him foure Master Porters, with Porters under them; they have a strong Cart, and foure great Horses, to draw and carry the wares from the Merchants houses to the Beame, and backe againe. Sir *Tho. Lovell*, Knight, builded this house, with a faire front of Tenements toward the Street, all which hee gave to the Grocers of *London*, himselve being free of the Citie, and a Brother of that Company.

Then have ye the said *Finkes lane*, the South end of which lane on both the sides, is in *Cornehill Ward*.

Then next is the *Royall Exchange*, erected in the yeere 1566. after this order, viz. Certaine houses upon *Cornehill*, and the like upon the backe thereof, in the Ward of *Broadstreet*, with three Alleys, the first called *Swan Alley*, opening into *Cornehill*; the second, *New Alley*, passing thorow out of *Cornehill* into *Broadstreet Ward*, over against *S. Bartholomew lane*; the third, *S. Christophers Alley*, opening into *Broadstreet Ward*, and into *Saint Christophers Parish*, containing in all 80. households; were first purchased by the Citizens of *London*, for more than 3532. pounds, and were sold for 478. pounds, to such persons as should take them downe, and carry them thence; also the ground or plot was made plaine at the charges of the Citie, and then possession thereof was by certaine Aldermen (in name of the whole Citizens) given to Sir *Thomas Gresham*, Knight, agent to the Queens Highnesse, there-upon to build a Burse, or place for Merchants to assemble in, at his owne proper charges: and hee, on the seventh of *June*, laying the first stone of the foundation, beeing

Bricke, accompanied with some Aldermen, every of them laid a piece of gold, which the workemen tooke up, and forthwith followed upon the same such diligence, that by the moneth of *November*, in the yeere 1567, the same was covered with slate, and shortly after fully finished.

In the yeere 1570. on the 23. of *January*, the Queenes Majestie, attended with her Nobility, came from her house at the Strand, called *Sommerset House*, and entred the Citie by *Temple-Barre*, through *Fleet-street*, *Cheape*, and so by the North side of the *Burse*, through *Three-needle street*, to Sir *Thomas Gresham*'s house in *Bishopsgate street*, where she dined. After dinner, her Majestie returning through *Cornehill*, entred the *Burse* on the South side, and after shee had viewed every part thereof above the ground, especially the *Panne*, which was richly furnished with all sorts of the finest wares in the Citie: she caused the same *Burse*, by an Herald and a Trumpet, to be proclaimed the *Royall Exchange*, and so to bee called from thence-forth, and not otherwise.

Next adjoyning to this *Royall Exchange*, remaineth one part of a large stone house, and is now called the *Castle*, of such a signe at a Taverne doore; there is a passage thorow out of *Cornehill* into *Three-needle street*: the other part of the said stone house was taken downe, for enlarging the *Royall Exchange*. This stone house was said of some to have bin a Church, whereof it had no proportion. Of others, a Jewes house, as though none but Jewes had dwelt in stone houses: but that opinion is without warrant.

For beside the strong building of stone houses, against invasion of theeves in the night, when no watches were kept: In the first yeere of *Richard the first*, (to prevent the casualties of fire, which often had hapned in the Citie, when the houses were builded of timber, and covered with Reed or straw, *Henry Fitz Alwine* being Maior) it was decreed, that from thenceforth, no man should build within the Citie, but of stone, untill a certaine heighth, and to cover the same building with slate, or burnt tile. This was the very cause of such

Queene Elizabeth came to the Burse.

The Burse called the Royall Exchange.

The cause of stone houses builded in London.

The wey-house or Kings beame upon Cornehill.

The Burse upon Cornehill, or the Royall Exchange.

Swan Alley.

New Alley.

S. Christophers Alley.

Houholders displaced for building of the Burse.

The Citie charged with buildings of the Burse.

stone buildings, whereof many have remained till our time, that for gaining of ground they have been taken down, and in place of some one of them, being low (as but 2. stories above the ground) many houses of 4. or 5. stories high are placed.

From this stone house downe to the *Stockes*, are divers large houses, especially for height, for Merchants and Artificers.

On the South side of this high street, is the Parish Church of Saint Peter upon Cornehill, which seemeth to be of an ancient building, but not so ancient as fame reporteth; for it hath beene lately repaired, if not all new builded, except the steeple, which is ancient.

The rooffe of this Church, and glasing, was finished in the reigne of *Edward* the fourth, as appeareth by Armes of Noblemen, and Aldermen of London then living. There remaineth in this Church a Table, wherein it is written, I know not by what authority, but of no late hand; that King *Lucius* founded the same Church, to bee an Archbishops Sea, Metropolitane and chiefe Church of his Kingdome, and that it so endured the space of foure hundred yeeres, unto the comming of *Augustine* the Monke.

Now, because many have urged it very earnestly to me, to let them be further acquainted therewith: I have here inserted the same *verbatim*, as it is there recorded in the Table.

**A Copie taken out of the Table,
fast chained in S. Peters Church
on Cornehill.**

BE it knowne unto all men, that the yeeres of our Lord God, C. lxxix. *Lucius*, the first Christian King of this Land, then called Brytaine, founded the first Church in London, that is to say, the Church of Saint Peter upon Cornehill. And he founded there an Arch-bishops See, and made that Church the Metropolitane and chiefe Church of this Kingdome: and so endured the space of C C C C. yeeres, unto the comming of S. Austin, the Apostle of England, the which was sent into this Land by S. Gregory, the Doctor of the Church, in the time of King Ethelbert.

And then was the Archbishops See and Pall removed from the foresaid Church of Saint Peter upon Cornehill, unto *Dereberniam*, that now is called *Canturbury*, and there remaineth to this day. And *Miller*, Monke, the which came into the Land with S. Austin, was made the first Bishop of London, & his See was made in Pauls Church. And this *Lucius King*, was the first founder of Saint Peters Church upon Cornehill. And he reigned in this Land after *Brute*, a M. C C. xlv. yeeres, and the yeeres of our Lord God, a C. xxiiij. *Lucius* was crowned King, and the yeeres of his reigne were Lxxvij. yeeres. And hee was (after some Chronicle) buried at London: And (after some Chronicle) he was buried at *Glowcester*, in that place where the Order of S. Francis standeth now.

Ioceline of *Furneis* writeth, that *Thean* or *Theon*, the first Archbishop of London in the reigne of *Lucius*, builded the said Church, by the aide of *Ciran*, chiefe Butler to King *Lucius*; and also that *Elvannus*, the second Archbishop, builded a Library to the same adjoining, and converted many of the *Druides*, learned men in the Pagan law, to Christianity.

William Harrison, discoursing hereon more at large, hath these very words:

There is a Controversie (saith hee) moved among our Historiographers, whether the Church that *Lucius* builded at London, stood at *Westminster*, or in *Cornehill*. For, there is some cause, why the Metropolitane Church should be thought to stand where Saint Peters now doth, by the space of foure hundred and odde yeeres, before it was removed to *Canturbury* by *Austin* the Monke, if a man would leane to one side, without any conference of the asseverations of the other. But herein (as I take it) there lurketh some scruple: for, beside that S. Peters Church stood in the East end of the Citie, and that of *Apollo* in the west, the word *Cornehill*, a denomination given of late (to speake of) to one streer, may easily be mistaken for *Thorney*.

For, as the word *Thorney* proceedeth from the Saxons, who called the West end of the Citie by that name, where *Westminster* now standeth, because of the wildernesse and bushinesse of the soile: so doe I not read of any streer in London called

Parish
Church of
S. Peter
upon
Cornehill,

Library
S. Peter
upon
Cornehill,
now
Gram
School.

Out of
the de
ption of
Lucius, w
ten by
W. Harr
Harriso

No street
in London
called Corn-
hill, before
the Nor-
mans Con-
quest.

There
were three
Archfla-
mines, 1.
at London,
the 2. at
York, the
3. at Car-
lebor upon
the River
Duke, built
by Be-
lins, and
called Gla-
morgantia,
now Che-
ster, all de-
stroyed by
Lucius, be-
cause they
were ere-
cted to A-
pollo, Mars
and Miner-
va: hee
built 3.
other
Churches
in their
stead.
St. Legland.

Grammar
Schooles
comman-
ded by
Parlia-
ment.

called *Cornehill*, before the Conquest of the *Normans*. Wherefore, I hold with them, which make *Westminster* to be the place, where *Lucius* builded his Church, upon the ruines of that * *Flamine*, 264. yeeres (as *Malmesbury* saith) before the comming of the *Saxons*, and 411. before the arrivall of *Augustine*. Read also his Appendix in lib. 4. *Pontif.* where he noteth the time of the *Saxons* in the 444. of Grace, and of *Augustine* in 596. of Christ, which is a manifest accompt, though some Copies have 499. for the one, but not without manifest corruption and error.

And now to returne where we left: True it is, that a Library there was pertaining to this Parish Church, of old time builded of stone, and of late repaired with Bricke, by the Executors of Sir *John Crosby*, Alderman, as his Armes on the South end doe witnesse.

This Library hath bin (of late time) to wit, within these 70. yeeres, well furnished of Books, *John Leyland* viewed and commended them; but now those Bookes are gone, and the place is occupied by a Schoolemaster, and his Vsher, for a number of Scholars learning their Grammar rules, &c. Notwithstanding, before that time, a Grammar Schoole had beene kept in this Parish, as appeareth in the yeere, 1425.

I read, that *John Whitby* was Rector, and *John Steward* Schoolemaster there: and in the 25. of *Henry* the sixth it was enacted by Parliament, that 4. Grammar Schooles in London, should bee maintained, viz. In the Parishes of *Albhalloes* in *Thames street*: *Saint Andrew* in *Oldborne*: *Saint Peters* upon *Cornehill*, and *Saint Thomas* of *Acre*.

Monuments of the dead in this Church defaced.

I read that *Hugh Walsham*, *Nicholas Pricot*, Mercer, Alderman, *Richard Manball*, 1503.

William Kingstone, Fishmonger, gave his Tenements called the *Horse-mill* in *Grafte-street*, to this Church, and was there buried, about the yeere, 1298.

John Wisbrugh, Poulter, 1410.

John Law.

Also, *Peter Mason Taylor*, gave to this Church seven pound sterling yearly for ever, out of his Tenements in *Colechurch Parish*, and deceased about the yeere, 1416.

John Foxton founded a Chauntry there.

A Brotherhood of *Saint Peter* was in this Church established by *Henry* the fourth, the fourth of his reigne.

William Brampton, and *William Askham*, Fishmongers and Aldermen, were chiefe procurers thereof, for the Fishmongers of late buried there Sir *William Bowyer*, Maior, 1543.

Sir *Henry Huberthorne*, Maior, 1546.

Sir *Christopher Morice*, Master Gunner of England to King *Henry* the eight.

Edward Elrington, Esquire, chiefe Butler to *Edward* the sixth.

Thomas Gardener, Grocer.

Justice Smith, and other beside.

In the yeere of Iesus

Christ's Incarnation,

One thousand, five hundred,
forty and foure,

The 22. day of April,
by just computation;

In this place was buried
with great honour,

Which proved a man

Meet to bee a Governour,

For the Common-wealth

of this high and famous Citie:

Called Sir *William Bowyer*,

Lord of the Maioralty,

which departed not with

finding great calamity:

And pray wee to GOD,

to grant his Soule mercy.

O London, if thou looke

to the Lacedemonies,

There to finde *Lycurgus*

that noble and kinde King;

Or if thou seeke for *Ciceroes*

men most of prize,

Or if thou apply thee to have

all the whole desiring

Of *Amphyon*, *Orpheus*,

or of *Mecænas* demeaning;

Seeke no further to finde,

for here hee is buried,

Which had all their properties

for Londons good ordering.

Bee wee then of his honourable

degree well conceiving,

A false
ancient
Tombe for
Sir *William Bowyer*
in the
south Ile
of the
Quire.

For

*For his acts for ever
be registred in Londons meaning.*

*Here lyeth Sir Henry Huberthorne,
sometime Lord Maior and Merchant-
taylor of this Citie of London, and Dame
Elizabeth his wife. Hee departed this
life, &c. And the said Dame Elizabeth
left this transitory life in Anno Domi-
ni, 1551.*

*Hereunder lieth buried
William Messe of this Citie,
whilst he lived, free
of the Grocers Company,
And Julian his wife,
to whom 24. yeeres married was he,
By whom God sent him
five sonnes and daughters three,
And to Gods will
his heart was alwaies bent,
So did his death
shew a life well spent.
Here this is written,
that other may remember,
His godly departure
from this world the 26. of September.*

In the same Vault with Sir William Bowyers body, is Mr. Alderman Walthals also laid, but no Monument as yet made for him, beside his Funerall Banners.

The Charities of the Parish of Saint Peter upon Corneyhill.

Launcelot Tompson of London, Draper, was buried in this Parish Church, and gave 20. l. for the yeerely preaching of five Sermons, untill the money should be fully run out. Which Sermons were all preached by Doctor Ashbold, Parson there. Also he gave 100. l. to the Drapers Company, and they to allow 5. l. yeerely for ever, for Bread and Coales for the poore of the said parish.

Boniface Tatam of London, Vintner, buried in the said Parish the third of February, 1606. gave 40. s. yeerely to the Parson, for preaching foure Sermons every yeere, so long as the Lease of the *Marmaid* in Corneyhill, (a Taverne so called) shall endure. He gave also to the poore of the Parish thirteene penny loaves every Sunday, during the foresaid Lease.

Mr. William Walthal, late of London,

Alderman, buried in the said Parish Church the second of September, 1606. gave twenty pound to the stocke of the Parish. Next, he gave forty Markes, for forty Sermons to be preached in the said Church. Also hee gave two hundred pounds, to bee imployed as followeth: Tenne young men, trading and dwelling in the Parish, with two sufficient sureries, each man, from foure yeeres to foure yeeres, to enjoy the benefit thereof. And every one of them, for the time being, having the usage of the said money, is to pay yeerely to the good of the poore of the said Parish, for bread and coales, the summe of thirteene shillings foure pence, which amounteth in the whole, to the summe of six pounds, thirteene shillings, foure pence. Hee hath also allowed to the Churchwardens and Overseers for the poore, five shillings yeerely among them, to see his good meaning effectually performed.

Robert Warden, of London, Poulter, buried in the same Church the 18. of November, 1609. hath given out of one Messuage or Tenement, lying and being in *Bishopsgate* street, in the said Parish, the summe of three pounds twelve shillings, yeerely for ever, viz. 52. shillings in wheaten bread every Sunday, for the poore of the Parish, 10. s. a yeere for two Sermons, to bee preached to the Company of Poulters, 4. s. for the Clerks attendance at the said Sermons, and 2. s. a yeere for the Sexton, allowed by the said Company.

Mr. John Malin, Physician, buried in the said Church the 25. of May, 1613. gave to the poore of this Parish the sum of 40. l. to bee weekly bestowed on them, on Friday mornings for ever.

Then have ye the Parish Church of S. Michael the Archangell: for the Antiquity thereof, I finde that *Alnothus* the Priest gave it to the Abbot and Covent of *Covesham*; *Reynold* Abbot, and the Covent there, did grant the same to *Sparling* the Priest, in all measures, as he and his Predecessors before had held it: to the which *Sparling* also, they granted all their Lands which they there had, except certaine Lands which *Orgar le Prowde* held of them, and paid two shillings yeerely. For the which grant, the

A faire
Marble
stone un-
der the
Commun-
ion Ta-
ble, plated
about.

A faire
plated
stone,
neere to
the other.

The Pa-
rish
Church
of S. Mi-
chael on
Corneyhill

the said *Sparling* should yeerely pay one Marke of rent to the said Abbot of *Cove-sham*, and finde him his lodging, salt, water, and fire, when hee came to *London*; this was granted 1133. about the 34. of *Henry* the first. Thus much for antiquity.

Of later time I finde, that *Elizabeth Peake*, Widdow, gave the Patronage or gift of this Benefice to the Drapers in *London*: shee lyeth buried in the Belfrey, 1518. her Monument yet remaineth. This hath beene a faire and beautifull Church, but of late yeeres, since the surrender of their lands to *Edward* the sixth, greatly blemished by the building of foure Tenements on the North side thereof, towards the high street, in place of a greene Church-yard, whereby the Church is darkened and other waies annoyed. The faire new Steeple or Bell-Tower of this Church, was begun to bee builded in the yeere, 1421. which being finished, and a faire ring of five Bels therein placed; a sixth Bell was added, and given by *John VVhitwel*, *Isabel* his wife, and *VVilliam Rus*, or *Rous* Alderman and Goldsmith, about the yeere, 1430. which Bell named *Rus*, (nightly at eight of the clocke, and otherwise for Knells, and in Peales, rung by one man, by the space of 160. yeeres) of late over-haled by foure or five at once, hath been thrice broken, and new cast, within the space of ten yeeres, to the charges of that Parish, more than 100. Markes.

And here note of this Steeple, as I have oft heard my Father report. Vpon Saint *James* night, certaine men in the Loft next under the Bells, ringing of a Peale, a Tempest of Lightning and Thunder did arise, and an ugly shapen sight appeared to them, comming in at the South window, and lighted on the North, for feare whereof, they all fell downe, and lay as dead for the time, letting the Bels ring and cease of their own accord. When the Ringers came to themselves, they found certaine stones of the North window to bee razed and scrat, as if they had been so much Butter printed with a Lyons clawe: the same stones were fastned there againe, and so remaine till this day. I have seen them oft, and have put a feather or small stick

into the holes, where the clawes had entered 3. or 4. inches deepe.

At the same time, certain maine timber posts at *Queene Hish*, were scrat and cleft from the top to the bottome, and the Pulpit Crosse in *Pauls* Church-yard was likewise scrat, cleft, and overturned. One of the Ringers lived in my youth, whom I have oft heard to verifie the same to be true; but to returne.

William Rus was a speciall Benefactor to this Church, his Armes yet remaine in the Windowes.

VVilliam Comerton, *Simon Smith*, *Walter Belenham* were buried there, and founded Chaunteries there.

John Grace, 1439.

Robert Drope, Maior, buried on the North side the Quire, under a faire Tombe of Grey Marble, 1485. he gave to poore Maides marriages of that Parish twenty pound, to the poore of that Ward ten pound; Shirts and smockes three hundred, and gownes of broad-cloth, one hundred, &c.

Iane his wife, matching with *Edward Gray*, Vicount *Lisle*, was buried by her first husband 1500. She gave 90. pound in money to the beautifying of that Church, and her great Messuage with the appurtenance, which was by her Executors, *W. Caple* and other, 1517. the ninth of *Henry* the eighth assured to *John Wardroper*, Parson, *T. Clerke*, *W. Dixson*, and *John Murdon*, Wardens of the said Church, and their successors for ever, they to keepe yeerely for her an Obit, or Anniversary, to be spent on the poore, and otherwise, in all three pounds, the rest of the profits to be employed in reparation of the Church.

In the 34. yeere of *Henry* the eighth, *Edward Stephan*, Parson, *T. Spencer*, *P. Gunter*, and *E. Grouch*, Churchwardens, granted to *T. Lodge*, a Lease for threescore yeeres of the said great Messuage, with the appurtenances, which were called the *Lady Lisses* Lands, for the rent of eight pound, thirteene shillings, foure pence the yeere. The Parishioners since gave it up as Chauntry land, and wronged themselves; also the said *Robert Drope* and *Lady Lisle* (notwithstanding their liberality to that Church and Parish) their Tombe is pulled down no Monument remaineth of them.

Peter

Pulpit-Crosse in *Pauls* Church-yard overturned.

This was accounted the best Ring of 6. Bels to be rung by 6. men that was in *England* for harmonie, sweetnesse of sound and tune.

Lightning and thunder, with ugly shaps seen in S. Michaels Steeple.

The print of clawes to be seen in hard stone.

Peter Houghton, late Alderman, is layd in their Vault, 1569.

Robert Fabian Alderman, that wrote and published a Chronicle of England, and of France, was buried there, 1511. with this Epitaph.

*Like as the day his course doth consume,
And the new morrow springeth again as fast,
So man and woman by natures custome,
This life to passe, at last in earth are cast,
In joy, & sorrow, which heretheir time do wast
Never in one state, but in course Transitory,
So full of change, is of this world the glory.*

His Monument is gone: *Richard Garmam*, 1527. buried there.

Edmond Trindle, and *Robert Smith*.

William Dickson, and *Margaret* his wife, buried in the Cloister under a faire Tombe now defaced.

Thomas Stow my Grandfather, about the yeere, 1526. and *Thomas Stow* my Father, 1559.

John Tolus, Alderman, 1548. he gave to *John Willoby*, Parson of that Church, to *Thomas Lodge*, *G. Hind*, *P. Bolde*, Church-wardens, and to their successors (towards the reparation of that Church, and reliefe of the poore for ever) his Tenement, with the appurtenances in the Parish of Saint Michael, which hee had lately purchased of *Alvery Randolph*, of *Badlesmeere* in Kent: but the Parish never had the gift, nor heard thereof, by the space of 40. yeeres after: such was the conscience of *G. Barne*, and other the Executors to conceale it to themselves, and such is the negligence of the Parishioners, that (being informed thereof) make no claime thereunto.

Philip Gunter, that was Alderman for a time, and gave 400. pound to bee discharged thereof, was buried in the Cloyster, about the yeere 1582. and *Anne* his wife, &c.

Thomas Haughton father to the said *Peter Haughton*.

Francis Beneson, and *William Towerson*.

Philip Gunter, Skinner, sometime Alderman of this City, departed this life the 15. day of February, 1582. and lyeth buried in the Cloyster of this Church: who married *Anne*, Daughter of *Hen-*

ry Barley, of *Albery*, in the County of *Hereford*, Esquire; and had issue by her 11. Sonnes, and foure daughters. He left good maintenance for two Sermons yeerely for ever in this Church: the one on the 15. day of March, the other the 25. of December.

Here lyeth buried the body of *Peter Houghton*, of *London* Alderman: he was free of the *Grocers Company*, a Merchant of the Staple in England, and a Merchant Adventurer. Hee was one of the Sheriffes of this City, in An. 1593. and dyed the last day of December, 1596. Hee gave to the foure Hospitals (that is to say) *Saint Bartholomewes*, *Christ Church*, *St. Thomas* and *Bridewell*, 600. pound, equally to bee divided betweene them. Hee gave also to the *Grocers Company* 400. pound to bee lent to eight young men of the same Company (gratis) from two yeeres, to two yeeres, for ever. Which 1000. pound was paid by *John Vernon*, Merchant-Taylor, accordingly. He had to wife *Mary Houghton*, who sithence married with *Sir Thomas Vavasor*, Knight Marshall. Hee had children by her, two Sonnes, named *Hatton*, and *Peter*, who dyed young; and two Daughters, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*. *Mary* was married to *Sir James Scudamore*, Knight, and *Elizabeth* to *Sir Henry Bedingfield*, Knight.

Here lyeth buried (by a desired promise made to Alderman Houghton while hee lived) the body of *John Vernon*, Merchant-Taylor: who was Master of the said Company, in An. 1609. And hee was also a Merchant of the Staple in England. He dyed the day of An. Dom.

Nemo ante obitum felix.

Here in the Vault lyeth buried the bodies of *John Taylor*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, and *Constance* his wife, one of the Daughters and Coheires of *Reginald Wooddeson*, of *Alresford* in *Hampshire*, Gent. They had issue between them three Sonnes, *John*, who dyed young, *Robert* and *John*. Hee departed this life the 4. day of April, 1597. being about the age of 63. yeeres: and she, being the age of 67. the 29. of October,

1614.

John Tolus his gift to the church nor performed but concealed.

A handsome Monument in the wall of the Chancel, the south side.

A very faire Monument richly gilded, in the Chancel wall on the North side.

His Picture standeth above the other Monument.

In the South side of the Quire a handsome Monument in the wall.

1614. Votum S. Pauli. Phil. 1. Adepti.

In March, 1588.

was buried in this place,
Alexander Every, Merchant
but 40. yeeres of age,
whose godly gifts, by will,
are warrants of Gods Grace
In him. By whom,
thinke on thy selfe, and on the stage
Thou stand'st, and measure it,
and other worldly things:
As streames that swiftly slide
downe from their Springs.

An. Dom. 1570. primo Feb.

Here lyeth Francis Benneson,
a Citizen was hee,
A Merchant Adventurer also,
and of the Mystery
Of Haberdashers Company.
A man of honest name,
who here on earth to feare of God,
his vitall dayes did frame.
Two wives hee had, the first of them
in Antwerpe borne she was;
The other hee a widow left,
so God brought it to passe.
His Soule (no doubt) doth now remaine
with God among the rest
Of other worthy Christians,
who evermore are blest.

Hereunder lyeth buried the body of the wor-
shipfull, John Harby, Citizen and Skin-
ner of London, and free of the Merchant
Adventurers Company, for Muscovia,
Spaine, and the East Indiaes: who had
two wives, Anne Mording, widow,
by whom he had issue foure Sonnes, and
one Daughter, viz. Thomas, Francis,
John, William, and Emme. And
lastly he married with Anne Saltonstall,
Daughter to Sir Richard Saltonstall,
Knight, sometime Lord Maior of this
City: by whom hee had two Sonnes, Ri-
chard and Daniel; which John Harby
after 74. yeeres, departed this life the
15. day of April, 1610. Expecting a
joyfull resurrection by Iesus Christ.

Hic dormiuit in Christo Joannes Cowper,
Armiger; Vxorē habuit Elizabeth
Ironside ante se mortuam. Obiit 3. Iu-
nii. An. Dom. 1609.

There is a comely Monument, although of
no great cost or charge; there placed for

Master Laurence Caldwell, Citizen
and Haberdasher of London, and Mary
his wife. Great pittie it is, that it is no
better kept and looked unto, for shortly
the inscriptions engraven thereon, will
not any way possibly be read, &c.

This Parish Church hath on the south
side thereof a proper Cloyster, and a
faire Church-yard, with a Pulpit-crosse,
not much unlike to that in Pauls Church
yard. Sir Iohn Rudstone Maior, caused
the same Pulpit-Crosse, in his life time
to be builded, the Church-yard to bee
enlarged, by ground purchased of the
next Parish, and also proper houses to be
raised, for lodging of Quire men, such
as at that time were assitants to Divine
Service, then daily sung by Note, in that
Church.

The said Iohn Rudstone deceased, 1531.
and was buried in a Vault under the
Pulpit-Crosse: he appointed Sermons
to bee preached there, not now perfor-
med. His Tombe before the Pulpit-
Crosse is taken thence, with the Tombe
of Richard Raxley, Doctor of physicke
to King Henry the eighth and other.

The Quire of that Church being dis-
solved, the lodgings of the Quire men
were (by the grave Fathers of that time)
charitably appointed for receit of an-
cient decayed parishioners; namely, wid-
dowes, such as were not able to beare
the charge of greater rents abroad,
which blessed worke of harbouring the
harbourlesse, is promised to be rewar-
ded in the Kingdome of Heaven.

Then have ye Birchover lane, so called
of Birchover, the first builder and owner
thereof, now corruptly called Birchin
lane, the North halfe whereof is of the
said Cornehill Ward, the other part is of
Langborne Ward.

This lane and the high street neere
adjoyning, hath been inhabited (for the
most part) with wealthy Drapers, from
Birchovers lane on that side the streer,
downe to the Stockes. In the reigne of
Henry the sixth, had yee (for the most
part) dwelling there, Frippers or Vp-
holders, that sold apparell and old hous-
hold stufte.

I have read of a Country man, that
then having lost his hood in Westminster
Hall, found the same in Cornhill, hanged
out

Pulpit-
Crosse in
S. Michael
Church-
yard.

Mat. 2. 5.

Birchovers
lane.

Vpholders
sellers of
old stufte
in Cornhill.

In the
same wall
lower, a
handsome
small Mo-
nument.

A plated
stone in
the same
wall on the
ground.

A faire
small Mo-
nument
on a Pillar
right a-
gainst the
Pulpit.

A faire
Tombe in
the Cloy-
ster South.

In the wall
on the
North side
of the
Chancell.

Popes head
Taverne
on Cornhil.

Wine one
pint for a
penny, &
bread gi-
ven free.

The Kings
house in
Cornhill.

Armes of
England
supported
by Angels

out to be sold, which hee challenged, but was forced to buy, or goe without it: for their stall (they said) was their market. At that time also, the VVine-drawer of the *Popes-head* Taverne, (standing without the doore in the high street) took the same man by the sleeve, and said, Sir, will you drinke a Pint of VVine? VVhereunto he answered, A penny spend I may: and so dranke his Pint: for bread nothing did he pay, for that was then al owed free.

This *Popes-head* Taverne, with other houses adjoyning, strongly builded of stone, hath of old time beene all in one, pertaining to some great Estate, or rather to the King of this Realme, as may be supposed, both by largenesse thereof, and by the Armes; to wit, 3. Leopards passant gardant, which was the whole Armes of England, before the reigne of *Edward* the third, that quartered them with the Armes of France, three *Flower de Lucis*.

These Armes of England, supported then betweene two Angels, are faire and largely graven in stone on the fore-

front towards the high street, over the doore or stall of one great house, lately (for many yeeres) possessed by Mr. *Philip Gunter*. The *Popes-head* Taverne is on the backe part thereof, towards the South, as also one other house, called the stone house in *Lombard* street. Some say this was King *John's* house; which might so be: for I finde in a written copie of *Mathew Paris* his Historie, that in the yeere 1232. *Henry* the third sent *Hubert de Burgho*, Earle of *Kent*, to *Cornhill* in *London*, there to answer all matters objected against him; where hee wisely acquitted himselfe. The *Popes-head* Taverne hath a foot-way through, from *Cornhill* into *Lombard* street. And downe lower on the high street of *Cornhill*, is there one other way thorow by the *Cardinals Hat* Taverne, into *Lombard* street. And so let this suffice for *Cornhill* VVard. In which be Governours, an Alderman, his Deputy, Common-Counsellours, foure, or sixe; Constables, foure; Scavengers, foure; VVard-mote inquest, 16. and a Beadle: it is charged to the Fiftene at 16. pounds.

Hubert de
Burgho,
Earle of
Kent, sent
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The Card-
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Taverne.



Langborne



LANGBOVRNE

VV A R D,

And Fenny about.

Langbourne
Ward, and
Fenny about

Langbourne Ward, so called, of a long Boorn of sweet water, which (of old time) breaking out into Fenne-Church-street, ranne downe the same street, and

Lombard street, to the West end of S. Mary Woolnoths Church, where turning South, and breaking into small shares, rils or streams, it left the name of Shareborne lane, or Southborne lane, (as I have read) because it ranne South to the River of Thames. This Ward beginneth at the West end of Ealdgate Ward, in Fen-Church street, by the Ironmongers Hall, which is on the North side of that street, at a place called Culver Alley, where sometime was a lane, through the which men went into Limestreet; but that being long since stopped up, for suspicion of Theeves that lurked there by night, as is shewed in Limestreet Ward; there is now in this said Alley a Tennis Court, &c.

Fenne-Church street tooke that name of a Fenny or Moorish ground, so made by meanes of this Boorne, which passed thorow it; and therefore (untill this day) in the Guild-hall of this Citie, that Ward is called by the name of Langborne, and Fenny about, and not otherwise: yet others be of opinion, that it tooke that name of Fænum, that is, Hay, sold there, as Grasse-street took the name of Grasse or Herbes there sold.

In the midst of this street standeth a small Parish Church, called S. Gabriel Fenne-Church, corruptly, Fan-Church.

Helming Legget, Esquire, by licence

of Edward the third, in the 49. of his reigne, gave one Tenement, with a curtelarge thereto belonging, and a garden with an entry thereto leading, unto Sir John Hariot, Parson of Fen-Church, and to his successors for ever; the house to be a Parsonage house; the Garden to be a Church-yard, or burying place for the Parish.

Then have ye Lombard street, so called of the Longobards, and other Merchants, strangers of divers Nations, assembling there twice every day, of what originall, or continuance, I have not read of record, more than that Edward the second, in the twelfth of his reigne, confirmed a Messuage sometime belonging to Robert Turke, abutting on Lombard street toward the South, and toward Cornehill on the North, for the Merchants of Florence: which proverth that street to have had the name of Lombard street before the reigne of Edward the second. The meeting of which Merchants and others there, continued untill the 22. of December, in the yeere 1568. on the which day, the said Merchants began to make their meetings at the Bursē, a place then new builded for that purpose, in the ward of Cornehill, and was since by Her Majestie, Queene Elizabeth, named the Royall Exchange.

On the North side of this Ward, is Limestreet, one halfe whereof (on both sides) is of this Langborne V Ward, and therein on the west side, is the Pewterers Hall, which Company were admitted to be a Brotherhood, in the 13. of Edward the fourth.

At the South-west corner of Limestreet, standeth a faire Parish Church

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Limestreet.

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of S. Dionis called *Backe-Church*, lately new builded in the reigne of *Henry* the sixth. *John Bugge*, Esquire, was a great Benefactor to that worke, as appeareth by his Armes, three water-Budgets, and his Crest, a Morions head, graven in the stone-worke of the Quire, at the upper end, on the North side, where he was buried.

Also *John Darby*, Alderman, added thereunto a faire Ile or Chappell on the South side, and was there buried, about the yeere 1466. He gave (besides sundry ornaments) his dwelling house and others unto the said Church.

The Lady *wich*, widdow to *Hugh wich*, sometimes Maior of *London*, was there buried, and gave Lands for Sermons, &c.

John Master, Gent. was by his children buried there, 1444.

Thomas Britaine. *Henry Travers* of *Maidstone* in *Kent*, Merchant, 1501.

John Bond, about 1504.

Robert Pager, Merchant-Taylor, one of the Sheriffes 1536.

Sir Tho. Curteis, Pewterer, then Fishmonger, Maior 1557.

Sir James Harvie, Ironmonger, Maior, 1581.

William Peterson, Esquire. *William Sherington*. *Sir Edward Osborne*, Clothworker, Maior, &c.

Thomas Curticius
sub Marmore conditus isto,
Quem mundo eripuit
Parca severa senem:
Quemque suum Cives
voluerit augere Senatum,
Iustitia & gravitas
hunc meruere gradum.
Purpuriens sic
Præturam gessit in urbe,
Ferret ut hoc multum
laudis ab officio.
Animus huic Consul
Sceptroque insignis & ense,
Londinium vexit
dexteritate bona.
Thomam progeniuit
solumque matris humanis,
Vita adeo fragili
sorte fugaxque datur.
Vnica neptis avo,
est Anna hæres, filia Thomæ,

An ancient Marble Tomb in the North Ile of the Quire, uppermost East ward.

Dignaque neptis avo,
dignaque nata patre.
Stuclea hæc nupsit
Generoso stemmata certo,
Præclaroque domi
Militiaque viro.
Fumus & umbra sumus,
quicquid mortale peribat,
Sola manet pietas,
quæ sine fine viret.

Neere unto it is a very goodly Monument, belonging to *Sir James Harvey*, but without any inscription or Epitaph.

D. D. M. S.

Emanuel de Meteren, *Mercatori Antwerpensi*, atque inter ordinis ejusdem *Belgas Londini*, quondam *Cos. Des. viro pio, viro docto. Qui rerum in Belgia gessit. Historiam opus luculentum & fidei plenum posteris reliquit.*

Eiſther de Corput. conjux conjugi libe-
 rique ix. parenti optimo P. P. Obiit
 die 8. Aprilis, Anni C15. 15 C.
 XII. Cum vixisset An. lxxvj. Mens. 3.

Animæ super Æthera vivunt.

Iacobo Colio G. F. Belgol. Regis Henrici
 8. munere Angl. indignæ *Mercatori pro-*
 bo. *Qui obiit Ann. Chri. C15. 15.*
XCI. suo LXXXIX. Et Elizab. Ortelia,
Qui obiit Anno Christi, C15. 15.
X5 III. Connubio nuper nunc Tumulo
junctis Iac. Colins parentibus pientiff.

M. H. F. C.

Christo duce, & ossa resurgent.

This Tombe of Sir Edward Osborne,
Knight, sometime Lord Maior of this
Noble Citie, who was buried An. Dom.
1591. And of Dame Margaret his se-
cond wife, who married after with M.
Baron Clarke, (by whom this Tombe
was erected) and was buried, An. Dom.
1602.

Mistresse Katharine Woodward, wid-
dow, having (in her life time) bene
a godly, religious, and vertuous Ma-
trone, charitable to the poore, and not spa-
ring of her purse to pious uses: Two wor-
thy Gentlemen (her Executors) have there
raised a comely remembrance of her to all
posterity.

This

A small Monument in the wall on the same side.

On a pillar in the midst of the Chancel.

A goodly Monument in the South Ile of the Quire.

In the west end of the Church, but on the south side.

This Monument was erected for the worshipfull M. John Hewet, Gent. Citizen and Merchant of London, and free of the Clothworkers Company: who in his life time was loving to all, and pittifull to the poore: witnesse the yeerely pension he hath given for ever, of five pounds to the poore of this Parish. He changed this mortall habitation the third day of Iuly, Anno Domini, 1602.

This Charity, and 12. D. beside, given every Sunday in bread to the poore, is all that there I understand of.

Then by the foure corners (so called of Fen-church street in the East, Bridge-street on the South, Grasse-street on the North, and Lombard street on the west) in Lombard street is one faire Parish Church, called *Alhallowes Grasse-church* in Lombard street. I doe so reade it in Evidences of Record, for that the Grasse-Market went downe that way, when that street was farre broader than now it is, being straightned by incrochments.

This Church was lately new builded. *John warner*, Armorer, and then Grocer, Sheriffe, 1494. builded the South Ile; his sonne *Robert warner*, Esquire, finished it, in the yeere 1516. The Pewterers were Benefactors towards the North Ile, &c. The Steeple or Bel-tower thereof was finished in the yeere 1544. about the thirty and sixth of *Henry* the eighth. The faire stone Porch of this Church, was brought from the late dissolved Priory of *S. Iohn of Ierusalem* by *Smishfield*, so was the frame of their Bels; but the Bels being bought, were never brought thither, by reason that one old *warner* Draper of that Parish deceasing, his son *Mark warner* would not performe what his Father had begunne and appointed; so that faire Steeple hath but one Bell, as Friers were wont to use.

The Monuments of this Church bee these: the said *warners*, and *Iohn Walden*, Draper.

Memoriae Sacrum.

Spe certa in Christo resurgendi, hic requiescit Christophorus Tolderney, Armiger, vir prudens, & optimis studiis in-

nutritus: Atque Susanna Vxor, Filia Joannis Alnwici, Generos. Qui cum plures annos fide & amore conjugali concordissime vixissent; Obiit illa nono die Ianuarii, An. Domini; M.D. CXII. Ille Martii sequentis die 20. Quatuor liberis superstibus, Christophero & Joanne, Iana, (Roberto Darello de Calehill, Militi enupta) & Elizabetha.

Here under this stone resteth (in assured hope of a joyfull resurrection) the body of *Rebecca Crispe*, Daughter to *Iohn Pake* of Bromefield in Essex, Gent. and late wife to *Nicholas Crispe* of Lond. Merchant. She departed this life the 27. day of April, An. Dom. 1616. and in the 37. of her age: Giving to the world (both in her life and death) undoubted testimony of her faith in Christ Iesus: Having had issue 3. sonnes, and 8. daughters.

Here lyeth buried the body of *Simō Horsepole*, free of the Drapers Company: also free of the ancient wooll-staple; free of the Merchants Adventurers of the old Haunce and Moscovia. He was chosen Sheriffe of London, in An. 1591. He married *Elizabeth Smith*, daughter to *Iohn Smith* of Cosham, in the County of Wiltshire, Gent. and sister to *Thomas Smith*, Customer of London. And by her he had issue 3. sons and 3. daughters, *William*, *Simon* and *Thomas*, *Elizabeth* married with *Alexander King*, one of the *Queenes Majesties Auditors*. *Hawys* married with *Francis Dorington*, Merchant of Tripolie. And *Ioan*, married with *Iohn Whitbrooke*, Gent.

He dwelt in Grasse-Church street in this Parish, 35. yeeres, and he appointed to this Parish of All Saints, foure pounds and foure shillings every yeere for ever: and also foure pounds and foure shillings to the Parish of Saint Christopher by Cornehill, where hee was borne, and where his Father *Iohn Horsepole* (also free of the Drapers Company, and borne in Leicestershire) dwelt, and lyeth buried: That every Sunday after Morning Service, there bee given to twelve poore people of this Parish, to every one of them one penny loafe of wheaten bread; and also every Sunday to twelve poore people of Saint Christophers Parish, to every one

A very goodly stone placed, on the ground in the same Ile.

In the Chancell a faire stone placed, against his Pew dore.

The foure corners, a place so called, of 4. wayes meeting.

Parish Church of Alhallowes in Lombard street. Lib. Trin.

A faire Monument in the wall, at the East end of the North Ile of the Quire.

of them one penny loafe of wheaten bread; and every yeere upon Saint Thomas the Apostles day, to every one of the said 24. poore people, twelve pence in money: and every yeere upon the said Saint Thomas his day, to the two Parish-Clerkes of the said Parishes, to every of them for their paines, 13. s. 4. d. and to the two Sextons of the said Parishes, to every of them for their paines, 6. s. 8. d.

Yet living, and of whom I received these instructions.

In performance whereof, William Horsepoole, sonne of the said Simon Horsepoole, hath granted two severall annuities and Rents, charge of foure pounds and foure shillings apiece, out of an house in Corbets Alley in Grasse-Church street, in the Parish of Saint Peter, to certaine parishioners of the said Parishes respectively, and their heires in trust, to the foresaid uses for ever.

Hee dyed the 14. day of January, 1601. Aged 75. yeeres.

Vertue is not dead.

The soule in Heaven,
the body here of Izanlies,
By her John Edwards good,
and by her parents both:
She deare to her all three,
that living, still she cries,
Lay me by them.
for other Grave I loath.
O God! that heardst
the cry of this thy creature,
Make Izaus many,
in vertue, grace, and feature.

As love (in life)
conjoyn'd us once,
And God (by death)
disjoyn'd us twaine:
So love (by death)
rejoyn'd our bones,
And God (in joy)
joyn'd us againe.

Stand here firme (God permitting) ever, a patterne, a spurre to sacred vertue: In memory of a blessed Matrone heere buried: Rich in true piety, vertue, and reverend modesty, from her Cradle to her Coffin an ornament (of her sexe) for true constancy in both fortunes: the onely mother and beauty of her race, in her time, named Izan Wright by her Father, Edwards by her first husband, both of this Parish, and also here buried. Her shining

A faire Monument erected in the South Ile of the Quire for the same person.

to the vaine world (so whom Adversity is Vice, and Prosperity is Vertue) was eclipsed by a second marriage, wherein she deceased the fifth day of March, An. Dom. 1613. Aged about 66. yeeres.

Here under this place lyeth buried the body of Thomas Walker, Citizen and Vintner of London, who deceased the 25. day of January, 1599. which said Thomas Walker had two wives, Joane and Mary. By Joane he had issue eight children, foure sonnes, and foure daughters. Joane his wife lyeth hereunder buried, who deceased the 29. day of August, 1592. Etatis suae, 69.

Mans life, berimes try it who shall,
Shall find no time in it to trust:
Sometime to climbe, sometime to fall,
Till life of man be brought to dust.

Next is a common Osterie for travellers, called the George, of such a Signe. This is said to have pertained to the Earle Ferrers, and was his London lodging in Lombard street: And that to the yeere 1175. a brother of the said Earle, being there privily slaine in the night, was there throwne downe into the dirty street, as I have afore shewed in the Chapter of Night-watches.

Next is the Parish Church of S. Edmond the King and Martyr, in Lombard street, by the South corner of Birchover lane.

This Church is also called S. Edmond Grasse-Church, because the said Grasse-market came downe so low.

The Monuments in this Church, are these:

Sir John Milborne, Draper, Maior, deceased, 1535. buried there by Dame Joan and Dame Margaret his wives, under a Tombe of Touch.

Humphrey Heyford, Goldsmith, Maior, 1477.

Sir William Chester, Draper, Maior, 1560. with his wives, amongst his predecessors.

Sir George Barne, Maior, 1586.

D. Ioanni Milburno, vitrico.

D. Ioanni Chestero, patri.

D. Roberto Tempesto, genero.

Gulielmus Chesterus, no suit.

Elizabetha

A comely small Monument in the South Ile of the Quire, East.

Parish Church of S. Edmond in Lombard street.

In the
South side
of the
Chancell,
a faire
Monument
in the wall

Elizabetha suo
postquam Chestera marito,
Sex natos, natas
octo dedisset, ait;
Non opus in terris,
nec fas me vivere supra,
Jam sat habes comitum,
chare marite vale.
Quam quoniam nequit
vivam revocare sub auras,
Quod potuit fecit,
dum fuit illa super.
Illa ex parte suam
faciem de marmore duci
Jussit, at ex ista,
Conjugis ore suæ.
Hæc natas, illa
natos subjunxit, eodem
Vultu, quippe albos
Mors facit esse suos.
Hæc cecidit, manet ille
super, quando moriturus
Inscius, at certus
quod moriturus erit.

D. Ioanna Milburne, secundo marito
matri suæ optimæ, Gulielmus Che-
sterus posuit. Anno Domini 1561.

This Monument declares,
that here the corps doe lye
Of him that sought in Science sight
to publish prudently,
(Among the rest of things,
the which he put in ure)
That ancient practice and profound,
that hight Architecture.
A knowledge meet for those
that buildings doe erect,
As by his workes, at large set forth,
is shewne the full effect.
All for the love he bare
to this his native Land:
Yet though he dyed, his deeds doe live,
and Fame in them doth stand.
who likes therefore to winne
such fame as he hath wonne;
Let them take care for Common-weale,
as here John Shute hath done:
whose soule we hope to be
in Faithfull Abrahams brest,
with Gods elect and chosen flocke,
for ever there to rest.
wisedome and Science,
above each other thing,
Are Vertues, from the which
all Fame doth spring.

John Shute, Painter-stainer, dyed the 25.
of September, Anno Domini, 1563.

Charities to the Poore in Saint
Edmonds Parish.

M. Richard Laie, Serjant of the Law,
hath given to the poore of this Parish
yeerely for ever; 45. s. to bee given in
Bread, Coales, or otherwise.

Mistris Joane Lowen of Rainham in the
County of Essex, widdow, by her Will
dated in March, 1569. hath given to
the poore of this Parish, 52. s. yeerely
for ever, in bread, with the advantage,
13. penny loaves every Sunday, to 13.
poore people, &c.

M. John Torkington, 40. s. yeerely for
ever, in bread or otherwise, by his will,
in the yeere 1571. Payed by the Ma-
sters and Wardens of the Drapers
Company, or out of his owne corner
house, situate in the same Parish.

Sir Richard Champion, Knight, some-
time Lord Maior of this Honourable
Citie, by his Will the 23. day of March,
1570. hath given 54. s. yeerely for e-
ver, in bread or otherwise: Paid out of
the rent of the house called the Beades
in Birchenlane. And 12. d. apiece to
each Churchwarden for ever, to see his
Will performed.

John Rois, Citizen and Mercer of Lon-
don, by his Will the 23. day of August,
1568. to 12. poore people, 6. of this
Parish, and 6. of the Parish of whir-
lington Colledge, every Sunday for ever
in bread, hath given a Penny loafe to
each person, payable out of his house in
the same Parish.

William Watson, by his will, the 19.
day of September, 1586. hath given his
dwelling house in S. Clements lane, to
have 40. s. paid yeerely for ever, to the
poore of the said Parish, in bread or o-
therwise.

M. Thomas Russell, by his Will, the
7. day of Iuly, 1593. hath given yeerely,
for the terme of 37. yeeres, 2. loads
of Char-coales to the poore of this Pa-
rish, betwixt Alhallontide and Christ-
masse: Paid by the Master and War-
dens of the Drapers, out of certain hou-
ses standing in a void piece of ground
in Thames street, in the parish of S. Mary
Sommerset.

From this Church down Lombard Street,

In the
other side
of the
Chancell
North, a
handsome
small Mo-
nument.

Noblemē
of this
Realme,
of old
time, as
also of
late yeers,
have dealt
in Mer-
chandises.

Philpot
lane.

S Clements
lane.

Parish
Church of
Alhallowes
Stane
Church.

Of late
it is fixed
there in
better
manner
than ever
it was
before.

by *Birchovers lane*, (the one halfe of which Lane is of this VVard) and so downe, be divers faire houses; namely, one with a faire fore-front towards the street, builded by Sir *Martin Bowes*, Goldsmith, since Maior of London: And then one other, sometime belonging to *William de la Pole*, Knight Baronet, and yet the Kings Merchant, in the 14. of *Edward the third*; and after him, to *Michael de la Pole*, Earle of *Suffolke*, in the 24. of *Richard the second*, and was his Merchants house, and so downe toward the *Stockes Market*, lacking but some three houses thereof.

The South side of this VVard beginneth in the East, at the chaine to bee drawne thwart *Mart lane*, up into *Fen-Church street*, and so west, by the North end of *Mincheon lane*, to Saint *Margaret Pattens* street, or *Road lane*, and downe that street, to the mid-way towards S. *Margarets Church*: Then by *Philpot lane*, (so called of Sir *John Philpot* that dwelled there, and was owner thereof) and downe that Lane, some six or eight houses on each side, is all of this VVard.

Then by *Grasse-Church* corner, into *Lombard-street*, to S. *Clements lane*, and downe the same to S. *Clements Church*: then downe Saint *Nicholas lane*, and downe the same to S. *Nicholas Church*, and the same Church is of this VVard.

Then to *Abchurch lane*, and downe some small portion thereof: then downe *Sherborne lane*, a part thereof, and a part of *Beare-binder lane*, be of this VVard: and then downe *Lombard street* to the signe of the *Angell*, almost to the corner over against the *Stockes Market*.

On the South side of this VVard, somewhat within *Mart lane*, have yee the Parish Church of *Alhallowes*, commonly called *Stane-Church*, (as may be supposed) for a difference from other Churches of that name in this Citie, which (of old time) were builded of timber, and since were builded of stone. In this Church have beene divers faire Monuments of the dead; namely,

John Coffin, Girdler, a great benefactor: he deceased 1244. his name remaineth painted in the Church rooffe: if it had beene set in brasse, it would have beene fetchd downe. Hee gave out of certaine Tenements to the poore

of that Parish, an hundred quarters of Charcoales yeerely for ever.

Sir *John Test*, Knight of the holy Sepulcher, and Dame *Joan* his wife, about 1486.

Robert Stone.

Sir *John Striward*, and Dame *Alice* his wife.

John Bostocke, Esquire.

Christopher Holt.

Sir *Richard Tate*, Knight, Ambassadour to King *Henry* the eighth, buried there, 1554. His Monument remaineth yet; the rest beeing all pulled downe, and swept out of the Church, the Church-wardens were forced to make a large account, twelve shillings that yeere for Broomes, beside the carriage away of stone and brasse, at their owne charge.

And here I am to note, that being informed of the *Wrishleys* to bee buried there, I have since found them and other, to be buried at Saint *Giles* without *Creplegate*, where I mind to leave them.

*Our Holt (alas) hath stint his hold,
by Death cal'd hence in haste,
Whose Christen name being Christopher
with Christ is better plac'd.
In Sawton borne of gentle race,
in London spent his dayes,
A Clerke that serv'd in Customehouse,
in credit many wayes.
So that we leese the losse
of this so deare a Friend,
whose life well while he was here,
hath gain'd a better end.*

John Mun, Citizen and Mercer of London, who deceased the third day of June, 1615. gave towards the repairing of this Church, 100. l.

Mary Benam, lying here buried, gave 10. l. 4. s. for ever yeerely to this Parish, and the Parish of Saint *Olaves* in *Hartstreet*, which is in money truly performed every Sunday, 2. s. in each place to the poore.

By this Church somtime passed a lane called *Craddokes lane*, from *Mart lane*, winding by the North side of the said Church into *Fenne-church street*: the which Lane being straightned by incroachments, is now called *Church-Alley*.

A faire
Marble
Tomb in
the South
wall of the
Quire.

A small
Monument
in the east
wall.

Beneath
in the
lower part
of the
Church,
a faire
plated stone.

*Craddockes
lane*.

Parish
Church of
S. Nicholas
Hacon.

Then is the parish Church of Saint *Nicholas Acon*, or *Hacon* (for so have I read it in Records) in *Lombard street*. Sir *John Bridges* Draper, Maior, 1520. newly repaired this Church, and imbatled it, and was there buried.

Francis Bowyer, Grocer, one of the Sheriffes, was buried there, 1580. with other of the *Bowyers*.

So was *Iulian*, wife to *John Lambard*, Alderman.

Here resteth in hope of a joyfull resurrection the body of *Francis Bowyer*, late Alderman of London, who was borne in *Chichester*, the Sonne of *Robert Bowyer* of *Chichester*, and *Margaret* his wife. He had Brethren, *Robert* eldest, *William*, *Henry*, and *Peter*: which Sonnes together with their Mother *Margaret*, doe rest in this Church. He married *Elizabeth*, daughter to *William Tillefworth*: with whom hee lived most lovingly and faithfully, the space of 27. yeeres: And by her had seven Sonnes and foure Daughters, of whom remained living at his death foure Sonnes, *William*, *Robert*, *Francis*, and *John*: And three Daughters, *Joane*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*. Obijt 14. Junii. An. Dom. 1581.

Parish
Church of
S. Mary
Wolnoth.

Then is there (in the high street) a proper Parish Church of Saint *Mary Wolnoth*, of the Nativity, the reason of which name I have not yet learned. This Church is lately new builded. Sir *Hugh Brice*, Goldsmith, Maior in the first yeere of *Henry* the seventh, Keeper of the Kings Exchange at London, and one of the Governours of the Kings Mint in the Tower of London, under *William Lord Hastings*, the fifth of *Edward* the fourth deceased, 1496. Hee builded in this Church a Chappell, called the Charnel, as also part of the body of the Church and of the Steeple, and gave money toward the finishing thereof, besides the stone that he had prepared; hee was buried in the body of the Church, and *Guy Brice* or *Boys*, was also buried there.

Dame *Joane*, Wife to Sir *William Peach*.

Thomas Nocket, Draper, 1396: hee founded a Chauntry there.

Simon Eyre, 1459. hee gave the Taverne, called the *Cardinals Hat* in *Lombard street*, with a Tenement annexed on the East part of the Taverne, and a mansion behind the East Tenement, together with an Alley from *Lombard street* to *Cornehill* with the appurtenances, all which were by him new builded toward a Brotherhood of our Lady in Saint *Mary Wolnoths* Church.

John Moager, Pewterer, and *Emme* his wife in *S. Johns* Chappell.

Sir *John Perciwall*, Merchant-Taylor, Maior, about 1504.

Thomas Roch, and *Andrew Michael*, Vintners, and *Ioane* the Wife of them both.

William Hilton, Merchant-Taylor, and Taylor to King *Henry* the eighth, was buried there, 1519. under the Chappel of Saint *George*, which Chappell was builded by *George Lufken*, sometime Taylor to the Prince.

Robert Amades, Goldsmith, Master of the Kings Jewels.

Sir *Martin Bowes*, Maior, buried about 1569. he gave Lands for the discharge of that *Langborne Ward*, of all Fifteenes to bee granted to the King by Parliament.

George Hasken.

Sir *Thomas Ramsay*, late Maior, &c.

Sir *John Perciwall*, Knight, sometime Lord Maior of this City, and Dame *Thomasine* his Wife, worthy Benefactors to this parish, lye both here buried, &c.

The severall wils made by them both in ancient writing, are (to the parishes great commendation) very carefully kept and preserved in this Church, in a goodly enclosure made for the purpose and to bee turned open like folding Tables: I have not seene the like in any other Church.

Moreover I read (concerning this man) that hee was one of the Maior of *Londons* Officers, and was the Carver at the Maiors Table. And when the Maior (as the custome of *London* is) doth elect one of the Sheriffes of *London* for the yeere ensuing, by taking and drinking a cup of Wine to such a man as he pleaseth to name: The Maior at that time (whose name was Sir *Henry Collet*, Knight, and free of the Mercers) tooke the cup of Wine and dranke to the aforefaid

Langborne
Ward dis-
charged of
Fifteenes.

A faire
Tombe in
the Chan-
cell.

An obser-
vation out
of *Richard*
Grafton.

John Percivall, Carver to the Lord Maior, chosen Sheriffe of London.

aforesaid *John Percivall*, his Carver, standing bare-headed waiting before him, and called him Sheriffe of *Lond.* for the yeere ensuing: forthwith the said Maior caused the same *Percivall* to sit downe at his owne Table, and to cover his head. And the same *Percivall* tooke upon him the office of Sherivalty, and afterward was Lord Maior of *London*, and made Knight, Register of Maiors.

A goodly Marble close Tombe under the Communion Table.

Here lyeth buried the body of *Sir Martin Bowes*, Knight, Alderman and Lord Maior of *London*, and also free of the *Goldsmiths Company*: with *Cicilie*, *Dame Anne* and *Dame Elizabeth*, his wives. The which *Sir Martin Bowes* deceased the 4. day of *August*, An. Dom. 1566.

His will also is there kept in a faire Table.

A very goodly Monument in the East end of the Chancell.

Here lyeth interred the body of *Sir Thomas Ramsey*, Knight, a most worthy Citizen, and lately Lord Maior of *London*, being free of the *Grocers Company*, with whom (by will) he hath left a perpetuall reliefe for poore yong men, Retaylours of the said *Company*, which he saw performed in his lifetime. He was a most carefull Magistrate, walked in the feare of God, and loved peace. Hee lived 79. yeeres, and dyed (without issue) in the faith of *Iesus Christ*, the 19. day of *May*,

Anno Dom. 1590. whose godly end was a true testimony of his vertuous life.

Here lyeth buried also *Dame Alice*, the first wife of the said *Sir Thomas Ramsey*, she being eldest daughter to *Bevis Lea* of *Enfield* in the County of *Stafford*, Gent. Vnto whom hee was married 37. yeeres: and having lived 85. yeeres, she departed this life the 18. day of *January*, An. Dom. 1577.

Dame Mary, the second wife to the said *Sir Thomas Ramsey*, was eldest daughter to *William Dale* of *Bristoll*, Merchant, unto whom he was married 12. yeeres. In regard therefore of so worthy a Knight, and his two vertuous Ladies: This Monument is heere placed, by the Executors to the said *Sir Thomas Ramsey*, the 18. day of *November*, Anno Dom. 1596.

Thus have yee seven Parish Churches in this Ward; one Hall of a Company; divers faire houses for Merchants; and other Monuments none. It hath an Alderman, his Deputy; Common-Counsellors, 8. Constables, 15. Scavengers, 9. Men of the Wardmore inquest, 17. and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteene, in the Exchequer, at 20. l. 9. s. 8. d.





BELINSGATE

VV A R D.

Belinsgate
Ward.



Belinsgate Ward be-
ginneeth at the
West end of Tow-
er-street Ward in
Thames street, a-
bout Smarts Key,
& runneth downe
along that street,
on the South side, to Saint Magnus
Church at the Bridge foot, and on the
North side of the said Thames street,
from over against Smarts Key, till over
against the North-west corner of Saint
Magnus Church aforesaid.

On this North side of Thames street
is S. Mary Hill lane, up to Saint Marga-
rets Church, and then part of S. Mar-
garet Pattens street, at the end of Saint
Mary Hill Lane. Next out of Thames
street is Lucas lane, and then Buttolph
lane, and at the North end thereof Phil-
pat lane: Then is there Rother lane, of
old time so called, and thwart the same
lane is Little Eastcheape: And these bee
the bounds of Belinsgate Ward.

Touching the principall Ornaments
within this Ward: On the South side
of Thames street, beginning at the East
end thereof, there is first the said Smarts
Key, so called, of one Smart, sometime
owner thereof.

The next is Belinsgate, whereof the
whole Ward taketh name; the which
(leaving out of the fable thereof, fai-
ning it to be builded by King Belinus, a
Britaine, long before the incarnation of
Christ) is at this present a large Water-
gate, Port or Harborough for Ships and
Boats, commonly arriving there with
Fish, both fresh and salt, Shell-fishes,
Salt, Oranges, Onions, and other Fruits
and Roots; Wheat, Rie, and Graine of
divers sorts for service of the Citie, and
the parts of this Realme adjoining.

This Gate is now more frequented than
of old time, when the *Queenes Hith*
was used, as being appointed by the
Kings of this Realme, to be the speciall
or onely Port for taking up of all such
kind of Merchandises, brought to this
Citie by strangers and Forrainers; be-
cause the Draw-bridge of timber at
London Bridge, was then to bee raised,
and drawne up for passage of Ships
with tops thither.

Touching the ancient customes of
Belinsgate; in the Reigne of Edward the
third, every great Ship landing there,
paid for standage, two pence; every lit-
tle Ship with Orelockes, a penny; the
lesser Boar, called a Battle, a halfe-pen-
ny. Of two quarters of Corne measured,
the King was to have one farthing; of a
Combe of Corne, a penny; of every
weight going out of the Citie, a halfe-
penny; of two quarters of Sea-coales
measured, a farthing; and of every Tun
of Ale going out of England beyond the
Seas, by Merchants stranger, 4. pence;
of every thousand Herring, a farthing,
except the Franchises, &c.

Next to this is Sommers Key, which
likewise tooke that name of one Sommer
dwelling there, as did Lion Key of one
Lion, owner thereof, and since of the
signe of the Lion.

Then is there a faire Wharfe or Key,
called Buttolphs-gate, by that name to
called in the time of William the Con-
querour, and of Edward the Confessor,
as I have shewed already in the descri-
ption of the Gates.

Next is the Parish Church of Saint
Buttolph, a proper Church, and hath had
many faire Monuments therein, now
defaced and gone: notwithstanding, I
finde by testimonies abroad, that these
were buried there, to wit:

Customes
of Belins-
gate.

Sommes Key

Lion Key.

Buttolph
VVharfe.

Parish
Church of
S. Buttolph.

Roger

Roger Cogger, 1348.

Andrew Pikeman, and Joane his wife,
1391.

Nicholas Iames, Ironmonger, one of
the Sheriffes, 1423.

William Rainwell, Fishmonger, and
John Rainwell his sonne, Fishmonger,
Maior, 1426. and deceasing, 1445. bu-
ried there, with this Epitaph:

Citizens of London,
call you to remembrance
The famous John Rainwell,
sometime your Maior,
Of the Staple of Callis,
so was his chance.
Here lyeth now his corps,
his soule bright and faire,
Is taken to heavens blisse,
thereof is no despaire.
His acts beare witnesse,
by matters of accord,
How charitable he was,
and of what record:
No man hath bene
so beneficiall as he,
Vnto the Citie
in giuing liberally, &c.

He gave a stone house to be a Reve-
stry to that Church for ever: More, hee
gave Lands and Tenements to the use
of the Commualty, that the Maior
and Chamberlaine should satisfie, unto
the discharge of all persons, inhabiting
within the Wards of Belinsgate, Downe-
gate, and Ealdgate, as oft as it shall hap-
pen any Fifteene, by Parliament of the
King to be granted. Also to the Exche-
quer, in discharge of the Sheriffes, ten
pounds yeerely, which the Sheriffes u-
sed to pay for the Farme of Southmarke,
so that all men of the Realme, comming
or passing with carriage, should be free
quitted and discharged of all Toll and
other payments, aforetime claimed by
the Sheriffes.

Further, that the Maior and Cham-
berlaine shall pay yeerely to the She-
riffes eight pounds, so that the Sheriffes
take no manner Toll or money of any
person of this Realme, for their Goods,
Merchandises, Victuals and Carriages,
for their passages at the great Gate of
the Bridge of the Citie, nor at the Gate
called the Draw-Bridge, &c.

The over-plus of money comming of
the said Lands and Tenements, divided
into even portions, the one part to bee
employed to instore the Grainaries of
the Cirie with Wheat, for the reliefe of
the poore Commualty; and the other
moity to cleere and cleanse the shelves,
and other stoppages of the River of
Thames, &c.

Stephen Forster, Fishmonger, Maior
in the yeere 1454. and Dame Agnes his
wife, lye buried there.

William Bacon, Haberdasher, one of
the Sheriffes, 1480. was there buried;
besides many other persons of good
worship, whose Monuments are all de-
stroyed by badde and greedy men of
spoil.

This Parish of S. Buttolph is no great
thing; notwithstanding divers Stran-
gers are there harboured, as may ap-
peare by a presentment, nor many yeers
since made, of Strangers inhabitants in
the Ward of Belinsgate, in these words:

In Belinsgate ward were one and fiftie
households of Strangers; whereof thirty of
these House-holders inhabited in the Parish
of Saint Buttolph, in the chiefe and prin-
cipal houses, where they give 2 c pound a yeere
for an house lately letten for foure Markes.
The neerer they dwell to the water side, the
more they give for houses, and within
thirty yeeres before, there was not in the
whole ward above three Netherlanders, at
which time, there was within the said Pa-
rish levied for the helpe of the poore, seven
and twenty pounds by the yeere; but since
they came so plentifully thither, there cannot
be gathered above eleven pounds: for the
Stranger will not contribute to such charges
as other Citizens doe.

Thus much for that South side of
this Ward.

On the North side is Bosse Alley, so
called of a Bosse of Spring water conti-
nually running, which standeth by Be-
linsgate, against this Alley, and was
sometimes made by the Executors of
Richard Whittington.

Then is S. Mary Hill lane, which run-
neth up North from Belinsgate, to the
end of S. Margaret Pattens, commonly
called Rood lane, and the greatest halte
of that lane is also of Belinsgate Ward.

In

John Rain-
well His
Epitaph.

Belinsgate
Ward,
Downgate
Ward, and
Ealdgate
Ward
dischar-
ged of all
Fifteens.

The nu-
ber of
strangers
lately in-
creased in
this Citie.

Bosse Alley
and the
Bosse of
Belinsgate

S. Mary
lane.

In this S. Mary Hill lane, is the faire Parish Church of S. Mary, called, on the Hill, because of the ascent from Belinsgate.

This Church hath beene lately builded, as may appeare by this that followeth.

Richard Hackney, one of the Sheriffes in the yeere 1322. and Alice his wife, were there buried; as Robert Fabian writeth, saying thus:

In the yeere 1497. in the moneth of April, as labourers digged for the foundation of a wall, within the Church of Saint Mary Hill, neere unto Belinsgate, they found a Coffin of rotten timber, and therein the Corps of a woman, whole of skinne, and of bones undissevered, and the ioynts of her armes plyable, without breaking of the skin, upon whose Sepulcher this was engraven:

Here lye the bodies of Richard Hackney, Fishmonger; and Alice his wife: The which Richard was Sheriffe in the 15. of Edward the second.

Her body was kept above ground 3. or foure dayes, without noyance; but then it waxed unfavourie, and was againe buried.

John Mordant, Stock-fishmonger, was buried there, 1387.

Nicholas Exton, Fishmonger, Maior, 1387.

William Cambridge, Maior, 1420.

Richard Goslin, Sheriffe, 1422.

William Philip, Sergeant at Armes, 1473.

Robert Revell, one of the Sheriffes, 1490. gave liberally toward the new building of this Church and steeple, and was there buried.

William Remington, Maior, 1500.

Sir Thomas Blanke, Maior, 1582.

William Holstocke, Esquire, Controller of the Kings Ships.

Sir Cuthbert Buckle, Maior, 1594.

Here lyeth a Knight in London borne,

Sir Thomas Blanke by name,
Of honest birth, of Merchants trade;

A man of worthy fame.

Religious was his life to God,

To men his dealing iust:

The poore and Hospitals can tell

That wealth was not his trust.

With gentle heart, and spirit milde;

And nature full of pitie,
Both Sheriffe, Lord Maior and Alderman;
He ruled in this Citie.

The Good Knight was his common name,
So cal'd of many men:

He lived long, and dyed of yeeres,

Twice seven, and six times ten.

Obiit 28. Octob. An. Dom. 1588.

An Epitaph upon the death of
Dame Margaret Blancke, who departed this life the second of February, An. Dom. 1596.

Death was deceiv'd,
which thought these two to part:
For though this Knight
first left this mortall life,
Yet till she dyed,
he still liv'd in her heart.
what happier husband,
or more kinder wife?
whom foure and forty
changes of the Spring,
In sacred wedlocke,
mutuall love had linkt:
The deare remembrance
of so deare a thing,
was not by death
in her chaste breast extinct.
Building this Tombe
not long before she dy'd,
Her latest duty
to his Funerall Rite,
Crown'd with her vertues,
like an honest Bride,
Here lyes at rest
by her beloved Knight.
Though worthy Blancke
her name it still endures,
Yet, Traves, boast,
her birth was onely yours.

Beati qui moriuntur in Domino.

Here lye intombed the bodies of Sir Robert Hampson, Knight, and Alderman of London; who deceased the 2. day of May, 1607. in the 70. yeere of his age: And of Dame Katharine his wife; at whose charge this Monument is erected. They had issue, nine children, whereof foure are living. The said Dame Katharine deceased, &c.

On the
other side
of the
Tombe,
southward

A very
faire
Monument
in the
South wall
of the
Quire.

Alice Hackney found uncorrupted, more than 150. yeeres after she was buried.

A faire
Tombe
in the east
end of the
Chancell.

This

*S. Margaret
Pattens
lane.*

*Parish
Church of
S. Margaret
Pattens.*

*Fire in
Rood lane.*

*In the
midst of
the Chan-
cell, under
the Com-
munion
Table a
faire pla-
red stone.*

*The like
stone, and
neere to
the other.*

*A very
faire stone
well pla-
ted by the
other
twaine.*

This Lane on both sides is furnished with many faire houses for Merchants, and hath at the North end thereof one other Lane, called *S. Margaret Pattens*, because of old time Pattens were usually there made and sold: but of latter time this is called *Rood lane*, of a Rood there placed, in the Churchyard of *S. Margaret*, whilst the old Church was taken downe, and againe new builded; during which time, the oblations made to this Rood, were employed towards building of the Church. But in the year 1538. about the 23. of May in the morning, the said Rood was found to have beene in the night preceding (by people unknowne) broken all to peeces, together with the Tabernacle, wherein it had beene placed.

Also on the 27. of the same moneth, in the same Parish, amongst the Basket-makers, a great and sudden fire hapned in the night season, which within the space of three houres, consumed more than a dozen houses, and nine persons were brent to death there. And thus ceased that worke of this Church, being at that time nigh finished to the steeple.

The Monuments that I finde in this Parish Church, are these following:

Here lyeth buried Mr. Reginald West, Bachelor in divinity, and late Parson of this Parish, who deceased the second day of October, Anno Domini, 1563. for whose sincere, pure and godly Doctrine, as also his vertuous end, the Lord be praised for evermore.

Here-under lyeth buried Thomas Gelson, Citizen and Grocer of London, who deceased the 16. day of September, Anno Dom. 1563. And in the same Church also lyeth buried Jane his wife: for whose vertuous lives and godly departing, God be praised for ever.

Here lyeth buried the body of Richard Glover, Citizen and Pewterer of London, who was twice Master of his Companie, and one of the Common Councill of this Citie: Having two wives, Elizabeth, and Mary; and had issue by his first wife, three sonnes; and by his second, hee had eight sonnes and foure daughters. He deceased the 16. day of August, An. Dom. 1615. being aged 59. yeeres.

The Lane, on both sides beyond the same Church, to the mid-way towards *Fen-church street*, is of *Belinsgate Ward*.

Then againe, out of *Thames street*, by the West end of *S. Mary Hill Church*, runneth up one other Lane, of old time called *Rope Lane*, since called *Lucas lane*, of one *Lucas*, owner of some part thereof, and now corruptly called *Love lane*; it runneth up by the East end of *Saint Andrew Hubbert*, or *S. Andrew in East-cheape*. This Church, and all the whole Lane called *Lucas Lane*, is of this *Belinsgate Ward*.

Then have ye one other Lane out of *Thames street*, called *Buttolph lane*, because it riseth over against the Parish Church of *S. Buttolph*, and runneth up North by the East end of *Saint Georges Church*, to the West end of *S. Andrews Church*, and to the South end of *Philpot lane*.

This Parish Church of *S. George in Buttolph lane*, is small, but the Monuments (for two hundred yeeres past) are well preserved from spoile.

Whereof one is of *Adam Bamme*, Maior, 1397.

Richard Bamme, Esquire his sonne, of *Gillingham in Kent*, 1452.

John walton, Gentleman, 1401.

Marpor, a Gentleman, 1400.

John Saint-Iohn, Merchant of *Levant*, and *Agnes* his wife, 1400.

Hugh Spencer, Esquire, 1424.

William Combes, Stocke-fishmonger, one of the Sheriffes, 1452. who gave forty pounds towards the Workes of that Church.

John Stocker, Draper, one of the Sheriffes, 1477.

Richard Dryland, Esquire, and *Katharine* his wife, daughter to *Morrice Brune*, Knight of *Southukenton* in *Essex*, Steward of the household to *Humphrey Duke of Glocester*, 1487.

Nicholas Partrich, one of the Sheriffs 1519. in the Churchyard.

William Forman, Maior, 1538.

James Mounsford, Esquire, Surgeon to King Henry the eighth, buried, 1544.

Thomas Gayle, Haberdasher, 1340.

Nicholas wilford, Merchant-Taylor, and *Elizabeth* his wife, about the yeere 1551.

Edward Heyward, 1573. &c.

Roger

Roger Delakere, founded a Chauntrie there.

Then have ye one other Lane, called *Rother lane*, or *Red Rose lane*, of such a signe there, now commonly called *Pudding lane*, because the Butchers of *East-cheape* have their Scalding-house for Hogs there, and their Puddings, with other filth of Beasts, are voided downe that way to their dung-boats on the *Thames*.

This Lane stretcheth from *Thames street* to *little East-cheape*, chiefly inhabited by Basket-makers, Turners, and Butchers, and is all of *Belinsgate Ward*.

The *Garland* in *Little East-cheape*, sometime a Brewhouse, with a Garden on the backe-side, adjoyning to the Garden of *Sir Iohn Philpot*, was the chiefe House in this *East-cheape*: It is now divided into sundry small Tenements, &c.

This Ward hath an Alderman and his Deputie; Common Counsellors, 7. Constables, eleven; Scavengers, fixe; for the Ward-mote Inquest, foureteen, and a Beadle, it is taxed to the Fifteene in *London*, at two and thirty pounds; and in the Exchequer, at one and thirty pounds, tenne shillings.



X

Bridge



BRIDGE

WARD

Within.

Bridge
Ward
within.



Bridge Ward within, so called of London Bridge; which Bridge is a principall part of that Ward, and beginneth at the stipes on the south end by Southmarke, runneth along the Bridge, and North up Bridge-street, commonly called (of the Fish-market) New Fish-street; from Fish-street hill, up Grasse-street, to the North corner of Grasse-church. All the Bridge is replenished on both the sides, with large, faire and beautifull buildings, inhabitants for the most part rich Merchants, and other wealthy Citizens, Mercers and Haberdashers.

In New Fish-street bee Fishmongers and faire Tavernes: on Fish-street Hill and Grasse-street, men of divers Trades, Grocers and Haberdashers.

In Grasse-street have ye one faire Conduit of sweet water, castellated with crest and vent, made by the appointment of Thomas Hill, Maior, 1484. who gave by his Testament a hundred marks towards the conveyance of water to this place. It was begun by his Executors, in the yeere 1491. and finished of his goods whatsoever it cost.

On the East side of this Bridge ward, have ye the faire Parish Church of S. Magnus, in the which Church have bin buried many men of good Worship, whose Monuments are now for the most part defaced. I finde,

John Blund, Maior, 1307.

Henry Yeule, Free Mason to Edward the third, Richard the second, and Henry

the fourth, who deceased 1400. his Monument yet remaineth.

William Brampton.

John Mitchell, Maior, 1436.

John French, Baker, Yeoman of the Crowne to Henry the seventh, 1510.

Robert Clarke, Fishmonger, 1521.

Richard Turke, one of the Sheriffes, 1546.

William Steed, Alderman.

Richard Morgan, Knight, chiefe Justice of the Common Pleas, 1556.

Mauricius Griffes, Bishop of Rochester, 1559.

Robert Blanch, Girdler, 1567.

Robert Belgrave Girdler.

William Brame.

John Cooper, Fishmonger, Alderman, who was put by his turne of Maioralty, 1584.

Sir William Garrard, Haberdasher, Maior 1555. a grave, sober, wise and discreet Citizen, equall with the best, and inferior to none of our time, deceased 1571. in the Parish of Saint Christopher, but was buried in this Church of Saint Magnus, as in the Parish where he was borne. A faire Monument is here raised on him.

Robert Harding, Salter, one of the Sheriffes, 1568.

Simon Low, Merchant-Taylor, Esquire, &c.

Then is the Parish Church of Saint Margarets on Fish-street Hill, a proper Church; but Monuments it hath none, onely one of note, and well worth the observation, being unknowne, and not found till very lately; whereof Master Wood (the reverend Parson of the Church, made mee acquainted by his Clerke,

Water
Conduit
in Grasse-
street.

Parish
Church of
S. Magnus.

This Monument lately re-edited, & new issued by St John Garrard, his sonne, & L. Main 1604.

Gr
ch
S.
Gr
ch

Clerke, to have me come see it; which I did very thankfully. Finding it to bee the figure of a man of good respect, lying upon his Tombe, according to the manner of persons of Antiquity. And this inscription he delivered me, written with his owne hand:

Joannes de Coggeshall, Civis & Cordarius de Parochia S. Margaretæ de Bridgestreet, London. Anno 1384. An. Reg. Richardi Secundi, Octavo. Testamentum irrotulat. in Husting London, die Luna in Festo S. Leonardi Abbat. An. Reg. Richardi Secundi, 9.

He lyeth buried in the said Church wall, under the Marble stone in the Window, next to S. Peters Altar on the North side of the Church.

A foot-way passeth by the South side of this Church, from Fish-street hill into Rother-lane.

Vp higher on this Hill, is the Parish Church of Saint Leonard Milke-Church, so termed of one William Melker, an especiall builder thereof, but commonly called Saint Leonards East-cheape, because it standeth at East-cheape corner.

Monuments there be of the Doggets, namely;

Walter Dogget, Vintner, one of the Sherifffes, 1380.

John Dogget, Vintner, and Alice his wife, about 1456.

This John Dogget gave Lands to that Church.

William Dogget, &c. And none else of note.

This Church, and from thence into Little East-cheape, to the East end of the said Church, is of the Bridge Ward.

Then higher in Grasse-street, is the Parish Church of Saint Bennet, called Grasse-Church, of the Herbe Market there kept: this Church also is of the Bridge Ward, and the farthest North end thereof. Some Monuments remaine there undefaced:

As of John Harding, Salter, 1576.

John Sturgeon, Haberdasher, Chamberlaine of London.

Philip Cusben, or Corsine, a Florentine, and a famous Merchant, 1600.

The Customes of Grasse-church Market, in the reigne of Edward the third,

as I have read in a Booke of Customes, were these: Every forraigne Cart, laden with Corne, or Mault, comming thither to be sold, was to pay one halfe-penny. Every forraigne Cart bringing Cheese, two pence. Every Cart of Corn and Cheese together (if the Cheese be more worth than the Corne) two pence; and if the Corne be more worth than the Cheese, it was to pay a halfe-penny. Of two horses laden with Corne or Mault, the Bailiffe had one farthing: the Cart of the Franchise of the Temple, and of S. Mary le Grand, paid a farthing: the Cart of the Hospitall of S. John of Ierusalem, paid nothing of their proper goods: and if the corne were brought by Merchants to sell againe, the load paid a halfe-penny, &c.

On the West side of this Ward, at the North end of London Bridge, is a part of Thames street, which is also of this Ward; to wit, so much as of old time was called Stock-fishmonger Row, of the Stock-fish-mongers dwelling there, downe West to a Water-gate, of old time called Ebgate, since Ebgate lane, and now the Old Swan, which is a common staire on the Thames, but the passage is very narrow, by meanes of encroachments.

On the South side of Thames street, about the mid-way betwixt the Bridge foot and Ebgate lane, standeth the Fishmongers Hall, and divers other faire houses for Merchants.

These Fishmongers were sometimes of two severall Companies, to wit Stock-fishmongers, and Salt-fishmongers, of whose anriquity I reade, that by the name of Fishmongers of London, they were for forestalling, &c. contrary to the Lawes and constitutions of the Citie, fined to the King at 500. Markes, the 18. of King Edward the first. More, that the said Fishmongers, hearing of the great victory obtained by the same King against the Scots, in the 26. of his reigne, made a triumphant and solemne shew thorow the Citie, with divers Pageants, and more than 1000. horse-men, &c. as in the Chapter of Sports and Pastimes. These two Companies of Stocke-fishmongers and Salt-fishmongers, of old time had their severall Halls, to wit, in Thames street twaine;

Customes of Grasse-street Market.

Thames street.

Stockfish-mongers Row.

Ebgate lane

Fishmongers Hall

Antiquities of the Fishmongers, 1290

A triumphant shew made by the Fishmongers for the victory of the Kir

Parish Church of S. Leonard Milke-Church

Grasse-Church of S. Bennet Grasse-church.

Fishmongers had 6. Hals in London.

Fishmongers, 6. of them Maiors in 24. yeeres.

Fishmongers for their greetings envied of the other companies.

Nicholas Exton for the Fishmongers craved the Kings protection.

Fishmongers by Parliament restored to their liberties.

John Cavendish craved the peace against the Chancellor, challenged him of taking a bribe.

in *New Fish-street* twaine, and in *Old Fish-street* twaine: in each place one for either Company; in all six severall Hals, the Company was so great, as I have read, and can prove by Records.

These Fishmongers have beene jolly Citizens, and fixe Maiors of their Company in 24. yeeres; to wit, *Walter Turke*, 1350. *John Lofkin*, 1359. *John Wroth*, 1361. *John Pechie*, 1362. *Simon Morden*, 1369. and *William Walworth*, 1374. It followed, that in the yeere 1382. through the counsell of *John Northampton*, Draper, then being Maior, *William Essex*, *John More*, Mercer, and *Richard Northbury*, the said Fishmongers were greatly troubled, hindred of their liberties, and almost destroyed, by congregations made against them: So that in a Parliament at London, the controversy depending betweene the Maior and Aldermen of London, and the Fishmongers there, *Nic. Exton*, Speaker for the Fishmongers, prayeth the King to receive him and his Company into his protection, for feare of corporall hurt. Whereupon it was commanded, either part to keepe the peace, upon paine of losing all they had. Hereupon a Fishmonger starting up, replied, that the complaint brought against them by the moovers, &c. was but matter of malice; for that the Fishmongers, in the reigne of *Edward* the third, being chiefe Officers of the City, had for their misdemeanors then done, committed the chiefe exhibitors of those petitions to prison. In this Parliament, the Fishmongers (by the Kings Charter patents) were restored to their Liberties. Notwithstanding, in the yeere next following, to wit, 1383. *John Cavendish*, Fishmonger, craveth the peace against the Chancellour of England, which was granted, and hee put in sureties, the Earles of *Stafford* and *Salisbury*. *Cavendish* challengeth the Chancellour for taking a bribe of 10. l. for favour of his Cate: which the Chancellour by oath upon the Sacrament avoideth. In further triall, it was found, that the Chancellours man (wichout his Masters privitie) had taken it. Whereupon *Cavendish* was adjudged to prison, and to pay the Chancellour 1000. Markes for slandering him.

After this, many of the Nobles assembled at *Reding*, to suppress the seditious stirres of the said *John Northampton*, or *Combarton*, late Maior, that had attempted great and heinous enterprizes, of the which he was convicted; and when he stood mute, nor would utter one word, it was decreed, that he should be committed to perpetuall prison, his goods confiscate to the Kings use, and that he should not come within 100. miles of London during his life. He was therefore sent to the Castle of *Tintegall*, in the confines of *Cornwall*, and in the meane space the Kings servants spoiled his goods. *John More*, *Richard Northbury*, and other, were likewise there convicted, and condemned to perpetuall prison, and their goods confiscate, for certaine congregations by them made against the Fishmongers in the Citie of London, as is aforesaid; but they obtained and had the Kings pardon, in the 14. of his reigne, as appeareth of Record: and thus were all these troubles quieted.

Those Stock-fishmongers and Salt-fishmongers were united in the yeere 1536. the 28. of *Henry* the 8. their Hall to bee but one, in the house given unto them by Sir *John Cornwall*, Lord *Fanhope*, and of *Amptull*, in the Parish of *Saint Michael* in *Crooked-lane*, in the reigne of *Henry* the sixth.

Thus much have I thought good to note of the Fishmongers, men ignorant of their Antiquities, and not able to shew a reason why, or when they were joyned in amity with the Goldsmithes, doe give part of their Armes, &c. Neither to say ought of Sir *William Walworth* (the glory of their Company) more than that he slew *Lack Straw*, which is a meer fable: for the said *Straw* was after the overthrow of the Rebels, taken, and by judgement of the Maior beheaded; whose confession at the Gallowes is extant in my *Annales*, where also is set downe the most valiant and praise-worthy act of Sir *William Walworth*, against the principall Rebell, *Wat Tylar*: as in reproofe of *Walworth* Monument in *S. Michaels Church*, I have declared, and wished to be reformed there, as in other places.

On that South side of *Thames street*, have yee *Drinke-water* *VVharfe*, and
Fish

Principall
advertis-
ments to
the Fish-
mongers
concern-
ing perpe-
tuall pri-
son. Patens.

Stock-
fishmon-
gers and
saltfish-
mongers
united.

Sir John
Cornwall
created
Baron
Fanhope
the 6. of
Henry 6.

Fishmon-
gers joyn-
ed in a
amity with
the Gold-
smiths.

W. VV.
Walworth
slayed by a
fable of
Lack Straw.
T. VV.
H. K.
L. E.

Drinke-
water
VVharfe.

Bridge Ward within.

233

Fish wharfe

Fish Wharfe, in the Parish of *S. Magnus*. On the North side of *Thames street* is *S. Martins lane*, a part of which lane is also of this Ward; to wit, on the one side to a Well of water, and on the other side, as farre up as against the said Well. Then is *S. Michaels Lane*, part whereof is also of this Ward, up to a Well there, &c.

Crooked lane.

Then at the upper end of *New-Fish-street*, is a Lane turning towards Saint Michaels Lane, and is called *Crooked-lane*, of the crooked windings thereof. Above this Lanes end, upon *Fish-street Hill*, is one great house, for the most part builded of stone, which pertained sometime to *Edward the blacke Prince*,

sonne to *Edward the third*, who was in his life time lodged there.

It is now altered to a common Hosterie, having the *Blacke Bell* for a signe. Above this house, at the top of *Fish-street Hill*, is a turning into *Great East-cheape*, and so to the corner of *Lombard street*, over against the North-west corner of *Grasse-Church*. And these be the whole bounds of this *Bridge Ward* within: The which hath an Alderman and his Deputy; for the Common-Counsell, 16. Constable, 15. Scavengers, 6. for the Ward-mote Inquest, sixteene, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the *Fifteene in London*, at forty seven pounds.

Edward the blacke Prince.



X 3

Candle-



CANDLEWICKE STREET VVARD.

Candlewick
street, or
Candle-
wright street
Ward.



*Candlewicke street, or
Candlewright street*
VVard, beginneth
at the East end of
Great East-Cheape, it
passeth West tho-
row *East-Cheape* to
Candlewright street,

and thorow the same downe to the
North end of *Suffolke lane*, on the South
side, and downe that Lane, by the west
end of *S. Laurence Church-yard*, which
is the farthest West part of that Ward.
The street of *Great East-Cheape*, is so cal-
led of the Market there kept in the East
part of the Citie, as *west-Cheape* is a Mar-
ket so called, being in the West.

Great East-
cheape.

East-cheape
a Cookes
row.

This *East-Cheape* is now a flesh-Mar-
ket of Butchers, there dwelling on both
sides of the street, it had sometime also
Cookes mixed amongst the Butchers,
and such other as sold victuals ready
dressed of all sorts. For of old time, when
friends did meet, and were disposed to
be merry, they went not to dine and sup
in Taverns, but to the Cookes, where
they called for meat what them liked,
which they alwayes found ready dres-
sed, and at a reasonable rate, as I have
before shewed.

The kings
sons bea-
ten in East
Cheape.
There was
no Tavern
then in
East-cheape

In the yeere 1410. the 11. of *Henry*
the fourth, upon the Even of *Saint Iohn*
Baptist, the Kings sonnes, *Thomas* and
Iohn, being in *East-Cheape* at Supper,
(or rather at breakefast; for it was after
the Watch was broken up, betwixt two
and three of the clocke after midnight)
a great debate hapned betweene their
men, and other of the Court, which
lasted one houre, till the Maior and
Sheriffes with other Citizens appeased

the same: for the which afterwards, the
said Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffes,
were called to answer before the King;
his sonnes and divers Lords being high-
ly moved against the Citie. At which
time, *William Gascoigne*, Chiefe Iustice,
required the Maior and Aldermen,
for the Citizens, to put them in the
Kings grace: whereunto they answered,
that they had not offended, but (accor-
ding to the Law) had done their best in
stinting debate, and maintaining of the
peace: upon which answer the King re-
mitted all his ire, and dismissed them.

And to prove this *East-Cheape* to be a
place replenished with Cookes, it may
appeare by a Song, called *Londonlike*.
penny, made by *Lidgate* a Monk of *Bury*,
in the reigne of *Henry* the fifth, in the
person of a Countrey-man comming to
London, and travelling thorow the same.
In *west-Cheape* (saith the Song) *hee* was
called on to buy fine *Lawne*, *Paris thread*,
Cotton Vmble, and other linnen clothes,
and such like: (he speaketh of no silkes)
In *Cornehill*, to buy old apparell, and house-
hold-stuffe, where he was forced to buy his
owne Hood, which he had lost in *Westmain-
ster Hall*: In *Candlewright street*, Dra-
pers profered him cheape Cloth: In
East-Cheape, the Cookes cryed hot Ribs
of Beefe roasted, Pies well baked, and o-
ther victuals: There was clattering of
Pewter pots, Harpe, Pipe and Sawtrie;
yea by cocke, nay by cocke, for greater
oathes were spared: some sang of *Ienkin*
and *Iulian*, &c. all which melodie liked
well the passenger, but he wanted mo-
ney to abide by it, and therefore gat
him into *Gravesend* Barge, and home in-
to *Kent*.

In *West-
Cheape* in
men cloth
sold, but
no silkes
spoken of

Fripperie
Vphol-
sters upon
Cornish
sellers of
old appe-
rell and
household
stuffe.
East-cheape

Candle-

Candle-
wright or
Candlewicke
street is a
working
place.

Weavers
in Candle-
wicke street.

Weavers
brought
out of
Flanders
& Brabant.

S. Clements
lane.

Parish
Church of
S. Clement
in East-
cheape.

A faire
Tombe
on the
North side
of the
Quire,
made into
the wall.

Candlewright (so called in old Records of the *Guild-hall* of Saint *Mary Overies*, and other) or *Candlewicke street*, tooke that name (as may be supposed) either of *Chandlers*, or makers of *Candles*, both of *Wax* and *Tallow*: for *Candlewright* is a maker of *Candles*; or of *weeke*, which is the *Cotten* or *Yarne* thereof: or otherwise *wike*, which is the place where they used to worke them; as *Scalding-wike* by the *Stockes Market*, was called of the *Poulters* dressing and scalding their *Poultre* there. And in divers *Countries*, *Dayrie-houses*, or *Cottages* wherein they make *Butter* and *Cheese*, are usually called *Wicks*. There dwelled also of old time, divers *Weavers* of woollen *Clothes*, brought in by *Edward the third*. For I read that in the 44. of his reigne, the *Weavers* brought out of *Flanders*, were appointed their meetings to be in the Churchyard of *S. Laurence Poultney*, and the *Weavers* of *Brabant* in the Churchyard of *S. Mary Sommerset*. There were then in this *Citie*, *Weavers* of divers sorts, to wit, of *Drapery* or *Tapery*, and *Napery*. These *Weavers* of *Candlewicke street*, being in short time worne out, their place is now possessed by rich *Drapers*, sellers of woollen cloath, &c.

On the North side of this Ward, at the West end of *East-cheape*, have ye *S. Clements lane*, a part whereof (on both sides, is of *Candlewicke street Ward*; to wit, somewhat North, beyond the Parish Church of *S. Clement* in *East-cheape*. This is a small Church, void of Monuments, other than of,

Francis Barnam, Alderman, who deceased 1575. and of *Benedict Barnam* his sonne, Alderman also 1598.

William Chartney and *William Overie* founded a Chaunterie there.

Francisci Barneham, Civis, Senatoris, Vicecomitis Londinensis: Aliciæq; Vxoris sue, & Bradbrigeorum Familia æterne memorie.

*Vixit Annos L X. Filios } Martinum.
Obiit X. Maii, } Stephanum.
1576. } genuit } Antonium.
} Benedictum.*

Deo & Posteris.

Benedictus Barneham, filius junior Fran-

cisci Barneham, Senatoris, & quondam Vicecomitis London, cum iisdem honoribus, quibus Pater summa cum laude in hac Vrbe functus fuisset. Et ex Dorothea Vxore charissima, filia Ambrosii Smith, unius è filiis Ioannis Smith, de Wocock, in Com. Leicestria, Armigeri, Quinque filias, Elizabetham, Aliciam, Dorotheam, Bridgettam & Benedictam superstites & hæredes reliquisset: Quoru minor natu Benedicta, paulo post hunc erectum Tumulum diem obiit. Ipse quod à terra accepit, hic terra commendavit. Quod verò è Cælo, latus lubensq; Christo reddidit, summumque sui desiderium omnibus bonis ob eximiam prudentiam, doctrinam, eloquentiam, & præclara in hanc Urbem merita reliquit.

Vixit Annos 39. Obiit Aprilis die tertio, Anno Dom. 1598.

Next is *Saint Nicholas Lane*, for the most part on both sides of this Ward, almost to *S. Nicholas Church*.

Then is *Abchurch lane*, which is on both sides, almost wholly of this ward: the Parish Church there (called of *S. Mary Abchurch*, *Apechurch*, or *Vpchurch*, as I have read it) standeth somewhat neere unto the South end thereof, on a rising ground: It is a faire Church: *Simon de Winchcombe* founded a Chaunterie there, the 19. of *Richard the second*. *John Littleton* founded another, and *Thomas Hondon* another: and hath the Monuments of,

I. Long, Esquire, of Bedfordshire, 1442.

William wilkenfon, Alderman, 1519.

William Iawdrell, Taylor, 1440.

Sir James Hawes, Maior, 1574.

Sir John Branch, Maior, 1580.

John Minors.

William Kettle, &c.

Joanni Branche, Equiti, hujus Urbis olim Prætori, viro bono, & prudenti, 24. Iulii, Anno Dom. 1588. Ætatis sue 73. vita functo in Sepulchro wilkinsoni Avi Materni humato: Daniel Dun, Legum Doctor, ipsius ex Sorore Nepos posuit.

In felicem Memoriam, piæ, pulchræ & pudicæ femine, Domine Helenæ Branch, filie venerabilis Gulielmi Nicolson, olim Civis & Pannarii London: Quon-

Another
beautifull
Tombe on
the South
side of the
Quire.

Abchurch
lane,
The Pa-
rish
Church
of S. Mary
Abchurch.

A comely
Monumēt
in the
South wall
of the
Quire.

A faire
Tombe in
the wall at
the East
end of the
Church.

Quondam (per quadraginta annos & eo amplius) uxoris viri dignissimi, Ioannis Minors, Civis, acetiam Pannarii Londō: Cui peperit filium unum Rogerum, & filias tres, Iosnnam, Ripinam, & Margaretam, omnes sine prole defunctos; nuper (ad annum usq; vigessimū) uxoris venerabilissimi viri Ioannis Branch, militis Aurnati, Quondam præclarissima Civitatis London Hrnoratiissimi Majoris.

Robertus Nicolson Generosus, ex fratre Nepos, utriusq; heres, & diſcæ Domine solus Executor, suis sumptibus spontaneis hac Monumentum posuit.

Quam ter felicem, pietas, opulencia, forma Fecere in terris, modo suffragante popello, Suffragante Deo fidei, Constantia viva, Aeternum in cælis, te nunc iubet esse beatā.

Nonagenaria obiit 10. Aprilis, Anno Salutis, 1594.

This Dame *Helen Branch*, Widdow to Sir *John Branch*, Knight, Lord Maior of London, An. 1580. gave fity pounds to be lent to two yong men of the Company of Drapers, from foure yeeres to foure yeeres for ever, 50. l. Which Lady, gave also to poore Maids marriages 10. l. And to the poore of *Abchurch* 10. l. To the poore Prisoners in and about London, 20. l. Besides, 26. Gownes to poore men and women, 26. l. And many other worthy Legacies to the Universities, &c.

On the South side of this Ward, beginning againe at the East, is *S. Michaels lane*, which lane is almost wholly of this Ward, on both sides downe towards *Thames street*, to a Well or Pump there. On the East side of this lane is *Crooked lane* aforesaid, by *St. Michaels Church*, towards *New-Fishstreet*. One the most ancient house in this lane, is called the *Leaden Porch*, and belonged sometime to Sir *John Merston*, Knight, the first of *Edward* the fourth: It is now called the *Swanne* in *Crooked lane*, possessed of strangers, and selling of Rhenish Wine. The Parish Church of this *S. Michaels*, was sometime but a small and homely thing, standing upon part of that ground, wherein now standeth the Parsonage house: and the ground thereabout was a filthy plot, by reason

of the Butchers in *East-cheap*, who made the same their Laystall.

W. de Burgo gave two Messuages to that Church in *Candlewick street*, 1317. *John Loveken* Stock-fishmonger, toure times Maior, builded (in the same ground) this faire Church of *S. Michael*, and was there buried in the Quire, under a faire Tombe, with the Images of him and his wife in Alabaster: the said Church hath been since increased with a new Quire, and side Chappels by Sir *W. Walworth*, Stock-fishmonger, Maior, sometime servant to the said *John Loveken*. Also the Tombe of *Loveken* was removed, and a flat stone of gray Marble, garnished with plates of Copper laid on him, as it yet remaineth in the body of the Church.

This *William Walworth* is reported to have slaine *Iacke Strawe*: but *Iack Straw* being afterward taken, was first adjudged by the said Maior, and then executed by the losse of his head in *Smithfield*. True it is, that this *William Walworth*, being a man wise, learned, and of an incomparable manhood arrested *Wat Tylar*, a presumptuous Rebell, upon whom no man durst lay hand, whereby he delivered the King and Kingdome from most wicked tyranny of Traytors. The Maior arrested him on the head with a sound blow: whereupon *Wat Tylar* furiously strooke the Maior with his Dagger, but hurt him not, by reason he was well armed. The Maior having received his stroke, drew his Basiliard, and grievously wounded *Wat* in the necke, and withall, gave him a great blow on the head: in the which conflict, an Esquire of the Kings house, called *John Cavendish*, drew his sword, and wounded *Wat* twice or thrice, even to the death: and *Wat* spurring his horse, cryed to the Commons to revenge him: the horse bare him about 80. foot from the place, and there he fell downe halfe dead: and by and by, they which attended on the King, environed him about, so as he was not seen of his Company: many of them thrust him in, in divers places of his body, and drew him into the Hospitall of Saint *Bartholomew*, from whence againe the Maior caused him to be drawn into *Smithfield*, and there to bee beheaded. In reward

S. Michaels lane.

Crooked lane.

Leaden Porch in Crooked lane.

Parish Church of S. Michael in Crooked lane.

Table of W. Walworth and Iack Strawe

Praise of W. Walworth for his manhood in arresting of Wat Tylar.

The Maior was well armed, and had on his head a Basinet.

T. Walsby, H. Knyght, Li. S. May, Aburam.

Maio
made
Knight,
and other-
wise re-
warded.

Order of
making a
Knight
for service
in the field.

Aldermen
Knighted.

S. Michael
Crooked
lane.

Monument
of Sir W.
VValworth
defaced
and since
falsified,
and so re-
maineth.

Daniborne.

of this service (the people being disper-
fed) the King commanded the Maio
to put a Basenet on his head: and the Ma-
ior requesting why he should so do, the
King answered, hee being much bound
unto him, would make him Knight.
The Maio answered, that hee was nei-
ther worthy, nor able to take such an e-
state upon him; for hee was but a Mer-
chant, and had to live by his Merchan-
dise onely. Notwithstanding, the King
made him to put on his Basenet, and
then with a sword in both his hands, he
strongly strooke him on the necke, as
the manner was then. And the same
day he made 3. other Citizens Knights
(for his sake) in the same place, to wit,
John Philpot, *Nicholas Brember*, and *Ro-
bert Lawnde*, Aldermen. The King gave
to the Maio 100. pound land by yeere,
and to each of the other 40. pound land
yeerely, to them and their heires for
ever.

After this, in the same yeere, the said
Sir *William walworth* founded in the
said Parish Church of Saint *Michael*, a
Colledge, of a Master and nine Priests
or Chaplens, and deceasing 1385. was
there buried in the North Chappell by
the Quire: but his Monument being
(amongst other by bad people) defaced
in the reigne of *Edward* the sixth, and a-
gaine since renewed by the Fishmongers,
for lacke of knowledge, whatsoever be-
fore had beene written in this Epitaph,
they followed a fabulous Booke, and
wrote *Iacke Strawe*, in stead of *Wat Ty-
lar*: a great error, meet to be reformed
there, and elsewhere; and therefore have
I the more at large discoursed of this
matter.

It hath also been, and is now growne
to a common opinion, that in reward of
this service done by the said *William
VValworth* against the Rebell; that King
Richard added to the Armes of this Ci-
ty (which was Argent, a plaine Crosse
Gules) a Sword, or Dagger, (for so
they terme it) whereof I have read no
such Record, but to the contrary. I
finde, that in the fourth yeere of *Richard*
the second, in a full assembly made in
the upper Chamber of the *Guildhall*,
summoned by this *William walworth*,
then Maio, as well of Aldermen, as of
the Common Councell in every Ward,

for certain affaires concerning the King;
it was there by common consent agreed
and ordained, that the old Seale of the
Office of the Maioraltie of the City, be-
ing very small, old, unapt, and uncome-
ly for the honour of the City, should be
broken, and one other new should bee
had. Which the said Maio comman-
ded to be made artificially, and honou-
rable for the exercise of the said Office
therafter in place of the other. In which
new Seale, besides the Images of *Peter*
and *Paul*, which of old were rudely en-
graven, there should bee under the feet
of the said Images, a Shield of the
Armes of the said City perfectly graven
with two Lions supporting the same,
and two Sergeants of Armes, in the o-
ther part, one, and two Tabernacles, in
which, above, should stand two Angels
between whom (above the said Images
of *Peter* and *Paul*) should be set the glo-
rious Virgin. This being done, the old
Seale of the Office was delivered to *Rich-
ard Odiham* Chamberlain, who brake
it, and in place thereof, was delivered
the new Seale to the said Maio, to use
in his Office of Maioralty, as occasion
should require. This new Seale seemeth
to be made before *William VValworth*
was Knighted, for he is not there intit-
led Sir, as afterwards he was: and cer-
taine it is, that the same new Seale then
made, is now in use, and none other in
that Office of the Maioraty. Which
may suffice to answer the former Fable,
without shewing of any evidence sealed
with the old Seale which was the
Crosse, and Sword of Saint *Paul*, and
not the Dagger of *William VValworth*.

Now, of other Monuments in that
Church, *Simon Mordon*, Maio, 1368.
was buried there.

John Olney, Maio, 1446.

Robert March, Stock-fishmonger,
gave two peeces of ground to bee a
Church-yard.

John Radwell, Stock-fishmonger, bu-
ried, 1415.

George Gowre, Esquire, sonne to *Ed-
ward Gowre* Stock-fishmonger, Esquire,
1470.

Alexander Purpoynt, Stock-fishmon-
ger, 1373.

Andrew Burel, Gentleman of *Graves
Inne*, 1487.

Old Seale
of the Ma-
ioralty
broken,
and a new
Seale
made.

The Arms
of this Ci-
ty were
not alter-
ed, but
remaine
afore: to
wit, Ar-
gent, a
plaine
Crosse
Gules, a
Sword of
S. *Paul* in
the first
quarter,
and no
Dagger of
*W. VVal-
worth*, as is
fabuled.

John

John Shrow, Stock-fishmonger, 1487.
with this Epitaph.

Farewell, my friends,
the tide abideth no man,
I am departed hence,
and so shal't yee.
But in this passage,
the best song that I can,
Is Requiem æternam,
now Iesu grant it mee:
When I have ended
all mine adversity,
Grant me in Paradise
to have a mansion,
That shedst thy blood
for my redemption.

John Finkel, one of the Sheriffs, 1487.
was Knighted, and gave 40. pound to
this Church, the one halfe for his Mo-
nument.

John Pattenley, Maior, 1441.

Thomas Ewen, Grocer, bare halfe the
charges in building of the Steeple, and
was buried, 1501.

William Combes, Gent. of Stoke by
Gilford in Surrey, 1502.

Sir John Brudge, Maior, 1530. gave
50. pound for a house, called the Col-
ledge in Crooked lane: he lyeth buried in
S. Nicholas Hacon.

Walter Faireford, Robert Barre, Alexan-
der Heyban, John Motte, John Gramstone,
John Brampton.

John Wood, Stock-fishmonger, 1531.

Sir Henry Amcots, Maior, 1548. &c.

*Hic jacet Richardus Gurneyus, Civitatis
London Aldermannus: Qui tam summis
quam infimis viris gratus, charusque
semper fuit, cum ob integritatem vita
ac humanitatem, tum propter curam Rei-
publicæ singularem: vixit cum dulcis-
sima uxore sua Anna Annos Sus-
cepitque ex ea duodecim liberos, quorum
septem superstites reliquit, cum summo
omnium dolore excessit è vita quinto die
Martii, Anno Domini 1596. Etatis
sue LXXII.*

*Hic etiam uxor ejus Anna jacet, quæ post
viri obitum Annos tres, menses & sep-
timanas totidem vidua vivens, tandem
justè Etatis morito, viro Nobili nupsit,
qui etiam si ab illa magna commoda, e-*

*molarmenta, immo honores accepit, multa
tamen illi contra spem, & meritis amore
juxta conjugali benevolentia deficit, hoc
nomine sibi accelerato senio. Cum jam
Annos duodecim, menses duos, & dies
quinque illocum conjunxit, præ dolore
ac angore, tricesimo primo Augusti,
1612. Annum agens septuagesimum, se-
cundam vitam clausit.*

*Relictis ex priore marito Richardo Gurneyo
liberis quinque, justa et solennia (à ma-
rito superstite denegata per filium uni-
cum suum) Thoma Gurney piè perage-
bantur, sumptibus ejus propriis, & in
vita ipsi eo nomine mandatis, vicesimo
secundo Septemb. Anno Salutis huma-
næ, Millesimo sexcentesimo duodecimo.*

Here under lyeth the bodies of Sir Henry
Amcotes, Knight, Alderman and Lord
Maior of London, and Dame Ioane his
wife. Which Sir Henry Amcotes de-
ceased the 5. day of September, Anno
1554. And the said Dame Ioane de-
ceased the 4. day of September, Anno
Dom. 1573.

Hard by this Saint Michaels Church,
on the South side thereof, in the yeere
1560. on the fifth of Iuly, through the
shooting of a Gunne, which brake into
the house of one Adrian Arten, a Dutch
man, and set fire on a Firkin and Barrell
of Gunne-powder, foure houses were
blowne up, and divers other fore shat-
tered, eleven men and women were
slaine, and fixteene so hurt and bruised,
that they hardly escaped with life.

West from this Saint Michaels Lane,
is Saint Martins Orgar lane, by Candle-
wicke street, which Lane is on both sides
downe to a Well, replenished with
faire and large houses for Merchants, &
it is of this Ward: one of which houses
was sometime called Beauchamps Inne,
as pertaining unto them of thar family.
Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Cantur-
bury, commonly for his time was lod-
ged there.

The Parish Church of Saint Martin
Orgar is a small thing William Crowmer
Maior, builded a proper Chappell on
the South side thereof, and was buried
there in an ancient Tombe, 1533.

John Matthew, Maior, 1490.

Sir William Huit Maior, 1559. with
his

Colledge-
house in
Crooked lane.

A comely
small Mo-
nument
in the East
end of the
South Ile.

A goodly
ancient
Tombe
within the
Southward
red Chap-
pell.

Houses in
Crooked
blowne up
with Gun-
powder.

S. Martin
Orgar lane
and Parish
Church.

Parish
Church of
S. Martin
Orgar.

his Lady and daughter, wife to Sir Edward Osburne.

Ralph Tabinham, Alderman.

Alice, wife to Thomas Winslow.

Thorndon, Benedicke Reading, Thomas Harding, James Smith.

Richard Gainsford, Esquire.

John Bold, &c.

An ancient Tombe in the East end of the North Ile, of Robert Cosyn, Esquire; Elizabeth his wife, and Robert his sonne, Gent. All there buried.

Tumulus Wallburgis Gressin; Georgii Stecher, P.M. vidue. Obiit An. 1597. 19. Iulii. Filiæ; merentes P. P.

A Memoriall of John Francke, Esquire, and Cecilie his wife, who had issue 4. sonnes; viz. John, a Souldier; Peter, Gentleman-Vsher, and daily wayter to Queene Anne; Robert, Gentleman-Vsher, and Quarter-wayter to the said Queene; and Edward, a Souldier. And foure Daughters, viz. Elizabeth, Dorothea, Hester, and Iane.

For remembrance of whom, the said Peter Franck, who lyeth interred neere unto this place, bestowed the charge of this Monument. And the said Robert (being his Executor) caused the same to be erected. And the which Peter dyed the 24. day of October, 1612.

Then is there one other Lane, called S. Laurence, of the Parish Church there. This Lane, downe to the South side of the Churchyard, is of Candlewicke street Ward.

The Parish Church of Saint Laurence was increased with a Chappell of Iesus, by Thomas Cole, for a Master and Chaplaine: the which Chappell and Parish Church was made a Colledge of Iesu, and of Corpus Christi, for a Master and seven Chaplaines, by John Poultney, Major, and was confirmed by Edward the third, the twentieth of his reigne. Of him was this Church called S. Laurence Poultney in Candlewicke street, which Colledge was valued at 79. l. 17. s. 11. d. and was surrendred in the reigne of Edward the sixth.

Robert Radcliffe, Earle of Suffex, and

Henry Radcliffe, Earle of Suffex, were buried there.

Alderman Beswicke was buried there.

Iohn Oliffe, Alderman.

Robert Browne, and others.

Here-under lyeth the body of William Beswyke, of Beswyke, Citizen, while he lived, and Draper, and sometime Alderman of London, who deceased the 5. day of May, An. Dom. 1567.

Iohn Olyffe, Alderman, lying under this stone, dyed the 26. day of Iune, 1577. Aged 65. yeeres: He was married forty yeeres to Ioane his wife: Hee had seven children; Anne, Iohn, Ioane, Iohn, Thomas, Matthew, and Edward, who dyed all without issue, save onely Ioane, who married Iohn Leigh, Esquire, and heire of Addington in Surrey, and had issue Olyffe Leigh, now living.

Every Christian heart
seeketh to extoll
The glory of the Lord,
our onely Redeemer:
wherefore Dame Fame
must needs inroll
Paul Vithypoll his childe,
by love and Nature;
Elizabeth, the wife
of Emanuei Lucar,
In whom was declared
the goodnesse of the Lord,
With many high vertues,
which truly I will record.

She wrought all Needle-workes
the women exercise,
With Pen, Frame, or Steele,
all Pictures artificiall,
Curious Knots or Trailes,
what fancy would devise,
Beasts, Birds, or Flowers,
even as things naturall:
Three manner hands could she
write, them faire all.
To speake of Algorisme,
or accounts, in every fashion,
Of women, few like
(I thinke) in all this Nation.

Dame Cunning her gave
a gift right excellent,
The goodly practise

An ancient Monument in the North Ile, Eastward.

A faire stone on the ground in the same Ile.

A very faire stone and fairly plated, in the South Ile and body of the Church.

A faire Monument in the wall of the Chancell, East.

Parish Church of S. Laurence Poultney made a Colledge.

of

of her Science Muscall,
In divers tongues to sing,
and play with Instrument,
Both Viall and Lute,
and also Virginall;
Not onely upon one,
but excellent in all.
For all other vertues
belonging to Nature,
God her appointed
a very perfect creature.

Latine and Spanish,
and also Italian,
She spake, writ, and read,
with perfect utterance;
And for the English,
She the Garland won,
In Dame Prudence Schoole,
by Graces purveyance,

which clothed her with Vertues,
from naked Ignorance:
Reading the Scriptures,
to judge light from darke,
Directing her faith to Christ,
the onely Marke.

The said Elizabeth deceased the 29. day
of October, An.Dom. 1537. Of yeeres
not fully 27. This Stone, and all here-
on contained, made at the cost of the said
Emanuel, Merchant-Taylor.

Thus much for this VVard, and the
Antiquities thereof. It hath an Alder-
man and his Deputy; common Coun-
sellours, eight; Constables, eight; Sca-
vengers, six; Ward-mote Inquest men,
twelve, and a Beadle. It is taxed to
the Fiftene at sixtene pounds.



Walbrooke



WALBROOKE

VV A R D.



Albrooke Ward be-
ginneth at the west
end of Candlewicke
street ward. It run-
neth down Candle-
wicke street, West
toward Budge row.

It hath on the
North side thereof S. Swithens Lane, so
called of S. Swithens, a Parish Church
by London-stone. This Lane is repleni-
shed (on both the sides) with faire build-
ed houses, and is wholly of walbrooke
Ward. The said Parish Church of S.
Swithen standeth at the South-west cor-
ner of this lane. Licence was procured,
to new build and increase the said
Church and Steeple, in the yeere 1420.
Sir John Hend, Draper, Maior, was an
especiall Benefactor thereunto, as ap-
peareth by his Armes in the Glasse-
windowes, even in the tops of them;
which is in a Field Argent, a chiefe A-
zure, a Lion passant Argent, a Cheve-
ron Azure, three Escalops Argent. He
lyeth buried in the body of this Church,
with a faire stone laid on him, but the
Plates and inscriptions are defaced.

Roger Depham, Alderman.

Thomas Aylesbrough, William Neve,
and Matilde Caxton, founded Chaun-
tries, and were buried there.

John Butler, Draper, one of the She-
riffes, 1420.

Ralph Iocoline, Maior, a Benefactor,
buried in a faire Tombe.

William white, Draper, one of the She-
riffes, 1482. and others.

Stephanus Slanie, Miles, Senator, Viceco-
comes et Prator clementissima istius Vr-
bis; Cum summa fide, nec minore pru-
dentia iis Honoribus functus fuisset, Et
ex Margareta Coniuge, Filia Gaspari

Pheasant, Armig. quinque filios & sex
filias suscepisset: Tandem satur annis,
Ætatis 84. Salutis, 1608. Decembris
27. Animam Cœlo, corpus humo red-
didit.

Stephanus, filior. natu maximus, superstite
Anna unica filia ex Catharina, filia wal-
teri Aston, Militis. Obiit Gasparus &
Thomas Cœlibes, Richardus Biennis, Ti-
motheus Bimestris obierunt. Maria
primogenita superstes, nupta primum
Richardo Broadgate, Mercatori, deinde
Humphrey weld, Militi, Maiori istius
Civitatis: Alicia moritur, Elizabetha
superstes nupta Samueli Lennard, Mili-
ti. Alicia obiit: Anna nupta Thomæ
Culpepper, Armig. cui cum tres liberos
superstites peperisset, è vita migravit.
Martha Cœlebs expiravit.

In Obitum viri verè Venerabilis,
Domini Ioannis Hart, Equitis, olim hu-
jus Civitatis Prætoris, & hujus Ec-
clesiæ Patroni, Carmen Funebre.

Q Vis laudes memorare
tuas? Quis facta valebit
Nuper ad Æthereos
Harte reverse polos?
Quis genium ingenium
magnæque capacia Cura
Pestora, Londino
pestora grata tuo?
Aspice qui dubitas,
surgentia culmina Musis,
illa sub arctois
qua jacet ora plagis,
Nunc obiit. Cohibe
lachrymas, nec credito Lector
Vitam, quæ fuerat
non nisi sancta, brevem.

A goodly
Tombe,
East, in
the upper
end of the
South Ile,

A faire
Tombe in
the East
end of the
North Ile.

A faire
Monumēt
in the
South wal
of the
Church.

Neere this place lyeth the body of the Wor-
shipfull, Randall Manning, Esquire,
Merchant-Adventurer, Citizen and
Skinner of London: who had to wife,
Katharine, daughter of Nicholas Dew-
ren, Citizen and Goldsmith of London:
And had by her sundry children, where-
of eight married, and sixe of them were
living at his death. He departed this
life at the age of 78. yeeres, on the nine-
teenth day of Ianuary, Anno Domini,
1611.

A small
Memorie
on a pil-
lar in the
middle Ile

Master Bartholomew Barnes, Citizen,
Mercer, and Merchant-Adventurer, a
worshipfull and wise Gentleman, and a
worthy friend and favourer of Reli-
gion. He had fined both for Sheriffe and
Alderman, and at last, being 61. yeeres
old, sickned, died, and was buried at
Bathe, October the first, 1606. and left
behind him Margaret his wife; by whom
he had issue, Bartholomew, Margaret
and Mary.

Bartholomæus adest
tumulo Barnesius isti
Nomen adest, non cum
nomine corpus inest.
Sexaginta nimis,
quem sex donasse ministros
Constat, erat tantus
Religionis amor.
Attigerat summos
quos abnuat urbis honores,
Subcomitis fasces,
patriciamque togam.
Iamque sui luctum
desideriumque reliquit
Nato & natus
cum genetrice tribus.

In the
middle Ile
upon a
pillar.

In the middle Ile lyeth the body of Walter
Plummer, of this Citie and Parish, Mer-
chant-taylor, who departed this life in
March, 1607. Also of Elizabeth his
wife, daughter of Robert Delacre, who
died in Anno 1595. And had together
five sonnes, and one daughter, and left
living three sonnes, John, Edward and
Thomas. John Plummer of London,
Esquire, one of those sonnes, dyed in Sep-
tember, 1608. and lyeth here buried:
who had two sonnes, and one daughter,
whereof John and Elizabeth were living
at his death, and his wife with child of a
third sonne.

Discesserunt è vita Anno Ætatum suarum
78. & 58.

No living creature live as long,
but once must needs give place,
when dolefull Death, that Champion strong,
arrests them with his Mace.

Example take by me,
which did my life enjoy
The space of sixty yeeres, lacke three,
which Death did then destroy.

Like thee I was sometime,
but now am turn'd to dust,
As thou at length (O earth and slime)
returne to ashes must.

Of the Company of Clothworkers
a brother I became,
A long time in the Livery,
I lived of the same.

Then Death that deadly stroke did give,
which now my joyes doth frame,
In Christ I dyed, by Christ to live,
John Rogers was my name.

My loving wife and children two,
my place behind supply,
God grant them living so to doe,
that they in him may dye.

Hee departed the 5. day of August,
An. Dom. 1576. And she then living,
did also decease the, &c.

Triste puer Carmen
Parisi posui Monumento,
Hic lapis ut possit
Carmina scripta loqui.

This sorrowfull Verse, I silly sonne
my Fathers Grave did give,
That it might speake now he is dead,
as though he still did live.

On the North side of this Church
and Church-yard, is one faire and large
builded house, sometime pertaining to
the Prior of Tortington in Suffex, since
to the Earles of Oxford, lately to Sir
John Hart, Alderman, and now to Ma-
ster Humphrey Smith, Alderman of this
Citie: which house hath a faire Gar-
den belonging thereunto, lying on the
West side thereof. On the backe-
side of two other houses in Walbrooke,
in the reigne of King Henry the seventh,
Sir Richard Empson, Knight, Chan-
cellour of the Dutchie of Lancaster,
dwelled

A faire
plated
stone in
the mid-
dle Ile.

Prior of
Tortington
his Inne.

Oxford
Place by
Londons
stone.

Empson and
Dudley.

dwelled in one of them, and *Edmond Dudley*, Esquire, in the other: either of them had a doore of entercourse into this Garden, wherein they met, and consulted on matters at their pleasures. In this *Oxford Place* Sir *Ambrose Nicholas* kept his Maioraltie: since him, the said Sir *John Hart*; and now the said Master *Humphrey Smith* dwelleth in it.

On the South side of this high streer, neere unto the channell, is pitched upright a great stone, called *London-stone*, fixed in the ground very deepe, fastned with barres of Iron, and otherwise so strongly set, that if Carts doe runne against it through negligence, the wheelles be broken, and the stone it selfe unshaken.

The cause why this stone was there set, the time when, or other memory thereof is none; but that the same hath long continued there, is manifest, namely, since (or rather before) the Conquest. For in the end of a faire written Gospell booke, given to Christs Church in *Canterbury*, by *Ethelstane*, King of the West Saxons, I finde noted of Lands or Rents in *London* belonging to the said Church, whereof one parcell is described to lye neere unto *London-stone*. Of later time we reade, that in the yeere of Christ, 1135, the first of King *Stephen*, a fire, which began in the house of one *Ailward*, neere unto *London-stone*, consumed all East to *Ealdgate*, in which fire the Priory of the holy *Trinity* was burnt, and West to *S. Erkenwalds* shrine in *Pauls Church*: and these be the eldest notes that I reade thereof.

Some have said, this stone to be set there, as a marke in the middle of the Citie within the wall: but in truth it standeth farre neerer to the River of *Thames*, than to the wall of the Citie.

Some others have said, the same to be set, for the rendering and making of payment by debtors to their creditors, at their appointed dayes and times, till of later time, payments were more usually made at the Font in *Ponts Church*, and now most commonly at the *Royall Exchange*. Some againe have imagined, the same to be set up by one *John* or *Thomas London-stone*, dwelling there against it; but more likely it is, that such men have taken name of the Stone, than the

Stone of them; as did *John* at *Noke*, *Thomas* at *Stile*, *William* at *Wall*, or at *Well*, &c.

Down west from this Parish Church, and from *London-stone*, have yee *Walbrooke* corner: from whence runneth up a streer, North to the *Stocks*, called *Walbrooke*, because it standeth on the East side of the same Brooke, by the Banke thereof, and the whole Ward taketh name of that streer. On the East side of this streer, and at the North corner thereof, is the *Stockes Market*, which had this beginning:

About the yeere of Christ, 1282. *Henry Wallis*, Maior, caused divers houses in this Citie to be builded towards the maintenance of *London Bridge*; namely, in one void place, neere unto the Parish Church, called *Wool-church*, on the North side thereof, where sometime (the way being very large & broad) had stood a paire of stocks, for punishment of offenders. This building tooke name of those stocks, and was appointed (by him) to be a Market-place for fish and flesh in the midst of the Citie. Other houses be builded in other places, as by Patent of *Edward* the first it doth appeare, dated the tenth of his reigne.

After this, in the yeere 1322. the 17. of *Edw. 2.* a decree was made by *Hamond Chickwell*, Maior, that none should sell fish or flesh out of the markets appointed, to wit, *Bridge-street*, *East-cheap*, *Old fish-street*, *S. Nicholas shambles*, and the said *Stocks*, on paine to forfeit such fish or flesh as were there sold, for the first time, and the second time to lose their freedome: which Act was made by commandement of the King, under his Letters Patents, dated at the Tower the 17. of his reigne: and then was this *Stocks* let to farme for 46. l. 13. s. 4. d. by yeere. This *Stockes Market* was againe begun to be builded, in the yeere 1410. in the 11. of *Henry the 4.* and was finished in the yeere next following. In the yeere 1507. the same was rented 56. l. 19. s. 10. d. And in the yeere 1543. *John Cores* being Maior, there was in this *Stockes Market* for Fishmongers, 25. boords or stalles, rented yeerely to thirtie foure pounds, thirteene shillings, foure pence: there was for Butchers 18. boords or stalles, rented at one and

Y 2 forty

London
stone.

Lib. Trin.
Antiquity
of London
stone.

Read Mr.
John Speed,
what he
saith ther-
of, and of
the like
stones.

Walbrooke
street.

Stocks
Market.

The midst
of the Ci-
tie.

Ro. Fabian.

Parish
Church of
S. Mary
Wool
Church.

Tronage
or weigh-
ing of
wooll, cau-
sed the
Church to
be called
Wool-
Church
Haw.

forty pounds, sixteene shillings, foure pence; and there were also Chambers above, sixteene, rented at five pounds thirteene shillings foure pence, in all, 82. l. 3. s.

Next unto this *Stockes* is the Parish Church of S. Mary Woolk-Church, so called of a Beame placed in the Church-yard, which was thereof called *wooll-Church Haw*, of the Tronage or weighing of Wooll there used. And to verifie this, I finde amongst the Customes of London, written in French, in the reign of Edward the second, a Chapter intituled, *Les Customes de Wwooll-Church Haw*, wherin is set downe, what was there to bee paid for every parcell of Wooll weighed. This Tronage, or weighing of Wooll, till the sixth of Richard the second, was there continued: John Churchman then builded the *Custome-house* upon *Wwooll Key*, to serve for the said Tronage, as is before shewed in *Tower-street* Ward.

This Church is reasonable faire and large, and was lately new builded, by Licence granted in the 20. of Henry the sixth, with condition to be builded 15. foot from the *Stockes* Market, for sparing of light to the said *Stocks*. The Parson of this Church is to have 4. markes the yeere, for tythe of the said *Stockes*, paid him by the Masters of the *Bridge-house*, by a speciall decree made the second of Henry the seventh.

John Wvingar, Grocer, Maior 1504. was a great helper to the building of this Church, and was there buried, 1505. Hee gave unto it by his Testament, two large Basons of Silver, and 20. pounds in money.

Also Richard Shore, Draper, one of the Sheriffes, 1505. was a great Benefactor in his life, and by his Testament, gave twenty pounds, to make a Porch at the West end thereof, and was there buried.

Richard Hatfield of Steplemorden in Cambridge-shire, lyeth entombed there, 1467.

Edward Deoly, Esquire, 1467.

John Hanford, Grocer, made the Font of that Church, very curiously wrought, painted and gilded, and was there buried.

John Archer, Fishmonger, 487.

Anne Cawood founded a Chauntrie there, &c.

In Sevenoke, into
the world my Mother brought me,
Hawlden House in Kent,
with Armes ever honour'd me;
Westminster Hall
(thirty six yeeres after) knew me.
Then Seeking Heaven,
Heaven from the world tooke me.
Whilome alive,
Thomas Scot men called me:
Now laid in Grave,
Oblivion covereth me.

From the *Stockes* Market, and this Parish Church, East up into *Lombard street*, some foure or five houses on a side, and also on the South side of *wool-Church*, have ye Beare-binder lane, a part whereof is of this *Wwalbrooke* Ward.

Then downe lower in the street called *Wwalbrooke*, is one other faire Church of S. Stephen, lately builded on the East side thereof: for the old Church stood on the West side, in place where now standeth the Parsonage House, and therefore so much neerer to the Brooke, even on the banke.

Robert Chichly, Maior, in the yeere 1428. the sixth of Henry the sixth, gave to this Parish of S. Stephen one plot of ground, containing 208. foot and a halfe in length, and 66. foot in breadth, there-upon to build their new Church, and for their Churchyard. And in the seventh of Henry the sixth, the said Robert (one of the Founders) laid the first stone for himselfe, the second for William Stondon, Maior, with whose goods the ground that the Church standeth on, and the housing, with the ground of the Church-yard, was bought by the said Chichley for two hundred markes from the Grocers, which had been letten before for 26. markes the yeere. Robert Whittingham, Draper, laid the third stone. Henry Barton then Maior, &c.

The said Chichley gave more 100. l. to the said Worke, and bare the charges of all the Timber-worke on the Procession way, and laid the Lead upon it of his owne cost. He also gave all the timber for the roofing of the two side Iles, and paid for the carriage thereof.

This

A faire
stone at
the Chan-
cell doore
within.

Beare-in-
der lane.

Parish
Church of
S. Stephen
by Wwal-
brooke.

This Church was finished in the yeere 1439. The breadth thereof is 67. foot, and length 125. foot, the Church-yard 90. foot in length, and 37. in breadth, and more. *Robert Whittingham* (made Knight of the Bath) in the yeere 1432. purchased the patronage of this Church from *John, Duke of Bedford*, Vncle to *Henry the sixth*, and *Edward the fourth*, in the second of his reigne, and gave it to *Richard Lee*, then Maior.

There be Monuments in this Church of *Thomas Southwell*, first Parson of this new Church, whollyeth buried in the Quire.

John Dunstable, Master of Astronomie and Musicke, in the yeere 1453.

Sir Richard Lee, Maior twice, who gave the said Parsonage to the Grocers.

Rowland Hill, Maior, 1549.

Sir Thomas Pope, first Treasurer of the Augmentations, with his Wife Dame *Margaret*.

Sir John Cootes, Maior, 1542.

Sir John Torke, Knight, Merchant-Taylor, 1549.

Edward Lackman, Sheriffe, 1564.

Richard Acheley, Grocer.

Doctor Owen, Physician to King *Henry the 8.*

John Kirkbie, Grocer, 1578. and others.

*A friend to Vertue,
a Lover of Learning,
A foe to Vice,
and vehement Corrector,*

*A prudent person,
all Truths supporting,
A Citizen sage,
and worthy Counsellor,*

*A lover of VVisedome,
of Iustice a furtherer:
Loe, here his corps lyeth,
Sir Rowland Hill by name,
Of London late Lord Maior,
and Alderman offame.*

Venerabili viro Rogero Fenton, Lancastriensi, Aula Penbrochiana in Academia Cantabrigiensi olim socio, Sacra Theologiae Doctore, viro insigniter docto, pio, dilecto, sed immatura nimis morte obrepto: Sancti Stephani sua (dum viveret) Parochia, ex iusto sensu & sui & communis

damni; hoc pii doloris testimonium cordibus prius impressum viventium, jamq; lapide tantum expressum Monumentum, ut sacrum amoris sui memoriale,

Cum perpetuae memoriae voto posuit. Qui obiit 16. Jan. An. Dom. 1615. Etatis suae, 50.

*Clauditur hoc tumulo;
qui Caelum pectore clausit
Dunstable I. iuris,
Astrorum conscium illo
Iudice novit hiramis
abscondita pandere caeli.
Hic vir erat tua laus,
tua lux, tua musica princeps,
Quique tuas dulces
per mundum sperferat onus,
Anno Mil. Equater,
semel L. trius iungito Christi.
Pridie natale sidus
transmigrat ad astra,
Suscipiant proprium
civem caeli sibi cives.*

*Musarum doctus
pietatis fidus alumnus,
Edwardus Monecroft
corpus inane jacet:
Spiritus Aethera superest
tamen arce receptis,
Quo sibi dum vixit
januis ante viam.
Mens pia, larga manus
parvam dispersit egenis,
Divitias Caeli
Divitiasq; Soli.*

Within this Grave entombed lyes,
a man of honest fame,
A Grocer of this Noble Towne,
John Kirkbie was his name.
He lived forty yeeres and nine,
in credit with the best:
He dyed such time as here you see,
his soule in heaven doth rest.

Obiit 17. die Iulii, An. Dom. 1578.

Hic jacet Thomas Pope, primus Thesaurarius Augmentationum: Et domina Margareta uxor ejus: Quae quidem Margareta obiit 16. die Ianuarii, An. Dom. 1538.

*This life hath on earth
no certaine while,*

T 3.

Example

Two faire
plated
stones in
the Chan-
cell, each
by other.

Another
faire stone
close by it.

In the
Chancell
afide.

An anci-
ent Tomb
in the
North Ile
of the
Quire.

In the
South Ile
on the
ground, a
faire stone

Under the
Communi-
on Ta-
ble.

A faire
Grave-
stone in
the North
Cloyster.

*Example by John, Mary,
and Oliver Stile,
who under this stone
lye buried in the dust,
And putteth you in memory
that dye all must.*
John Stile borne in An. 1582.
the 22. of May,
Dyed in An. 1583.
of Iune the 25. day.
Also the 5. of October, 1583.
Mary Stile borne was,
The 5. of August, 1585.
out of this life did passe.
Oliver Stile the 25. of February, 1584.
this mortall life begun,
And ended the same the 9. of August, 1585.
his course then being run.
Thus may you see,
that as you are, so were we,
And as we now be,
even so shall ye.
Yet none can tell
the howe, nor when,
That gift was never
given to man:
Therefore while you
have time and space,
Pray unto God
for mercy and grace.

Lower downe from this Parish Church, be divers faire houses, namely one, wherein of late Sir Richard Baker, a Knight of Kent, was lodged, and wherein also dwelled Mr. Thomas Gore, a Merchant famous for Hospitality.

On the West side of this walbrooke street, over against the Stockes Marker, is a part of the high street, called the Poultry, on the South-side west, till over against S. Mildreds Church, and the Scalding wike, is of this Ward.

Then downe againe walbrooke street, some small distance, is Buckles Bury, a street so called of Buckle, that sometime was owner thereof; part of which street on both sides, three or foure houses, to the course of the Brook, is of this ward, and so downe walbrooke street, to the South corner: from whence, West, downe Budge Row, some small distance, to an Alley, and thorow that Alley, South, by the West end of Saint Johns Church upon walbrooke, by the South side and East end of the same, againe

to walbrooke corner. This Parish Church is called S. Iohn upon walbrooke, because the West end thereof is on the very banke of walbrooke, by Horsbooe Bridge, in Horsbooe-Bridge streets.

This Church was also lately new builded: for about the yeere 1412. licence was granted by the Maior and Communalty, to the Parson and Parish, for the enlarging thereof, with a piece of ground on the North part of the Quire, one and twenty foot in length, seventene foot in breadth, and three inches; and on the South side of the Quire, one foot of the common soyle.

There bee no Monuments in this Church of any account, onely these:

William Combarton, Skinner, who gave Lands to that Church, was there buried 1410.

Iohn Stone, Taylor, one of the Sheriffes, 1464. was likewise buried there.

On the South side of walbrook Ward, from Candlewicke streets, in the mid-way betwixt London-stone and walbrooke corner, is a little Lane, with a turnepike in the middest thereof, and in the same a proper Parish Church, called S. Mary Bothaw, or Boat-haw, by the Erbar. This Church being neere unto Downegate, on the River of Thames, hath the addition of Bothaw, or Boat-haw, of neere adjoining to an Haw, or Yard, wherein (of old time) Boats were made, and landed from Downegate, to be mended, as may be supposed: for other reason I finde none, why it should be so called.

Within this Church and the small Cloystrie adjoining, divers Noblemen and persons of Worship have been buried, as appeareth by Armes in the windowes, the defaced Tombes, and print of plates, torne up and carried away: There remaine onely of Iohn west, Esquire, buried in the yeere 1408.

Thomas Huxley, Esquire, 1539. but his Monumeut is defaced since.

Lancelot Bathurst, &c.

Here lyeth the body of Lancelot Bathurst, Citizen, Grocer, and chosen Alderman of this Honourable Citie: who deceased the 27. day of September, 1594. &c.

But the most memorable Monument of all other there, was that of Sir Henry Fitz-

Buckles
Bury.

S. Iohn up
VValbrooke

Horsbooe
Bridge in
Horsbooe
Bridge

Parish
Church
S. Mary
Bothaw

The first
Lord Mai-
or of Lon-
don, Sir
Henry Fitz-
Alwine, bu-
ried there.

Fitz-Alwine, Draper, the first Lord Maior of London that ever was, and continued (by several elections) in the Maioraltie above 24. yeeres. His dwelling house remaineth yet in the Parish, divided now into two or three houses. His Monument can be proved to bee in that Church, as his Armes in the glasse windowes and Grave-stones doe sufficiently shew. Besides, those houses were his gift to the Drapers, and they pay a quit-rent in his name yeerely for ever. All which are sufficient to testifie that he was not buried in the Priorie of the holy Trinity within Ealdgate, (now called the *Dukes Place*) as formerly hath beene avouched by Mr. *Stome*; but that

there his body resteth, in undoubted hope of a joyfull resurrection. Such as make any doubt hereof, may be further satisfied in the Drapers Hall.

The *Erbar* is an ancient place so called, but not of *walbrooke* Ward, and therefore out of that Lane, to *walbrooke* corner, and then downe, till over against the South corner of Saint Iohns Church upon *walbrooke*.

And this is all that I can say of *Walbrooke* Ward. It hath an Alderman, and his Deputy; Common-Counsellours, 11. Constables, 9. Scavengers, 6. for the Wardmore Inquest, 13. and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteene in London, at 33. pounds, 5. shillings.



Downe-



DOWNEGATE

VV A R D.

Downegate
Ward.



Downegate Ward be-
ginneth at the south
end of *Walbrooke*
Ward, over-against
the East corner of
Saint *Johns* Church
upon *walbrooke*, and
descendeth on both

the sides to *Downegate*, on the *Thames*,
and is so called, of that downe-going or
descending therunto: and of this *Down-*
gate the Ward taketh name. This Ward
turneth into *Thames* street VVestward,
some ten houses on a side, to the course
of *walbrooke*, but East in *Thames* street
(on both sides) to *Ebgate lane*, or *Old*
Swanne, the land-side whereof hath ma-
ny Lanes turning up, as shall be shewed
when I come to them.

Conduit
upon
Downegate.

But first to begin with the high street
called *Downgate*: at the upper end there-
of is a faire Conduit of *Thames* water,
castellated, and made in the yeere 1568.
at charges of the Citizens, and is cal-
led the Conduit upon *Downegate*. The
descent of this street is such, that in the
yeere 1574. on the fourth of September
in the afternoone, there fell a storme of
raine, where-through the channells sud-
denly arose, and ranne with such a swift
course towards the common shores, that
a Lad of eightene yeeres old, minding
to have leapt over the channell, neere
unto the said Conduit, was taken with
the streame, and carried from thence
towards the *Thames* with such a vio-
lence, that no man, with staves, or o-
therwise, could stay him, till hee came
against a Cart-wheele, that stood in the
said Water-gate, before which time he
was drowned, and starke dead.

A Lad of
18. yeeres
old drown-
ed in the
Channell.

Tallow-
Chandlers
Hall.

On the West side of this street, is the
Tallow-Chandlers Hal, a proper house,
which Company was incorporated in

the second yeere of *Edward* the fourth.

Somewhat lower standeth the Skin-
ners Hall, a faire house, which was som-
time called *Copped Hall*, by *Downegate*,
in the Parish of *S. John* upon *walbrooke*.
In the 19. yeere of *Edward* the second,
Ralph Cobham possessed it, with five
shoppes, &c.

Copped
Hall, now
Skinners
Hall.

This Company of Skinners in *Lon-*
don, was incorporate by *Edward* the 3.
in the first of his reigne: they had two
Brotherhoods of *Corpus Christi*, viz.
one at *St. Mary Spittle*, the other at *St.*
Mary Bethlem, without *Bishopsgate*. *Richard*
the second, in the eighteenth of
his reigne, granted them to make their
two Brotherhoods one, by the name of
the Fraternity of *Corpus Christi* of Skin-
ners. Divers royall persons were named
to be Founders, and Brethren of this
Fraternity, to wit, Kings sixe, Dukes
nine, Earles two, Lords one. Kings,
Edward the third, *Richard* the second,
Henry the fifth, *Henry* the sixth, and *Ed-*
ward the fourth.

Size Key
Brethren
with the
Skinners
Company
in Lamb.

This Fraternity had also once every
yeere, on *Corpus Christi* day, after noone
a Proceffion, which passed through the
principall streets of the City, wherein
was borne more than one hundred Tor-
ches of VVaxe (costly garnished) bur-
ning light, and above two hundred
Clerkes and Priests in Surpleses and
Coapes, singing. After the which,
werethe Sheriffes servants, the Clerkes
of the Compters, Chaplaines for the
Sheriffes, the Maiors Sergeants, the
Councell of the City, the Maior and
Aldermen in Scarlet, and then the
Skinners in their best Liveries. Thus
much to stop the tongues of unthankfull
men, such as use to aske, VVhy have
yee not noted this, or that, and give no
thanks for what is done?

Their
pompon
Proceff-
sion.

Then

Then lower downe was a Colledge of Priests, called *Iesus Commons*, a house well furnished with Brasse, Pewter, Napery, Plate, &c. besides a faire Library well stored with Bookes, all which of old time were given to a number of Priests, that should keepe Commons there, and as one left his place (by death or otherwise) another should be admitted into this room; but this order within this thirty yeers being discontinued, the said house was dissolved and turned to Tenements.

Down lower have ye *Elbow-lane*, and at the corner thereof was one great stone house, called *Old-hall*: it is now taken downe, and divers faire houses of Timber placed there. This was sometime pertaining to *William de pont le Arch*, and by him given to the Priory of *S. Mary Overy* in *Southwarke*, in the reigne of *Henry the first*. In this *Elbow-lane* is the *Inholders hall*, and other faire houses: this lane runneth West, and suddenly turneth South into *Thames street*, and therefore (of that bending) is called *Elbow-lane*. On the East side of this *Downegate street*, is the great old house before spoken of, called the *Erbar*, neere to the Church of *Saint Mary Bothaw*; *Geffrey Scroope* held it by the gift of *Edward the third* in the foureteenth of his reigne. It belonged since to *John Nevell*, Lord of *Raby*, then to *Richard Nevell*, Earle of *Warwicke*; *Nevell*, Earle of *Salisbury* was lodged there, 1457. Then it came to *George Duke of Clarence*, and his heires males, by the gift of *Edward the fourth* in the foureteene yeere of his reigne. It was lately builded by *Sir Thomas Pullison* Maior, and was afterward inhabited by *Sir Francis Drake*, that famous Navigator. Next to this great house, is a lane turning to *Bush-lane*, (of old time called *Carter-lane*, of Carts, and *Carmen* having Stables there) and now called *Chequer-lane*, or *Chequer-Alley*, of an Inne called the *Chequer*.

In *Thames street*, on the *Thames* side West from *Downgate*, is *Greenwich-lane*, of old time so called, and now *Frier lane*, of such a signe there set up. In this lane is the *Joiners Hall*, and other faire houses.

Then is *Granthams lane*, so called of

John Grantham, sometime Maior and owner therof, whose house was very large and strong, builded of stone, as appeareth by gates arched yet remaining. *Ralph Dodmer*, first a Brewer, then a Mercer, Maior, 1529. dwelled there, and kept his Maioraltie in that house: it is now a Brewhouse, as it was before.

Then is *Downgate*, whereof is spoken in another place. East from this *Downgate*, is *Cosin lane*, named of one *William Cosin*, that dwelled there, in the fourth of *Richard the second*, as divers his predecessors, Father, Grandfather, &c. had done before him. *William Cosin* was one of the Sheriffes in the yeere 1306. That house standeth at the South end of the lane, having an old and artificiall conveyance of *Thames* water into it; and is now a Dye-house, called *Lambards Mesuage*. Adjoyning to that house, there was lately erected an engine, to convey *Thames* water unto *Downgate Conduit* aforesaid.

Next to this lane, on the East, is the *Steeleyard* (as they terme it) a place for Merchants of *Almaine*, that used to bring hither, as well Wheat, Rie, and other graine, as Cables, Ropes, Masts, Pitch, Tarre, Flaxe, Hempe, Linnen Cloth, Wainscots, Waxe, Steele, and other profitable Merchandizes. Vnto these Merchants, in the yeere, 1259. *Henry the third*, at the request of his Brother *Richard*, Earle of *Cornwall*, King of *Almaine*, granted, that all and singular the Merchants, having a house in the City of *London*, commonly called *Guilda Aula Theutonicorum*, should be maintained and upholden through the whole Realme, by all such freedoms, and free usages or liberties, as by the King and his Noble Progenitors time they had and enjoyed, &c. *Edward the first* renewed and confirmed that Charter of Liberties, granted by his Father. And in the tenth yeere of the same *Edward*, *Henry wallis* being Maior, a great controversie did arise between the said Maior, and the Merchants of the *Haunce* of *Almaine*, about the reparations of *Bishopsgate*, then likely to fall, for that the said Merchants enjoyed divers priviledges, in respect of maintaining the said Gate, which they now denyed to repaire: for the appeasing of which controversie,

Cosin lane.

A Ginne
to convey
Thames water
to
Downgate
Conduit.

Steeleyard
for Merchants
of *Almaine*.

Guilda Aula
Theutonicorum.

Elbow-lane.

William de
pont le Arch
his house.

Inholders
Hall.

The Erbar
S. Mary
Bothaw.

Greenwich
lane, or
Frier-lane.
Joiners
Hall.

Granthams
lane.

troverſie, the King ſent his Writ to the Treafurer, and Barons of his Exchequer commanding, that they ſhould make inquiſition thereof: Before whom the Merchants being called, when they were not able to diſcharge themſelves, ſith they enjoyed the liberties to them granted for the ſame; a Precept was ſent to the Maior and Sheriſſes, to diſtraine the ſaid Merchants to make reparations, namely, *Gerard Marbod*, Alderman of the *Haunce*; *Ralph de Cuſſarde*, a Citizen of *Colen*, *Ludero de Denevar*, a Burgeſſe of *Trivar*; *Iohn of Aras*, a Burgeſſe of *Trivon*; *Bartram of Hamburgh*, *Godeſſalke of Hundondale*, a Burgeſſe of *Trivon*; *Iohn de Dele*, a Burgeſſe of *Munſtar*, then remaining in the ſaid City of *London*, for themſelves, and all other Merchants of the *Haunce*: and ſo they granted 210. Markes ſterling to the Maior and Citizens, and undertooke, that they and their ſucceſſors ſhould (from time to time) repaire the ſaid Gate, and beare the third part of the charges in mony, and men to defend it, when need were.

And for this agreement, the ſaid Maior and Citizens granted to the ſaid Merchants their liberties, which till of late they have enjoyed, as namely, amongſt other, that they might lay up their Graine, which they brought into this Realme, in Innes, and ſell it in their Garners, by the ſpace of forty dayes after they had laid it up; except by the Maior and Citizens they were expreſſely forbidden, becauſe of dearth, or other reaſonable occaſions. Alſo, they might have their Aldermen, as they had been accuſtomed, foreſeen alwaies, that he were of the City, and preſented to the Maior and Aldermen of the City, ſo oft as any ſhould be choſen, and ſhould take an oath before them, to maintaine Juſtice in their Courts, and to behave themſelves in their Office according to Law, and as it ſtood with the Cuſtomes of the City.

Thus much for their Priviledges: Whereby it appeareth, that they were great Merchants of Corne, brought out of the Eaſt parts hither, inſomuch, that the occupiers of huſbandry in this Land were enforced to complaine of them, for bringing in ſuch abundance, when

the Corne of this Realme was at an eaſie price. Whereupon it was ordained by Parliament, That no perſon ſhould bring into any part of this Realme, by way of Merchandiſe, VVheat, Rye, or Barley, growing out of the ſaid Realme, when the quarter of Wheat exceeded not the price of 6. s. 8. d. Rie 4. s. the Quarter, and Barley 3. ſhillings the Quarter, upon forfeiture the one halfe to the King, the other halfe to the ſeiſor thereof. Theſe Merchants of the *Haunce* had their *Guild hall* in *Thames ſtreet*, in place aforeſaid, by the ſaid *Cofin lane*. Their Hall is large, builded of Stone, with three arched Gates towards the ſtreet, the middlemoſt whereof is farre bigger than the other, and is ſeldome opened, the other two be mured up: the ſame is now called the *Old Hall*.

Of later time, to wit, in the ſixth of *Richard* the ſecond, they hired one houſe next adjoyning to their old Hall, which ſometime belonged to *Richard Lions*, a famous Lapidarie, one of the Sheriſſes of *Lond.* in the 49. of *Edward* the third, and in the fourth of *Richard* the ſecond, by the Rebels of *Kent* drawn out of that houſe, and beheaded in *West Cheape*. This alſo was a great houſe, with a large Wharfe on the *Thames*: and the way thereunto was called *windgooſe*, or *wildgooſe lane*, which is now called *Windgooſe Alley*, for that the ſame Alley is (for the moſt part) builded on by the *Stilyard* Merchants.

The Abbot of *S. Albans* had a Meſſuage here, with a Key given to him, in the 34. of *Henry* the ſixth.

Then is one other great houſe, which ſometime pertained to *Iohn Rainwell*, Stock-fiſhmonger, Maior, and it was by him given to the Maior and Communalty, to the end, that the profits thereof ſhould bee diſpoſed in deeds of piety: which houſe in the 15. of *Edward* the fourth, was confirmed unto the ſaid Merchants in manner following, viz.

It is ordained by our Sovereigne Lord and his Parliament, that the ſaid Merchants of *Almaine*, being of the Company called the *Guildhall Theutonicorum*, (or the *Flemiſh Geld*) that now be, or hereafter ſhall be, ſhall have, hold, and enjoy to them and their ſucceſſors for ever, the ſaid place,

Merchants of the *Haunce*, of *Almaine*, licenced to lay up their corn in Garners, but to ſell it within 40. dayes after.

Act of Parliament forbidding Corne to be brought from beyond Sea

Windgoose lane.

Patent.

place, called the Steele-house, yeelding to the Maior and Communalty an annuall rent of threescore and tenne pounds, three shillings, foure pence, &c.

Steeleyard
put down.

In the yeere 1551. the fifth of Edward the sixth, through complaint of the English Merchants, the liberty of the Steeleyard Merchants was seized into the Kings hands, and so it resteth.

Church
lane.
Parish
Church of
Alhallowes
the more.

Then is Church lane, at the West end of Alhallowes Church, called Alhallowes the more in Thames streete, for a difference from Alhallowes the lesse, in the same street. It is also called Alhallowes ad fennum in the Roperie, because Hay was sold neere thereunto, at Haywharfe, and Ropes of old time made and sold in the high street. This is a faire Church, with a large Cloister on the South side thereof, about their Church-yard, but foulely defaced and ruinated.

The Church also hath had many faire Monuments, but now defaced: There remaine in the Quire some Plates on Grave-stones, namely of William Lichfield, Doctor of Divinity, who deceased the yeere 1447. Hee was a great Student, and compiled many Bookes, both Morall and Divine, in Prose and Verse; namely one, intituled, *The complaint of God unto sinfull man*. Hee made in his time 3083. Sermons, as appeared by his owne hand-writing, and were found when he was dead.

One other Plate there is of John Brickles, Draper, who deceased in the yeere 1451. Hee was a great Benefactor to that Church, and gave by his Testament certaine Tenements, to the reliefe of the poore.

Nicholas Loven, and William Peston, founded Chauntries there.

A faire
plated
stone un-
der the
Communion Ta-
ble.

*willielmus dudum
Lichfield quem mors fera pressit,
Ista post ludum
mundi sub rupe quiescit.
In domum rure
cultor, sator ac operosus,
Dum preciat ture,
pastor vigil, & studiosus.
Hanc adem rexit,
ornavit & amplificavit,
Pignora provexit,
ac sacro dogmate pavit.*

*Pauperibus caris,
inopes in mente gerebat,
Consilio gnarus
dubitantibus esse solebat.
Christe pugil fortis
ejus dissolve reatus,
Vt vivat mortis
post morsum glorificatus.
Luce bis X. quat' I.
migrat O Sobris sine panno,
Equat' X. quat' V.
semel I. ter. I. M. Karus.*

*Staprecor interne,
qui transis asprice, cerne,
Non nitidis pannis,
sed olentibus ossa Johannis
Brickles, ista mei
specus includit requiei,
Taliter indutus
tumulabere tu resolutus.
Dormit in hac cella
mea conjuge ac Isabella,
Appollinaris quam
vixit lux nece stratratus.
Æquater X. ter V.
semel I. bis & M. sociatis.*

Another
faire stone
lying by it

At the East end of this Church goeth downe a Lane, called Hay-wharfe lane, now lately a great Brew-houle, builded there by one Pot; Henry Campion, Esquire, a Beere-brewer, used it, and Abraham his sonne since possessed it.

Hay-wharfe
Lane.

Then was there one other Lane, sometime called Woolseys gate, now out of use: for the lower part thereof, upon the banke of Thames, is builded by the late Earle of Shrewsbury, and the other end is builded on and stopped up by the Chamberlaine of London, John Butler, Draper, one of the Sheriffes, in the yeere 1420. dwelled there: Hee appointed his house to be sold, and the price thereof to be given to the poore: it was of Alhallowes Parish the lesse.

Woolseys
Lane.

Then is there the said Parish Church of Alhallowes, called the lesse; and by some, Alhallowes on the Cellers, for it standeth on Vaults: it is said to be builded by Sir John Poultney, sometimes Maior. The Steeple and Quire of this Church, stand on an arched Gate, being the entrie to a great house, called Cold Harbrough: the Quire of late being false

Parish
Church of
Alhallowes
the lesse.

Cold Har-
brough.

faune downe, is now againe at length, in the yeere 1594. by the Parishioners new builded.

Touching this *Cold Harbrough*, I find, that in the 13. of *Edward* the second, Sir *John Abel*, Knight, demised or let unto *Henry Stow*, Draper, all that his capitall Messuage, called the *Cold Harbrough*, in the Parish of *All Saints ad fiennum*, and all the purtenances within the Gate, with the Key which *Robert Hartford*, Citizen, sonne to *William Hartford*, had, and ought, and the foresaid *Robert* paid for it the rent of 33. shillings the yeere. This *Robert Hartford* being owner thereof, as also of other lands in *Surrey*; deceasing without issue male, left two daughters his Coheires, to wit, *Idonia*, married to Sir *Ralph Bigot*, and *Maude*, married to Sir *Stephen Cosenton*, Knights, betweene whom the said house and lands were parted. After the which *John Bigot*, Sonne to the said Sir *Ralph* and Sir *John Cosenton*, did sell their moities of *Cold Harbrough* unto *John Poultney*, sonne of *Adam Poultney*, the eighth of *Edward* the third. This Sir *John Poultney* dwelling in this house, and being 4. times Maior, the said house tooke the name of *Poultney's Inne*. Notwithstanding, this Sir *John Poultney*, the 21. of *Edward* the third, by his Charter gave and confirmed to *Humfrey de Bohune*, Earle of *Hereford* and *Essex*, his whole tenement, called *Cold Harbrough*, with all the Tenements and Key adjoyning, and appurtenances sometime pertaining to *Robert de Herford*, on the way called *Hay-wharfe lane*, &c. for one Rose at Midsummer, to him and his heires, for all services, if the same were demanded. This Sir *John Poultney* deceased 1349. and left issue, by *Margaret* his wife, *William Poultney*, who dyed without issue: and *Margaret* his Mother was married to Sir *Nicholas Lovel*, Knight, &c. *Philip S. Cleare* gave two Messuages, pertaining to this *Cold Harbrough*, in the *Roperie*, towards the enlarging of the Parish Church and Church-yard of *All-Saints*, called the lesse, in the 20. of *Richard* the second.

In the yeere 1397. the 21 of *Richard* the second, *John Holland*, Earle of *Huntington*, was lodged there, and *Richard* the second his Brother dined with him:

it was then counted a right faire and stately house. But in the next yeere following, I finde, that *Edmond*, Earle of *Cambridge*, was there lodged: notwithstanding, the said house still retained the name of *Poultney's Inne*, in the reigne of *Henry* the sixth, the 26. of his reigne. It belonged since to *H. Holland* Duke of *Excester*, and hee was lodged there in the yeere 1472. In the yeere 1485. *Richard* the third, by his Letters Patents granted and gave to *John Writh*, alias *Garter*, principall King of Armes of *English* men, and to the rest of the Kings Heralds and Pursevants of Arms, all that Messuage with the appurtenances, called *Cold Harber*, in the Parish of *All Saints* the little in *London*, and their successors for ever. Dated at *Westminster* the second of March, Anno regni sui primo, without fine or fee. How the said Heralds departed, therewith, I have not read, but in the reigne of *Henry* the eighth, the Bishop of *Durhams* house, neere *Charing Crosse*, being taken into the Kings hand, *Cuthbert Tunstall*, Bishop of *Durham*, was lodged in this *Cold Harber*, since the which time it hath belonged to the Earles of *Shrewsbury*, by composition (as is supposed) from the said *Cuthbert Tunstall*. The last deceased Earle tooke it downe, and in place thereof builded a great number of small Tenements now letten out for great rents, to people of all sorts.

Then is the *Diers Hall*, which Company was made a Brotherhood or Guild, in the fourth of *Henry* the sixth, and appointed to consist of a Gardian or Warden, and a Commualty the 12. of *Edward* the fourth. Then bee there divers large Brewhouses, and others, till you come to *Ebgate lane*, where that Ward endeth in the East. On the North side of *Thames* street bee divers lanes also, the first is at the South end of *Elbow-lane* before spoken of, west from *Downegate*, over-against *Greenemitch lane*: then bee divers faire houses for Merchants, and others all along that side. The next lane East from *Downegate*, is called *Bush lane*, which turneth up to *Candlewicke street*, and is of *Downegate Ward*. Next is *Suffolke lane*, likewise turning up to *Candlewicke street*: in this lane is one notable Grammar Schoole,

The Diers
Hall.

Bush-lane.
Suffolke
lane.

Merchants
Taylor
Schoole

Schoole, founded in the yeere 1561. by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Merchant-taylors, in the Parish of *S. Laurence Poultney*; *Richard Hils*, sometimes Master of that Company, having before given 500. l. toward the purchase of an house, called the *Mannor of the Rose*, sometime belonging to the Duke of *Buckingham*, wherein the said Schoole is kept.

Then is there one other Lane, which turneth up to *S. Laurence Hill*, and to the Southwest corner of *Saint Laurence Church-yard*: then other Lane, called *Poultney Lane*, that goeth up, of this

Ward to the South-east corner of *S. Laurence Church-yard*, and so downe againe, and to the West corner of *Saint Martin Orgar lane*, and over against *Edgatelane*: and this is all of *Downgate Ward*, the 13. in number lying East from the water-courfe of *Walbrooke*, and hath not any one house on the west side of the said Brooke.

It hath an Alderman, his Deputy; Common-Counsellors, nine; Constables, eight; Scavengers, five; for the Wardmote Inquest, foureteene, and a Beadle: it is taxed to the Fifteene at eight and twenty pounds,

13. Wards on the east side of *Walbrooke*, not having one house on the west of the said Brooke.

The Manner of the Rose.

S. Laurence Lane.

Poultney Lane.



Z

Wards



WARDS ON THE VVEST SIDE OF WALBROOKE:

AND FIRST, OF VINTRIE VVARD.

Wards on
the VVest
side of
walbrooke,
and first,
of Vintrie
VVard.



Now I am to speake of the other Wards, 12. in number, all lying on the West side of the course of *walbrook*; and first of the *Vintrie* ward, so called of Vintners, and of the *Vintrie*, a part of the banke of the River of *Thames*, where the Merchants of *Burdeaux*, craned their Wines out of Lighters, and other Vessels, and there landed and made sale of them, within forty dayes after, untill the twenty eighth of *Edward* the first, at which time the said Merchants complained, that they could not sell their wines, paying poudage, neither hire houses or cellars to lay them in: and it was redressed by vertue of the Kings Writ, directed to the Maior and Sheriffes of *London*, dated at *Carlaweroke*, or *Carlisle*. Since the which time, many faire and large houses (with Vaults and Cellars for stowage of VVines, and lodging of *Burdeaux* Merchants) have beene builded, in place where beforetime were Cookes houses: for *Fitzstephen*, in the reigne of *Henry* the second, writeth, that upon the Rivers side, betweene the VVine in Ships, and the VVine to be sold in Tavernes, was a common Cookes Row, &c. as in another place I have set down. wherby it appears, that in those daies, (and till of late time) every man lived according to his owne professed Trade, not any one interrupting another. The Cookes dressed meat, and sold no wine; and the Taverner sold wine, but dressed no meat for sale, &c.

Every
man lived
by his se-
verall pro-
fessed
trade.

This VVard beginneth in the East, at the West end of *Downegate* Ward, at the water-course of *walbrooke*, which parteth them, to wit, at *Granthams lane*, on the *Thames* side, and at *Elbow lane*, on the Land side: it runneth along in *Thames* street, West, some three houses beyond the *Old Swan*, a Brewhouse, and on the Land side, some three houses West, beyond *Saint James* at *Garlicke hithe*.

In breadth, this VVard stretcheth from the *Vintrie* North, to the wall of the West gate of the *Tower Royall*: the other North part is of *Cordwainer* street Ward.

Out of this *Royall* street by the South gate of *Tower-Royall*, runneth a small street, East to *Saint Johns* upon *walbrooke*, which street is called *Horse-shoo-bridge*, of such a bridge sometime over the brooke there, which is now vaulted over.

Then from the South gate West, runneth one other street, called *Knight-riders* street, by *Saint Thomas Apostles* Church, on the North side, and *Wring-wren* lane, by the said Church, at the West end thereof, and to the East end of the *Trinity* Church in the said *Knight-riders* street, where this Ward endeth on that South side the street: but on the North side, it runneth no farther than the corner against the new builded *Taverne*, and other houses, in a plot of ground where sometime stood *Ormond* place. Yet have yee one other lane lower downe in *Royall* street, stretching forth from over against *Saint*

*Horse-
shoo-
bridge* street

*Knight-
riders* street

Kerion lane.

Saint Michaels Church, to and by the North side of Saint James Church by Garlicke hish, this is called Kerion lane: And thus much for the bounds of the Vintrie Ward. Now on the Thames side west from Granthams lane, have ye Herbert lane, or Brickles lane, so called of John Brikles, sometimes owner thereof.

Brickles lane.

Simpsons lane.

Then is Simpsons lane, of one Simpson; or Emperours-head lane, of such a signe: then the Three Cranes lane, so called, not onely of a signe of three Cranes at a Taverne doore, but rather of three strong Cranes of Timber, placed on the Vintrie wharfe by the Thames side, to crane up Wines there, as is afore shewed: this Lane was of old time, to wit, the 9. of Richard the second, called the Painted Taverne lane, of the Taverne being painted.

Painted Taverne, or three Cranes lane.

Then next over against Saint Martins Church, is a large house builded of stone and timber, with vaults for the stowage of wines, and is called the Vintrie. There dwelled John Gifers, Vintner, Maior of London, and Constable of the Tower, and then was Henry Picard, Vintner, Maior. In this house Henry Picard feasted foure Kings in one day; as in my Summary I have shewed.

The Vintrie Record.

Vannars Lane.

Then next is Vannars lane, so called of one Vannar that was owner thereof, it is now called Church lane, of the coming up from S. Martins Church.

Broad lane.

Next is Broad lane, for that the same is broader for the passage of Carts from the Vintrie Wharfe, than be the other lanes. At the North-west corner of this lane is the Parish-Clerks Hall, lately by them purchased, since they lost their old Hall in Bishopsgate street. Next is Spittele lane, of old time so called; since, Stodies lane, of the owner thereof, named Stodie. Sir John Stodie, Vintner, Maior in the yeere 1357. gave it, with all the Quadrant wherein Vintners Hall now standeth, with the Tenements round about, unto the Vintners: the Vintners builded for themselves a faire Hall, and also 13. Almes-houses there, for 13. poore people, which are kept of charity, rent-free.

Parish Clerks Hall.

Stodies lane

Vintners Hall.

Almes-houses of the Vintners.

The Vintners in London were (of old time) called Merchants Vintners of Gascoyne, and so I reade them in the

records of Edward the 2. the 11. yeere, and Edward the 3. the ninth yeere, they were as well Englishmen, as strangers borne beyond the Seas, but then subjects to the King of England, great Burdeaux Merchants of Gascoyne and French wines; divers of them were Maiors of this Citie; namely, Ioh. Adrian, Vintner, Reignold at Conduit, Iohn Oxenford, Henry Picard, that feasted the Kings of England, France, Scotland, and Cypres: Iohn Stodie, that gave Stodies lane to the Vintners: which foure last named, were Maiors in the reign of Edward the third, and yet Gascoyne Wines were then to be sold at London, not above 4. pence, nor Rhenish Wines above 6. pence the Gallon.

I reade of sweet Wines, that in the 50. of Edward the third, Iohn Peachie, Fishmonger, was accused, for that hee procured a Licence for the onely sale of them in London: which notwithstanding he justified by Law, he was imprisoned and fined.

More I read, that in the 6. of Hen. 6. the Lombards corrupting their sweet Wines, when knowledge thereof came to Iohn Rainwell, Maior of London, hee (in divers places of the Citie) commanded the heads of the Buts and other vessels, in the open streets, to be broken, to the number of one hundred and fifty, so that the liquor running forth, passed thorow the Citie like a streame of raine water, in the sight of all the people; from whence there issued a most loathsome savour.

I read in the reigne of Henry the 7. that no sweet VVines were brought into this Realme, but Malmseys, by the Longobards, paying to the King for his Licence, 6.s.8.d. of every But, besides 12. d. for Bottell-large. I remember, within these 54. yeeres, Malmsey not to be sold above 1.d. ob. the pint. For prooffe whereof, it appeareth in the Church-Booke of S. Andrew Vndershaft, that in the yeere 1547. I. G. and S. K. then Church-wardens, for 80. pints of Malmsey, spent in the Church, after 1.d. halfepenny the pint, paid at the yeeres end for the same tenne shillings.

More I remember, that no Sackes were sold, but Rumney, and that for Medicine more than for drinke: but now

The Kings
sonnes
supped in
the Vintrie

Hen. Scogan

many kindes of Sackes are knowne and used. And so much for VVines.

For the Vintrie, to end therewith, I read, that in the reigne of *Henry* the 4. the yong Prince *Henry*, T. Duke of *Clarence*, I. Duke of *Bedford*, and *Humphrey* Duke of *Glocester*, the Kings sonnes, being at supper amongst the Merchants of *London* in the Vintrie, in the house of *Lewes Iohn*, *Henry Scogan* sent to them a Ballad, beginning thus:

*My Noble Sonnes,
and eke my Lords deare,
I your Father
called unworthily,
Send unto you
this Ballad following here,
written with mine
owne hand full rudely:
Although it be,
that I not reverently
Have written to your
Estates, I you pray,
Mine uncunning
take benignely,
For Gods sake,
and hearken what I say.*

Then follow in like Meeter, 23. staves, containing a perswasion from loting of time foolishly, in lust and vice, but to spend the same in vertue and godlines; as ye may read in *Geffrey Chawcer* his Workes, lately printed. The successors of those Vintners and Wine-drawers, that retayled by the Gallons, Pottell, Quart, and Pint, were all incorporated by the name of Wine-runners, in the reigne of *Edward* the third, and confirmed the 15. of *Henry* the sixth.

Next is *Palmer Lane*, now called *Anchor Lane*. The Plummers have their Hall there, but are Tenants to the Vintners.

Then is *Worcester House*, sometimes belonging to the Earles of *Worcester*, now divided into many tenements. The Fruiterers have their Hall there.

Then is the *Old Swan*, a great Brew-house. And this is all, on the *Thames* side, that I can note in this Ward.

On the Land side, is the *Royall Street*, and *Pater noster Lane*, I thinke of old time called *Arches*; for I read, that *Robert de Suffolke* gave to *walter Darford*,

his tenement with the appurtenance, in the Lane called *Les Arches*, in the parish of *S. Michael de Pater noster* Church, betweene the wall of the Field called *Winchester field*, on the East, and the same Lane on the West, &c. More I reade of a stone House, called *Stoda de Winton*, juxta *Stodum bridge*, which in that Lane was over *walbrooke* water.

Then is the faire Parish Church of *S. Michael*, called *Pater noster* Church in the *Royall*. This Church was new builded, and made a Colledge of *S. Spirit*, and *S. Mary*, founded by *Richard Whittington*, Mercer, foure times Maior, for a Maister, foure Fellowes, Masters of Art, Clerkes, Conduets, Chorists, &c. and an Almes-house, called *Gods house* or Hospitall, for thirteene poore men, one of them to be Tutor, and to have 16 pence the weeke, the other twelve, each of them to have 14. pence the weeke for ever, with other necessary provision, an Hutch with three lockes, a common scale, &c.

These were bound to pray for the good estate of *Richard Whittington*, and *Alice* his wife; their Founders, and for *Sir William Whittington*, Knight, and *Dame Ioan* his wife; and for *Hugh Fitzwarren*, and *Dame Molde* his wife, the Fathers and Mothers of the said *Richard Whittington*, and *Alice* his wife; for King *Richard* the second, and *Thomas* of *Woodstocke*, Duke of *Glocester*, speciall Lords and Promoters of the said *Richard Whittington*, &c.

The Licence for this foundation was granted by King *Henry* the fourth, the eleventh of his reign: and in the twelfth of the same Kings reigne, the Maior and Communalty of *London*, granted to *Richard Whittington* a vacant peece of ground, thereon to build his Colledge in the *Royall*: all which was confirmed by *Henry* the 6. the third of his reigne, to *John Coventry*, *Ienkin Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*.

This foundation was againe confirmed by Parliament, the tenth of *Henry* the sixth, and was suppressed by the Statute of *Edward* the sixth. The Almes houses, with the poore men, doe remaine, and are paid by the Mercers.

This *Richard Whittington* was (in this Church)

Parish
Church of
S. Michael
de *Pater noster*, a Colledge, one Almes-house for Hospitall

R. Whittington, son to Sir W. Whittington, Knight

Chawcer,
fol. 334. &
335.

Wine-runners incorporated the 15. of Hen. 6.

Palmer lane, or Anchor lane. Plumers Hall.

Worcester House.

Fruiterers Hall. Old Swan.

Pater noster Lane. L. S. Mary Overie.

Richard
Whittington
thrice bu-
ried.

Church) three times buried: first, by his Executors, under a faire Monument: then, in the reigne of Edward the sixth, the Parson of that Church, thinking some great riches (as he said) to be buried with him, caused his Monument to be broken, his body to be spoiled of his Leaden sheert, and againe the second time to be buried. And in the reigne of Queene Mary, the Parishioners were forced to take him up, to lap him in Lead, as afore, to bury him the third time, and to place his Monument, or the like, over him againe, which remaineth, and so he resteth.

Thomas winford, Alderman, was buried in this Church, 1448.

Arnold Macknam, Vintner a Merchant of Burdeaux, 1457.

Sir Heere Tanke, or Hartancleux, Knight of the Garter, borne in Almaine, a noble Warrior in Henry the fifth and Henry the sixth's dayes.

Sir Edmond Mulshew, Knight, neere to Thomas Cockham, Recorder of London. The Lady Kyme.

Sir William Oldhall, Knight, 1460.

William Barnocke.

Sir John Yong, Grocer, Maior 1466.

Agnes, daughter to Sir John Yong, first married to Robert Sherington, after to Robert Mulleneux, then to William Cheyney, Esquire.

John Hawing, Gentleman.

William Roswell, Esquire.

William Postar, Clerk of the Crowne, 1520.

Sir William Bayly, Draper, Maior, 1533. with Dame Katharine his Wife, leaving sixteene children.

John Haydon, Mercer, Sheriffe, 1582. who gave Legacies to the 13. Almshouses, and otherwile for a Lecture.

*Vt fragrans Nardus,
fama fuit iste Ricardus,
Albifecans villam
qui iuste rexerat illam.
Flos Mercatorum,
fundator Presbyterorum,
Sic & egenorum
testis sit certus eorum.
Omnibus exemplum
barathrum vincendo morosum,
Condidit hoc Templum
Michaelis quam speciosum?*

Regia spes & pres:

divinis res rata turbis.

Pauperibus pr.

& Maior qui fuit urbis,

Martius hunc vicit,

en Annos gens tibi dicit.

Finiit ipse dies,

sis sibi Christe quies.

*Ejus sponsa pia, Generosa, probata, sophia
lungitur, &c.*

Hic jacet Eduardus

Lupton cognomino dictus,

Occidit heu juvenis

cum spes foret omnibus una.

Pauperibus fuerat

studiosus ille patronus,

Mille & quingentos

tersevos vidit ademptos

Moribus & studiis

qui vivens claruit olim;

Spiritus iste Iesus

mens à te suscipiatur.

*Quisquis ades plora fata dolenda viri,
Huius Collegii quique Magister erat;
Doctor, & in sacro Dogmate clarus erat;
Qui obiit Octobris & quoque nona fuit.
Credere nunc fas est spiritus astra tener:
Spes me tua Iesus es, gratia, non opera.*

At the upper end of this Street, is the Tower Royall, whereof that street taketh name. This Tower and great place was so called, of pertaining to the Kings of this Realme: but by whom the same was first builded, or of what Antiquity continued, I have not read more, than that in the reigne of King Edward 1. second, fourth, and seventh yeeres, it was the tenement of Simon Beaumes. Also, that in the 36. of Edward the third, the same was called the Royall, in the Parish of S. Michael de Pater noster, and that in the three and fortieth of his Reigne, he gave it by the name of his Inne, called the Royall, in his Citie of London, in value twenty pounds by yeere, unto his Colledge of S. Stephen at Westminster. Notwithstanding, in the reigne of Richard the second, it was called The Queenes Wardrobe, as appeareth by this that followeth:

King Richard, having in Smithfield overcome and dispersed the Rebels, hee, his

A faire
plated
stone be-
fore the
Commun-
ion Ta-
ble.

Tower-Roy:
all builded
about Hen-
ry the 1. as
may bee
supposed.
King Ste-
phen was
lodged
there.

Froford.

A goodly
plaine
Marble
Tombe in
the Chan-
cell, with
new Ban-
ners to a-
dorne it,
very late-
ly hung
up.

The Lady
Princesse
lodged in
the Tower
Royall.

his Lords and all his Company, entred the City of London, with great joy, and went to the Lady Princesse his Mother, who was then lodged in the Tower-Royall, called the Queenes Wardrope, where shee had remained three dayes and two nights, right sore abashed. But when shee saw the King her Sonne, she was greatly rejoyced and said, Ah Sonne, what great sorrow have I suffered for you this day! The King answered and said; Certainly, Madame, I know it well, but now rejoyce, and thanke God, for I have this day recovered mine heritage, and the Realme of England, which I had neere-hand lost.

This Tower seemeth to have beene (at that time) of good defence, for when the Rebels had beset the Tower of London, and got possession thereof, taking from thence whom they listed, as in my Annales I have shewed; the Princesse being forced to flye, came to this Tower-Royall, where shee was lodged, and remained safe as yee have heard, and it may bee also supposed, that the King himselfe was at that time lodged there. I reade, that in the yeere 1386. Lyon King of Armony, being chased out of his Realme by the Tartarians, received innumerable gifts of the King and of his Nobles, the King then lying in the Royall, where hee also granted to the said King of Armony, a Charter of a thousand pounds by yeere during his life. This for prooffe may suffice, that Kings of England have beene lodged in this Tower, though the same (of later time) hath been neglected, and turned into stabling for the Kings hortes, and now letten out to divers men, and divided into Tenements.

In Horse-bridge street is the Cutlers Hall, Richard de wilehale 1295. confirmed to Paul Butelar, this houte and edifices, in the Parish of Saint Michael Pater noster Church, and Saint Johns upon wallbrooke, which sometime Lawrence Gisors, and his son Peter Gisors did possesse, and afterward Hugonis de Hingham, and lyeth betweene the Tenement of the said Richard towards the South, and the lane called Hors-skoo bridge towards the North, and betweene the way called Pater noster Church on the West, and the course of wallbrooke on the East, pay-

ing yeerely one Clove of Gilliflowers at Easter, and to the poore and Covent of Saint Mary Overy, 6. s. This house sometime belonged to Simon Dolefly, Grocer, Maior, 1359. They of this Company were (of old time) three Arts, or sorts of Workmen, to wit, the first were Smiths, Forgers of Blades, and therefore called Bladers, and divers of them proved wealthy men, as namely, walter Nele, Blader, one of the Sheriffes, the twelfth of Edward the third deceased, 1352. and buried in S. James Garlicke hith. He left Lands to the mending of High-waies about London, betwixt Newgate and VVicombe, Ealdgate and Chelmesford, Bishopsgate and VVare, Southwarke and Rochester, &c. The second were makers of Haits, and otherwise garnishers of Blades: The third sort were Sheathmakers for Swords, Daggers, and Knives. In the 10. of Henry the fourth certaine ordinances were made betwixt the Bladers, and the other Cutlers, and in the fourth of Henry the sixth, they were all three Companies drawne into one Fraternity or Brotherhood, by the name of Cutlers.

Then is Knight riders street, so called (as is supposed) of Knights well armed and mounted at the Tower Royall, riding from thence through the street, West to Creed lane, and to out at Ludgate towards Smithfield, when they were there to Turney, Just, or otherwise to shew activities before the King and States of the Realme. In this streete is the Parish Church of Saint Thomas Apostles, by Wring-wren lane, a proper Church, and in the yeere 1619. well repaired and finely garnished; but Monuments of antiquity, I finde none beyond the reigne of Henry the eighth, except some Armes in the windowes, as also in the stone-worke, which some suppose to be of John Barnes Mercer, Maior of London, in the yeere 1371. a great builder thereof, H. Causton Merchant, was a Benefactor, and had a Chantry there about, 1396. T. Roman, Maior 1310. had also a Chantry there 1319. Fitz-williams also a Benefactor, had a Chantry there. More, Sir William Littlebury, alias Horne, (for King Edward the fourth so named him) because he was a most excellent blower in a Horne, hee was a

Salter,

Bladers or
Blade-
Smiths.

Haftma-
kers.
Sheathma-
kers.

Knight riders
street.

Wring-wren
lane.
Parish
Church of
S. Thomas
the Apostle.

King Ri-
chard lod-
ged in the
Tower-
Royall.

Cutlers
Hall.

Salter, and Merchant of the Staple, Maior of London in the yeere 1487. and was buried in this Church, having appointed (by his Testament) the Bels to be changed for foure new Bels of good tune and sound; but that was not performed: he gave 500. Markes towards the repairing of high-ways betweene London and Cambridge; his dwelling house, with a Garden, and appurtenances in the said Parish, to be sold, and bestowed in charitable actions, as his Executors would answer before God.

His house called the George in Breadstreet he gave to the Salters, they to finde a Priest in the said Church, to have six pounds, thirteene shillings, foure pence the yeere, to every Preacher at Pauls Crosse, and at the Spittle, 4. pence for ever; to the Prisoners of Newgate, Ludgate, Marshalsey, and Kings Bench, in victuals tenne shillings at Christmas, and tenne shillings at Easter for ever; which Legacies are not performed.

William Shipton, William Champneis, and John de Burford, had Chauntries there: John Martin, Butcher, one of the Sheriffs, was buried there 1533. Those Monuments that be extant of these latter times, be these following:

There lieth buried neere this Monument, Margaret one of the daughters of the Lord Broke, Chiefe Baron of the Exchequer, in the reigne of King Henry the eighth: who lineally descended of the House of Broke of in Cheshire; which said Margaret was first married to William Whorwood, second son to John VVhorwood of Compton in the County of Stafford, Esquire, which said William dyed Atturney Generall to the said King Henry the 8. After whose death, shee tooke to her second Husband, William Sheldon of Beeley in the County of Worcester, Esquire; who also dyed, leaving her a widdow, and so she continued many yeeres after; and then dyed, being about the age of 80. yeeres, and was buried in March, 1589. in the 32. yeere of Qu. Elizabeth.

On the South side of the Chancell, a very fine, neat and well-contrived Monument, but without any date, whereon these Verses are insculpt:

In mortem suam hæc Carmina
dum vixerat scripsit D.
Katharina Kiligreia.

Dormio nunc Domino,
Domini virtute resurgam;
Et odier meum
carne videbo mea.
Mortua ne dicar,
fruitur pars altera Christo,
Et surgar capiti,
tempore, tota, meo.

Elizabetha in Obitum Katharine
Sororis Epitædia.

Εὐσεβίῃ, δίδυμῇ, καὶ φίλῃ σφαιρῇ ἀγαθῇ,
Μακάριε τοῦ Θεοῦ, τάδε πρὸς μὲν
ἡ καὶ καθ' αὐτὴν γλυκίαν ἐκείνην αἰδέσασθαι,
Ἀφρονὶ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ πόντου τοῦ.

Chara valeto Soror,
in Cælo morte triumphas,
Mors tua vita tibi,
mors tamen illa tuis.
Mens tua labe carens,
pietas, doctrina, modesta
Vita, lepos suavis
digna fuere Deo.
Vt iunxit Sanguis,
nos jungat in æthere Christus:
Interea taceo
mortua morte tua.

Felicissimæ & in Christo charis-
simæ Memorix Katharinæ Kiligreia,
Robertus Massonus Formanus Pa-
stor Ecclesiæ Londino-Gal-
licæ, his Versibus
parentavit.

Cælestem
conclusam pectore mentem
Audiui, aspexi,
sepius obstupui;
Cælicolam sancto
seclusam corpore mentem,
Quam colui carus,
mæstus ovanq; cano.
Quis non creptas
tot dotes lugeat? & quis
Cælo cælestes
lividas invidet?
Cedere sed Patri
gnatos, terrena supernis
Est æquum, sequimur:
tu regas præ.

Epitaphium

George in
Breadstreet
given to
the Salt-
ers upon
conditi-
ons not
perfor-
med.

On the
North
side of the
Chancell.

Epitaphium præstant. Femina, Katharinae Kiligreiaë Autore Andrea Melvino.

Palladis & Phœbi
comes una, & Pieris una,
Pieridumq; Soror,
Pieridumq; Parens.
Gratia, Suada, Lepos,
Gravitas, Constantia, Candor,
Religio, Pietas,
& Pudor & Probitas,
Atq; Palestinæ,
& Latiaë, Graiaëq; Camenæ
Clausit olim uno
omnes pectore, nunc tumulo.

*Aliud Epitaphium Autore
Guilielmo Charco.*

*Hic Katharina jacer
de stemmate nobilitato
Cociadum, & claro
Kiligreio nupta marito:
Hoc satis est, Hospes:
Rhodanus nam cetera novit,
Et dives Rhenus
celebrat, sic fama Sororem
Musarum, & magnam
magna Pietatis Alumnam.*

Under the Communion Table, a
stone engraven.

Under the
Communi-
on Table.

Here lyes interred the body of Mr. John FFoy, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London, who departed this life 1. Decemb. 1625. and left issue 4. Sonnes, (viz.) John, George, Henry and Richard: Hee lived and dyed in the true faith of Christ Iesus, which he hath amply expressed, in a worthy annuall contribution towards the poore of this Parish.

Ipres Inne.

King Stephen lodged in the Tower-Royall,

Then West from the said Church on the same side, was one great Messuage, sometime called *Ipres Inne*, of William of *Ipres* a Flemming, the first builder thereof. This William was called out of Flanders, with a number of Flemmings to the aide of King Stephen, against Maude the Empreffe, in the yeere 1138. and grew in favour with the said King for his service, so farre, that he builded this house neere unto Tower-Royall, in the which Tower it seemeth the King was then

lodged, as in the heart of the City, for his more safety.

Robert Earle of Gloucester, Brother to the Empreffe, being taken, was committed to the custody of this William, to be kept in the Castle of Rochester, till King Stephen was also taken, and then the one was delivered in exchange for the other, and both set free: This William of *Ipres* gave *Edredes Hith*, now called *Queenes Hith*, to the Prior and Canons of the holy Trinity in London: he founded the Abbey of *Borley* in Kent, &c. In the first of Henry the second, the said William, with all the other Flemmings (fearing the indignation of the new King) departed the Land, but it seemeth that the said William was shortly called back againe, and restored both to the Kings favour, and to his old possessions here, so that the name and family continued long after in this Realme, as may appeare by this which followeth.

In the yeere 1377. the 51. of Edward the third, the Citizens of London minding to have destroyed Iohn of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and Henry Percy Marshall, (for causes shewed in my Annals) sought up and downe, and could not finde them, for they were that day to dine with Iohn of Ipres at his Inne, which the Londoners wist not of, but thought the Duke and Marshall had beene at the Savoy, and therefore poasted thither. But one of the Dukes Knights seeing these things, came in great haste to the place where the Duke was, and after that hee had knocked, and could not be let in, he said to Haveland the Porter, If thou love my Lord and thy life, open the Gate: with which words hee gat entry, and with great feare he tels the Duke, that without the gate were infinite numbers of armed men, and unlesse he tooke great heed, that day would bee his last. with which words the Duke leapt so hastily from his Officers, that he hurt both his legs against the forme: Vine was offered, but hee could not drinke for haste, and so fled with his fellow Henry Percy out at a backe gate, and entring upon the Thames, never stayed rowing, untill they came to a house neere the Manor of Kennington, where at that time the Princesse lay, with Richard the young Prince; before whom hee made his complaint, &c.

On

Kennington
besides
Lambeth.

On the other side, I read of a Messuage, called *Ringed hall*: King Henry the eighth the 32. of his reigne, gave the same (with foure Tenements adjoining) unto *Morgan Philip, alias wolfe*, in the Parish of *St. Thomas Apostles* in London, &c.

Over-against *Ipres Inne* in *Knight-riders street*, at the corner towards Saint James at *Garlickebith*, was sometime a great house builded of stone, and called *Ormond place*, for that it sometime belonged to the Earles of *Ormond*. King Edward the fourth in the fifth of his reigne, gave to *Elizabeth* his wife, the Manor of *Greenwitch*, with the Tower and Parke, in the County of *Kent*. Hee also gave this Tenement called *Ormond place*, with all the appurtenances to the same situate in the Parish of *St. Trinity* in *Knight-riders street* in London. This house is now lately taken downe, and divers faire Tenements are builded there, the corner house whereof is a *Taverne*.

Then lower downe in *Royall street*, is *Kerion lane*, of one *Kerion* sometime dwelling there. In this lane bee divers faire houses for Merchants; and amongst others, is the *Glasiers Hall*.

At the South corner of *Royall street*, is the faire Parish Church of Saint *Martin*, called in the *Vintrie*, sometime called *S. Martin de Beremand Church*. This Church was new builded about the yeer 1399. by the Executors of *Mathew Columbars*, a stranger borne, a *Burdeaux* Merchant of *Gasgoine* and *French Wines*: His Armes yet remaine yet in the East Window; and is a *Cheveron*, betweene three *Columbins*. There lye buried in this Church, Sir *Iohn Gisors*, Maior, 1311. *Henry Gisors*, his sonne, 1343. and *Iohn Gisors*, his brother, 1350. He gave to his sonne T. his great Mansion house, called *Gisors Hall*, in the Parish of Saint *Mildred* in *Breadstreet*. This *Thomas* had issue, *Iohn* and *Thomas*: *Iohn* made a Feoffement, and sold *Gisors hall*, and other his Lands in *London*, about the yeere 1386. *Thomas* decaled 1395. *Henry Vennar*. *Bartholomew de la Vanch*. *Thomas Cornwallis*, one of the Sheriffes, 1384. *Iohn Cornwallis*, Esquire, 1436. *Iohn Mustrell*, Vintner, 1424. *William Hodson*. *William Castleton*. *Iohn Gray*.

Robert Dalusse, Barber, in the reigne of Edward the fourth, with this Epitaph.

*As flowers in field,
thus passeth life,
Naked, then clothed,
fecble in the end.
It sheweth by Robert Dalusse,
and Alison his wife:
Christ them save
from the power of the Fiend.*

Epitaph.

Hic jacet Petrus de la Genebra, filius & heres Ioannis de la Genebra, quondam Burgenfis, & Mercatoris de Civitate Burdegali. Qui obiit 27. die Martii, An. Domini 1439. Civis animæ propitiatur Deus.

A faire Stone beyond the Pulpit.

Hic jacet willielmus Stokesby, quondam Civis & Vintener London, & Iuliana uxor ejus. Qui obiit 25. die Decemb. An. Dom. 1381. Cujus, &c.

A very faire plated Stone under the Communion Table. Another close by it.

Hic jacet Thomas Cornwaleis, quondam Civis London. Qui obiit quarto die Ianuarii, Anno Domini 1384. Cujus, &c.

Honorabilis viri Radulphi Astri Militis, nuper Maioris ac Aldermanni & Piscenarii Civitatis London: & precarissimarum Domine Margeria, ac Margareta uxorum ejus. Qui quidem Radulphus obiit 18. die Novembris, An. Dom. 1494. Et dicta Domina Margareta obiit die Ac prædicta Margeria ab hoc seculo migravit 10. die Martii, An. Dom. 1492. Cujus, &c.

A very goodly plated Stone at the entrance in to the Quire.

Micolt, quondam Civis & vinitarius London, & Ioanna uxor ejus, ac pueri eorumdem. Qui quidem Iohannes obiit 17. die Aprilis, An. Dom. 1424. Quorum animæ per Dei immensam misericordiam in pace perpetua permaneant, ac requiem possideant.

An ancient Marble Tombe in the Chancell.

*Es testis, Christe,
quod non jacet hic lapis iste,
Corpus ut ornetur,
sed spiritus ut memoretur.
Hunc tu qui tum sis
magnus parvus puer ansis
Pro me funde preces,
quod sic mihi sit venia spes.*

Radulphus Astry, Generos. vnus filiorum Rad. Astry, Militis, quondam Maioris Civitatis London. Qui quidem Rad. filius

Another faire stone close by the other.

Ormond place.

Kerion lane.

Glasiers Hall.

Parish Church of S. Martin in the Vintrie.

St. Trinity London.

Gisors Hall, corruptly called Gisors Hall.

*filius in sua florida iuventute, ab hoc se-
culo migravit, 19. die mens. Septembris,
Anno Domini, 1501.*

*Henry Gisors gift yci, Dieu de sa Ame
tien pittie, e Iohn le filz a mercy. Qui
morust le veille de S. Katharine, En
l'An de Grace, 1343.*

*Martis Pascha tenes,
Edward Rex luce tiburci
Hunc del Foorll. Dominum,
strage ruisse dolet.
Is dabat Gascon,
Anglus sum corde Ioannes,
In Campis Barnet
mortis amara tulit.
Bis septingeno,
decies sept. & simul uno,
Mane resurgente
obviat iste Iesu.
Anglicus hac relegens,
miserere tui Peregrini,
Et pro te moriens,
te sciat esse pium.*

*Hec petra substrati
Kirkman tegit ossa Roberti,
Qui Rector fuerat
istius Ecclesia.
M. D. deme quater
septem Christi cadit Anno,
Aprilis terna
raptus ab orbe die.
Artibus ille Magister
erat, Ecclesia tandem,
Tristitia post fati
gaudia dentur ei.*

Sir Ralph Austrie, or Astry, Fishmon-
ger, Maior, new roofed this Church
with Timber, covered it with Lead,
and beautifully glased it. Hee deceased
1494. and was there buried, with his
two wives. Ralph Austrie his son, Gent.
William Austrie, and other of that name.
Bertrand, wife to Grimond Descure, Es-
quire, a Gascoine, and Merchant of
Wines, 1494. Thomas Batson, Alice
Fowler, daughter and heire to Iohn How-
ton, wife to Iohn Hulcon. James Bartlet
and Alice his wife. William Fennor, Ro-
ger Cotton, Robert Stocker, Iohn Pember-
ton, Philip de Plasse, Iohn Stapleton, Iohn
Mortimer, William Lee, William Ham-
stead, W. Stokesbie, and Gilbert March,
had Chantryes there.

Then is the Parish Church of Saint
Iames, called at *Garlicke Hish*, or *Gar-
licke hwe*, for that (of old time) on the
River of *Thames*, neere to this Church,
Garlicke was usually sold. This is a pro-
per Church, whereof *Richard Rothing*,
one of the Sheriffes, 1326. is said to be
the new builder, and lyeth buried in
the same: so was *Walter Nele*, Blader,
one of the Sheriffes, 1337. Iohn of *Ox-
enford*, Vintner, Maior, 1341. I read in
the first of *Edward the third*, that this
Iohn of *Oxenford* gave to the Priory of
the holy Trinity, in *London*, two Tofts
of Land, one Mill, fifty Acres of Land,
two Acres of Wood, with the appurte-
nances, in *Kemish Towne*, in value twen-
ty shillings and three pence by yeere.

Richard Goodcheape, Iohn de *Cressing-
ham*, and Iohn *Whitthorne*, and before
them, *Galsfrid Moncley*, 1281. founded
a Chantry there.

Monuments remaining there: *Ro-
bert Gabeter*, Esquire, Maior of *Newca-
stle upon Tyne*, 1310.

Iohn Gisors, *William Tiligham*, Iohn
Stanley, L. *Strange*, eldest sonne to the
Earle of *Darby*, 1503.

Nicholas Staham. *Robert de Luton*,
1361.

Richard Lions, a famous Merchant of
VVines, and a Lapidary, sometime one
of the Sheriffes, beheaded in *Cheape* by
Wat Tylar, and other Rebels, in the
yeere 1381. his picture on his Grave-
stone very faire and large, is with his
haire rounded by his eares, and curled,
a little beard forked, a gowne girt to
him, downe to his feet, of branched
Damaske, wrought with the likenesse
of flowers, a large Purse on his right
side, hanging in a Belt from his left
shoulder, a plain Hood about his neck,
covering his shoulders, and hanging
backe behind him.

Sir Iohn *Wrotch*, Fishmonger, Maior,
1361. deceased 1407.

Thomas Stonard of *Oxfordshire*.

Iohn *Bromer*, Fishmonger, Alder-
man, 1474.

The Lady *Stanley*, mother to the
Lord *Strange*.

The Countesse of *Huntington*, The
Lady *Herbert*.

Sir *George Stanley*.
Gilbert Bovet, 1398.

All these
stones,
fairely
plated, are
in the bo-
dy of the
Church.

Parish
Church of
St. Iames
Garlicke
Hish.

A Countesse of worcester, and one of her children.

william Vemor, Grocer, Maior, 1389.

william More, Vintner, Maior, 1395.

Robert Chichley, Maior, 1421.

James Spencer, Vintner, Maior, 1543.

Richard Plat, Brewer, founded a free Schoole there, 1601.

Rogerus Iones, Middletoni, in Comitatu Lancastrensi natus, vix puberta egressus, se Londinum contulit, ubi Civitate donatus, & Artem Tinctoriam exercens, Agnetem, Thomæ Hacketti filiam, Matrimonio sibi junxit. Ex qua filios novem, quatuor verò filias suscepit. Quarum una Patre adhuc superstite diem obiit. hic cum varia Civitatis munia laudabiliter obisset, tandem in celebrem supremi ordinis Senatam, Aldermannorum scilicet, cooptatus est; Mox Eques ab illustri-
fimo Rege Iacobo creatus est, & paulo post Vicecomes Civitatis London est designatus. Quo Magistratu nondum expleto, non sine magno honorum lucro, vicefimo quinto die mensis Iulii, Anno Domini 1605. pie in Domino requiescit.

Here lyeth buried the body of Richard Plat Brewer, and sometime chosen Sheriffe of London. The Founder of a free School, and sixe Almes-houses, in Aldenham, in the County of Hertford. Hee dyed the 28. of November, 1600. having taken to wife Alice Birtles, the daughter of John Birtles, Esquire, and having issue foure sons and one daughter.

Here Edmund Chapman, clos'd in clay, undoubtedly doth rest, who to his Neighbours (while he liv'd) the fruits of love exprest: Fine Pewes within this Church he made, and with his Armes support,

The Table, and the Seats in Quire, hee set in comely sort.

To Prisoners, and to Hospitals,

hee living, was a friend,

And ever sought, the innocent from danger to defend.

Esquier-Ioyner to our Queene, hee in his life time was,

And Yeoman of her Armory

at Greenwich, in like case:

VVherein hee like a servant just,

for duty duly done,

Vnto himselfe of Prince and Peeres the love and favour wonne.

Threescore seven yeeres hee lived here,

in worship and good name,

And left this life, to live with Christ, to his eternall fame.

His Soule, the fourteenth day of May, did from his body fleet,

which he with cheerefull voyce did yeeld

to Christ his Saviour sweet:

And on the eighteenth of that moneth, by computation just,

A thousand five hundred eighty eight, his body was laid in dust.

But body and soule at last, be sure,

through Gods abundant grace,

shall rise, and knit againe in one,

and stand before his face:

where, with his Saints elect (we hope)

hee shall receive a Crowne,

And live for ever with sweet Christ, in glory and renowne.

Thus, friends (by this deare friend of ours)

let's learne to live and dye,

That after death wee may have life above the starry skie.

And thus an end of Vintrie Ward, which hath an Alderman, with a Deputy, common Counsellors 9. Constables 9. Scavengers 4. Ward-mote inquest 14. and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteene, 6, pound, 13. shillings, 4. pence.

A faire Tombe in the East end of the Chancels South Ile.

A comely Monumēt in the wall of the South Ile.

In the same wall a comely Monumēt.

Cordwainer



CORDWAINER STREET

VVard.

Cordwainer
street ward.



He next is *Cordwainer street Ward*, taking that name of Cordwainers, or Shoemakers, Curriers, and workers of Leather dwelling there: for it appeareth in the Records of *Henry the 6.* the ninth of his reign, that an order was taken then for Cordwainers and Curriers in *Corney street*, and *Sopers lane*.

This Ward beginneth in the East, on the West side of *VValbrooke*, and runneth West thorow *Budge row*, (a street so called of Budge, Furre, and of Skinners dwelling there:) then up by *Saint Anthonies Church*, thorow *Atheling* (or *Noble street*) as *Leyland* termeth it, commonly called *VVarbling street*, to the Red Lion: a place so called, of a great Lion of Timber placed there, at a gate entring a large Court, wherein are divers faire and large shops, well furnished with broad-cloathes, and other Draperies of all sorts to bee sold: and this is the farthest West part of this Ward.

On the South side of this street from *Budge row*, lyeth a lane turning downe by the West gate of the *Tower Royall*, and to the South end of the stone Wall beyond the said gate, which is of this Ward, and is accounted a part of the *Royall street*.

Against this West gate of the *Tower Royall*, is one other Lane, that runneth West to *Cordwainer street*, and this is called *Turnebase lane*: on the South side whereof is a piece of *wring-wren lane*, to the North-west corner of *Saint Thomas*

Church the Apostle. Then againe out of the high street called *Watheling*, is one other street which runneth thwart the same, and this is *Cordwainer street*, whereof the whole VVard taketh name.

This street beginneth by *West-Cheape*, and *Saint Mary Bow Church* is the head thereof on the VVest side, and it runneth downe South, thorow that part, which of latter time was called *Hosier lane*, now *Bow lane*, and then by the west end of *Aldermary Church*, to the new-builded houses, in place of *Ormond-House*, and so to *Garlicke hill* or *hish*, to *S. James Church*.

The upper part of this street towards *Cheape*, was called *Hosier lane*, of Hosiers dwelling there in place of Shoemakers: but now those Hosiers beeing worne out by men of other trades, (as the Hosiers had worne out the Shoemakers) the same is called *Bow lane*, of Bow Church.

On the west side of *Cordwainer street*, is *Basing lane*, right over against *Turnebase lane*. This *Basing lane*, west, to the backe gate of the Red Lion in *Wathling street*, is of this *Cordwainer street VVard*.

Now againe on the North side of this high street, is *Budge row*: by the East end of *Saint Anthonies Church*, have ye *Saint Siches lane*, so called of *S. Siches Church*, (which standeth against the North end of that Lane) and this is wholly of *Cordwainer street VVard*: also the South side of *Needlers lane*, which reacheth from the North end of *Saint Siches lane*, west to *Sopers lane*: then west from *S. Anthonies Church*, is the South end of *Sopers lane*, which lane tooke that name, not of Sope-making, as some have

Cordwainer
street.

Hosier lane
in Cordwainer
street.

Budge Row.

VVarbling
street.

Basing lane

S. Siches
lane.

Needlers
lane.

Sopers lane.

Turnebase
Lane.

have supposed, but of *Alen le Sopar*, in the ninth of *Edward the second*. I have not read of *Sope-making* in this Citie, till within this hundred yeeres, that *Iohn Lambe*, dwelling in *Grasse-street*, set up a boyling-house: for this Citie (in former time) was served of white *Sope* in hard cakes (called *Castle Sope*, and other) from beyond the Seas, and of gray *Sope*, speckled with white, very sweet and good, from *Bristow*, sold here for a penny the pound, and never above penny farthing, and blacke *Sope* for an halfe-penny the pound.

Then in *Bow Lane* (as they now call it) is *Goose Lane*, by *Bow Church*. *VVilliam Essex*, Mercer, had tenements there, in the 26, of *Edward the third*.

Then from the South end of *Bow Lane*, up *VVathling street*, till over against the *Red Lion*: And these be the bounds of *Cordwainer street Ward*.

Touching Monuments therein: first, you have the faire Parish Church of *S. Anthonies* in *Budge row*, more vulgarly knowne by the name of *Saint Antlins*, on the North side thereof. This Church was lately reedified by *Thomas Knowles*, Grocer, Maior, and by *Thomas Knowles* his sonne, both buried there, with Epitaphs of the Father, thus:

*Here lyeth graven
under this stone,
Thomas Knowles,
both flesh and bone,
Grocer and Alderman
yeeres forty,
Sheriffe, and twice
Maior truely.
And for he should
not lye alone,
Here lyeth with him
his good wife Joane:
They were together
sixty yeere,
And nineteene children
they had in feere, &c.*

Thomas Holland, Mercer, was there buried, 1456.

Thomas VVindent, Mercer, Alderman, and *Katharine* his wife.

Thomas Hind, Mercer, 1528. He was a Benefactor to this Church, to

Aldermarie Church, and to *Bow*.

Hugh Alton, Merchant-Taylor, buried 1520. He gave 36. pounds to the repairing of the Steeple of this Church.

Simon Street, Grocer, lyeth in the Church wall toward the South: his Armes be three Colts, and his Epitaph thus:

*Such as I am,
such shall you be:
Grocer of London
sometime was I,
The Kings weigher
more than yeeres twenty:
Simon Street
called in my place,
And good fellowship
faine would trace:
Therefore in Heaven,
everlasting life
Iesu send me,
and Agnes my wife.
Kerlie Merlie,
my words were tho,
And Deo gratias
I coupled thereto.
I passed to God
in the yeere of grace,
A thousand
four hundred it was, &c.*

Henry Collet, Mercer, Maior, a great Benefactor to this Church. The pictures of him, his wife, ten sonnes, and ten daughters, remain in the glasse-window, on the North side of the Church: but the said *Henry Collet* was buried at *Stebunhith*. *Henry Halton*, Grocer, one of the Sheriffes, deceased 1415. *Thomas Spight*, Merchant-Taylor, 1533.

Iohn Grantham and *Nicholas Bull* had Chauntries there.

Here lyeth *William Dauntesey*, Mercer and Alderman of this Citie, and Merchant of the Staple of *Callis*; and *Agnes* his wife: the which *William* deceased the 23. day of *April*, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1543.

*Vnto Sir Roger
Martin, Knight,
A Mercer and
a Merchant late;
By wise dome, and
by waies upright,*

A a

That

*Simon
Street his
Epitaph.*

An ancient Tomb
in the
South side

A very
goodly
Tombe in
the Chan-
cell.

Gray
Sope
made in
London,
dearer
than
bought
from *Bri-
stow*.

Goose lane.

Parish
Church of
*S. Antho-
nies.*

Epitaph
of *Th.
Knowles.*

That so both wealth
and worship gate.
well fam'd, below'd
of each estate,
Pleasant and sage
in gravity,
Rose by degrees
in dignity.
First Alderman
elected here,
Then Shrieve, and then
Lord Maior he was :
Pass'd all with praise.
His faithfull Feere,
Dame Elizabeth,
erected has
This Monument,
in mind, that as
With him a while
in Tombe to stay,
So afterward in blisse
to joy alway.

Ex D. Elizabeth octo pro lum Parens.
Obiit in Christo, die 20. Decemb.
An. Dō. 1573. & regni Reg. Eliz. 16.

Here lyes the Lady
Martineke,
Of Grecia soyle,
and Castlynes race,
Both constant, vertuous,
wise and meeke,
That shewed her selfe
in any place.
And God endued her
so with grace,
That she both liv'd
and dy'd with praise.
Two husbands had she
in her dayes,
whose corps are both
inclosed here,
Together with
the foresaid Dame :
Her love to them
was eye so deare,
Her cost and charge
sustain'd the same :
These three, their deeds
will shew their fame :
who as she liv'd in amity,
So here she sleepes in unity.

Domina Elizab. cum Maritis.
Credimus quod Redemptor noster vi-
vit, & in novissimo die videbimus De-
um Salvatorem nostrum, Job 19.

And Thomas Knowles
is placed here,
whose bones from Bow
were hither borne :
His godly life
did well appeare,
In helping those
that were forlorne.
And vertue did
him so adorne,
That he beloved
was of all :
Mercer he was,
when death did call,

In prime of yeeres
his life alway :
who dying like
a worthy wight,
Did hope in Christ,
to live for aye.
His wife him wailes
in wofull plight,
And for meere love,
him here she pight,
with her second Spouse
to sleepe in peace ;
And she with them,
when life shall cease.

Ex eadem Domina Elizab. trium pro-
lum parens. Qui quidem Thomas obiit
11. die Iulii, An. à Messia nato, 1550.

Over a little doore in the South side of the
Quire, at the time of late new repairing
the Church, was found an ancient figure
of a man, clothed in Scarlet furred, hol-
ding open his hands, as in admiration ;
having rings on the thumbe and fingers
of his left hand, and two bookes before
him, one closed, and the other lying open,
with these words to be read :

Recogitabo tibi omnes annos meos
in amaritudine animæ meæ.

Mercy and Grace, and for ever mercy,
sweet Iesus, Ego rogo.

Next on the South side of Budge row,
by the West corner thereof, and on the
East side of Cordwainer street, is one o-
ther faire Church, called Aldermarie
Church, because the same was very old,
and elder than any Church of Saint
Mary in the Citie, till of late yeeres the
foundation

At the
west end
of the
same
Tombe.

This is
said to be
the true
portrai-
ture of
John Wells,
whose Ex-
ecutors
builded
the Stan-
dard in
West-church.

On one
leafe.

On the
other.

foundation of a very faire new Church was laid there by Henry Keble, Grocer, Maior, who deceased 1518. and was there buried in a vault by him prepared, with a faire Monument raised over him on the North side of the Quire, now destroyed and gone. He gave by his Testament 1000. l. toward the building up of that Church; and yet was not permitted a resting place for his bones there. Thomas Romane, Maior, 1310. had a Chauntries there. Richard Chawcer, Vintner, gave to that Church his tenement and Taverne, with the appurtenances, in the Royall street, the corner of Kirion lane, and was there buried, 1348. John Briton, Ralph Holland, Draper, one of the Sheriffs, deceased, 1452. William Taylor, Grocer, Maior, deceased, 1483. He discharged that Ward of Fifteenes to be paid by the poore. Thomas Hinde, Mercer, buried in S. Anthonies, gave 10. Fodder of Lead to the covering of the middle Ile of this Aldermay Church. Charles Blount, Lord Montjoy, was buried there, about the yeere 1545. he made or glazed the East window, as appeareth by his Armes: his Epitaph made by him in his life time, thus:

*Willingly have I fought;
and willingly have I found
The fatal end that wrought
thither as duty bound:
Discharged I am of that I ought,
to my Country by honest wound,
My soule departed Christ hath bought:
the end of man, is ground.*

Sir William Laxton, Grocer, Maior, deceased 1556. and Thomas Lodge, Grocer, Maior, 1583. were buried in the Vault of Henry Keble, whose bones were unkindly cast out, and his Monument pulled downe, in place whereof Monuments are set up of the later buried. William Blount, Lord Montjoy, buried there, 1594.

*Here is fixt the Epitaph of
Sir Henry Kebyl, Knight,
who was sometime of London Maior,
a famous worthy wight,
which did this Aldermay Church
erect and set upright.*

*Though death prevaile with mortal wights;
and hasten every day,
Yet vertue over-lives the Grave,
her fame doth not decay:
As memories doe shew reviv'd,
of one that was alive,
Who being dead, of vertuous fame;
none should seeke to deprive;
which so in life deserv'd renowne;
for facts of his to see,
That may encourage other now,
of like good mind to be.
Sir Henry Keble, Knight, Lord Maior
of London, here he sate,
Of Grocers worthy Company,
the chiefeest in his state,
which in this Citie grew to wealth;
and unto worship came,
when Henry reign'd, who was the seventh
of that redoubted name:
But he to honour did achieve
the second golden yeere
Of Henries reigne, so call'd the eighth,
and made his fact appeare.
when he this Aldermay Church
'gan build with great expence,
Twice thirty yeeres ago, no doubt,
counting the time from hence:
which worke began the yeere of Christ,
well knowne of Christen men,
One thousand and five hundred just,
if ye will adde but ten.
But lo, when man purposeth most,
God doth dispose the best,
And so before this worke was done,
God call'd this Knight to rest.
This Church as then not fully built;
he dyed about the yeere,
When Ill May day first tooke his name,
which is downe fixed here:
whose workes became a Sepulcher,
to shrowd him in that case:
God tooke his soule, but corps of his
was laid about this place.
who when he dyed, of this his worke
so mindfull still he was,
That he bequeath'd a thousand pounds
to have it brought to passe.
The execution of whose gift,
or where the fault should be,
The worke as yet unfinished
shall shew you all for me.
Which Church stands there, if any please
to finish up the same,
As he hath well begun, no doubt,
and to his endlesse fame;*

A a 2

They

On the
out-side of
the fol-
ding Ta-
bles which
hang in
the upper
end of the
Chancell.

1516.

Richard
Chawcer,
Father to
Geoffrey
Chawcer
the Poet,
as may be
supposed.

*They shall not onely well bestow
their Talent in this life,
But after death, when bones be rot,
their fame shall be most rise;
with thankfull praise and good report
of our Parochians here,
which have of right Sir Henries fame,
afresh renewed this yeere.
God move the minds of wealthy men,
their workes so to bestow
As he hath done, that though they dye,
their vertuous fame may flow.*

*Inclita perpetuo durabit tempore Virtus,
Et floret fato non violenda truci.*

*Sir William Laxton lyes interr'd
within this hollow vault,
That by good life had happy death,
the end for which he sought.
Of poore and rich he was belov'd,
his dealings they were just,
God hath his soule, his body here
consumed is to dust.*

*Here lyes by fame, that lately died,
Sir William Laxtons wife,
That ever was a doer of good,
and liv'd a vertuous life:
A mindfull Matron of the poore,
and to the learned sort,
A true and faithfull Citizen,
and dyed with good report.*

He dyed the 29. day of July, 1556.

*Here lyeth buried Sir Thomas Lodge,
Knight, and Dame Anne his wife. Hee
was L. Maior in the yeere of our Lord
God, 1563. when God did visit this Ci-
tie with a great plague for our finnes.*

*For we are sure that our Redeemer liveth,
and that we shall rise out of the earth in
the latter day, &c. Job 19.*

At the upper end of *Hosier lane*, to-
ward *west-Cheape*, is the faire Parish
Church of *S. Mary Bow*. This Church
in the reigne of *william* the Conque-
rour, being the first in this Citie build-
ed on Arches of stone, was therefore
called new *Mary Church*, of *Saint Ma-
ry de Arcubus*, or *le Bow*, in *west Chea-
ping*: As *Stratford Bridge*, being the
first builded (by *Matilda*, the Queene,
wife to *Henry* the first) with Arches of
stone, was called *Stratford le Bow*, which
names to the said Church and Bridge,

remain till this day. The Court of the
Arches is kept in this Church, and ta-
keth name of the place, not the place of
the Court; but of what antiquity or
continuation that Court hath there
continued, I cannot learne.

This Church is of *Cordwainer street*
Ward, and for divers accidents hapning
there, hath bin made more famous than
any other Parish Church of the whole
Citie, or Suburbs. First we read, that
in the yeere 1090. and the third of *Wil-
liam Rufus*, by tempest of wind, the
roofof the Church of *Saint Mary Bow*
in *Cheape* was overturned, wherewith
some persons were slaine, and foure of
the rafters of sixe and twenty foot in
length, with such violence were pitched
in the ground of the high street, that
scantly foure foot of them remained a-
bove ground, which were faine to bee
cut even with the ground, because they
could not be plucked out; for the Citie
of *London* was not then paved, but a
moorish ground.

In the yeere 1196. *William Fitz Of-
bert*, a seditious Traitor, tooke the stee-
ple of *Bow*, and fortified it with muni-
tions and victuals; but it was assaulted,
and *william* with his complices, were
taken (though without blood-shed) for
he was forced by fire and smoke to for-
sake the Church, and then being by the
Iudges condemned, he was by the heels
drawne to the *Elmes* in *Smithfield*, and
there hanged with nine of his fellowes,
where because his favourers came not
to deliver him, he forsooke *Maries* Son,
(as he termed *Christ* our Saviour) & cal-
led upon the Divell to help and deliver
him. Such was the end of this deceiver,
a man of an evill life, a secret murder-
er, a filthy fornicator, a polluter of concu-
bines, and (amongst other his detestable
facts) a false accuser of his elder brother,
who had (in his youth) brought him up
in learning, and done many things for
his preferment.

In the yeere 1271, a great part of the
Steeple of *Bow* fell downe, and slew ma-
ny people, men and women. In the yeere
1284. the thirteenth of *Edward* the first,
Laurence Duckett, Goldsmith, having
grievously wounded one *Ralph Crepin*
in *west Cheape*, fled into *Bow Church*,
into the which (in the night time)
entred

A faire
Tombe in
the Chan-
cell.

A small
Monumēt
laid on
the ground
by the
Tombe,
within the
iron grate

New Mary
Church,
or S. Mary
Bow in
west Chea-
ping.
L. Colchester

Roofe of
Bow
Church o-
verturned
by tem-
pest.

Bow stee-
ple forti-
fied.

A false ac-
cuser of
his elder
brother, in
the end
was han-
ged.

Bow stee-
ple fell
downe.

entred certaine evill persons, friends unto the sayd *Ralph*, and slew the sayd *Lawrence* lying in the Steeple, and then hanged him up, placing him so by the window, as if hee had hanged himselfe, and so was it found by inquisition. For the which fact, *Lawrence Ducket* being drawne by the feete, was buried in a ditch without the City. But shortly after (by relation of a Boy, who lay with the sayd *Lawrence* at the time of his death, and had hid him there for feare) the truth of the matter was disclosed. For the which cause, *Jordan Good-cheape*, *Ralph Crepin*, *Gilbert Clarke*, and *Geffrey Clarke* were attainted, and a certaine woman named *Alice*, that was chiefe causer of the sayd mischiefe, was burned, and to the number of sixteene men were drawne and hanged; besides others, that being richer, after long imprisonment, were hanged by the purse.

The Church was interdicted, the doores and windowes were stopped up with Thornes: but *Lawrence* was taken up, and honestly buried in the Church-yard.

The Parish Church of Saint *Mary Bow*, by meanes of incroachment, and building of houses, wanting roome in their Church-yard for buriall of the dead, *John Rotham*, or *Kodham*, Citizen and Taylor, by his Testament dated the yeare 1465. gave to the Parson and Church-wardens a certaine Garden in *Hofier lane*, to be a Church-yard: which so continued neere a hundred yeares, but now is builded on, and is a private mans house. The old Steeple of this Church was by little and little re-edified, and new builded up, at the least so much as was fallen downe; many men giving summes of money to the furtherance thereof: So that at length, to wit, in the yeare 1469. it was ordained by a Common Councell, that the *Bow Bell* should bee nightly rung at nine of the clocke.

Shortly after, *John Donne*, Mercer, by his Testament dated 1472. according to the trust of *Reginald Longdon*, gave to the Parson & Church-wardens of Saint *Mary Bow*, two Tenements, with the appurtenances, since made into one, in *Hofier lane*, then so called, to the maintenance of *Bow Bell*, the same

to bee rung as aforesayd, and other things to bee observed, as by the VVill appeareth.

This Bel being usually rung somewhat late, as seemed to the young men Prentises, and other in *Cheape*, they made and set up a rime against the Clerke, as followeth:

*Clarke of the Bow-Bell
with the yellow lockes,
For thy late ringing,
thy head shall have knockes.*

Wherunto the Clerke replying, wrote:

*Children of Cheape,
hold you all still,
For you shall have the
Bow-bell rung at your will.*

Robert Harding, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffes 1478. gave to the new worke of that Steeple forty pound. *John Haw*, Mercer, ten pound, *Doctor Allen*, foure pound, *Thomas Baldry* foure pound, and other gave other summes, so that the sayd worke of the Steeple was finished in the yeere 1512. The Arches or Bowes thereupon, with the Lanthornes five in number, to wit, one at each corner, and one on the top in the middle vpon the Arches, were also afterward finished of stone, brought from *Cane* in *Normandy*, delivered at the *Customers Key* for foure shillings eight pence the Tunne. *William Copland* Taylor, the Kings Merchant, and *Andrew Fuller*, Mercer, being Church-wardens 1515. and 1516. It is sayd that this *Copland* gave the great Bell, which made the fifth in the ring, to be rung nightly at nine of the clocke. This Bell was first rung (as a knell) at the buriall of the same *Copland*. It appeareth, that the Lanthornes on the top of this Steeple, were meant to have been glased, and lights in them placed nightly in the winter, whereby travellers to the City might have the better sight thereof, and not to misse of their wayes.

In this Parish also was a Grammar Schoole, by commandement of King *Henry* the sixth, which Schoole was (of old time) kept in an house for that purpose prepared in the Church-yard; but that Schoole being decayed, as others about this City, the Schoole-house was let out for rent, in the reign of *Henry* the

A a 3 eight,

Bow
Church
interdi-
cted.

Bow Bell
to bee
rung
nightly at
nine of
the clock.

Bow or
Arches on
Bow Stee-
ple.

Grammar
Schoole
in Bow
Church-
yard.

Vaults under Bow Church.

eighth, for foure shillings the yeare, a Cellar for two shillings the yeere, and two Vaults under the Church for fifteene shillings both.

The Monuments in this Church bee these, viz. of sir *John Coventry*, Mercer, Maior, 1425. *Nicholas Alwine*, Mercer, Maior, 1499. *Robert Harding*, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffes, 1478. *John Locke*, one of the Sheriffes, 1461. *Edward Bankes*, Alderman, Haberdasher, 1566. *John Ward*, *William Pierson*, Scrivener, and Attourney in the common place. In a proper Chappell on the South side the Church, standeth a Tombe, eleuate and arched: *Ade de Buke*, Hatter, glased the Chappell, and most part of the Church, and was there buried.

All other Monuments be defaced.

Hauley and *Sowtham* had chauntries there.

Here lyeth *Richard Lambert*, Grocer, late Alderman and Sheriffe of London, Merchant-Adventurer, & free of Muscovia and Russia, who deceased in the time of his Shrievalty, the fourth day of April, An. Dom. 1567. &c.

*Magnificus sed iustificus,
miseris sed amicus,
Vir speciosus, vir
generosus, virque pudicus.
Et peramabilis, &
venerabilis, atque piarum,
Vis, dux, lex, lampas,
flos Maior Londoniarum.
In terra ventre jacet
hic Iohn rite Coventre
Dicitur, quem necuit
veluti decuit lue plenus,
Bis septingenus
tricensus si trahis unum
Martius in sole,
triceno si trahis unum,
Virginis a partu carnis
modo mortuus artu,
Vivus erit Caelis tuba
clanxerit ut Gabrielis. Amen.*

Here lyeth the body of *Humphrey Walcor*, of *Walcot*, in the County of *Salop*, Esquire, Merchant-Adventurer, and of the company of Grocers in this City of London. He died the 28. day of August,

1616. being about the age of seventy one: Leaving behinde him his wife *Alice*, the daughter of *Richard Halsy*, Esquire: and by her he had ten children, five sonnes, and five daughters; having had by her eight more, who dyed young.

Without the North side of this Church of Saint *Mary Bow*, towards west Cheape, standeth one faire building of stone, called in Record *Sildam*, a shed which greatly darkeneth the sayd Church: for by meanes thereof, all the windowes and doores on that side are stopped up. King *Edward* the third, upon occasion, as shall be shewed in the VVard of *Cheape*, caused this sild or shed to bee made, and strongly to bee builded of stone for himselfe, the Queene, and other Estates to stand in, there to behold the Iustings, and other shewes at their pleasures. And this house (for a long time after) served to that use: namely, in the reigne of *Edward* the third, and *Richard* the second: but in the yeare 1410. *Henry* the fourth, in the twelfth of his reigne, confirmed the sayd shed or building to *Stephen Spilman*, *William Marchford*, and *John Wattle*, Mercers, by the name of one new *Sildam*, shed or building, with shops, cellars, and edifices whatsoever appertaining, called *Crownfild* or *Tamerfild*, situate in the Mercery in west Cheape, and in the Parish of Saint *Mary de Arcubus* in London, &c.

Norwithstanding which grant, the Kings of England, and other great Estates, as well of forraigne Countries repairing to this Realme, as inhabitants of the same, have usually repaired to this place, therein to behold the shewes of this City, passing through west Cheape; namely, the great VVatches accustomed in the night, on the Even of Saint *John Baptist*, and Saint *Peter* at Midsummer, the examples whereof were over-long to recite: wherefore let it suffice briefly to touch one.

In the yeere 1510. on Saint *Johns* Even at night, king *Henry* the eight came to this place, then called the *Kings head* in Cheape, in the livery of a Yeoman of the Guard, with an Halberd on his shoulder, and there beholding the VVatch, departed privily, when the VVatch

A shed or standing for the King called Crowne Silde.

Crownfild.

K. Henry the eight came in the likeness of a Yeoman of his Guard, to the Kings head in Cheape.

An ancient Marble tombe in the Chancell, plated about on the North side.

The like ancient Marble Tombe on the North side of the Quire.

A faire grave-stone in the Chancell.

VVatch was done, and was not knowne to any but whom it pleased him. But on Saint *Peters* night next following, he and the Queene came royally riding to the sayd place, and there with their Nobles beheld the VVatch of the City, and returned in the morning.

This Church of Saint *Mary*, with the sayd shed of stone, all the housing in or about *Bow Church-yard*, and without, on that side the high streete of *Cheape* to the *Standard*, be of *Corndwayner street Ward*. These houses were (of old time) but sheds: for I reade of no housing otherwise on that side the streete, but of divers sheds, from *Sopers lane* to the *Standard*, &c. Amongst other, I reade of three shops or sheds by *Sopers lane*, pertaining to the Prior of the holy *Trinity* within *Aldgate*: the one was let out for twenty eight shillings, one other for twenty shillings, and the third for twelve shillings by the yeere. Moreover,

that *Richard Goodcheape*, Mercer, and *Margery* his wife, sonne to *Iordan Goodcheape*, did let to *Iohn Dalinges* the younger, Mercer, their shed and chamber in *West Cheape*, in the Parish of Saint *Mary de Arches*, for three shillings foure pence by the yeare. Also the men of *Breadstreete ward* contended with the men of *Cordwainer streete ward*, for a fild or shed, opposite to the *Standard* on the South side, and it was found to bee of *Cordwainer streete ward*, *William Waldron* being then Maior, the 1. of *Henry* the sixth.

Thus much for *Cordwayner streete ward*: VVhich hath an Alderman, his Deputy, Common Counsellors eight, Constables eight, Scauengers eight, VVardmore inquest men fourteene, and a Beadle. It standeth taxed to the Fifteene in *London*, at fifty two pounds sixteene shillings, in the Exchequer at fifty two pounds sixe shillings.





CHEAPE

VVARD.

Cheape
Ward.



Ext adjoyning is *Cheape Ward*, taking name of the Market there kept, called *west Cheaping*: which *VVard*, as a river that hath 3. heads, and running along to the uttermost of his bounds, issueth out on the sides into little streames: So this *Ward*, beginning on the course of *walbrooke*, and is not the meanest of the *Wards* (if for no other cause, yet because it is neere to the heart of the City) hath his beginning on the East from three places; *The high streete of the Poultry*, *The lower end of Buckles bury*, and *The neather part of the Venell or Entry into Scalding Alley*; and so running along, as farre as unto the North-east corner of *Bow lane* on the South side, & from thence into *Bow lane* on the East side, untill ye come to the channel over-against the cellar door under the Church; and then, on the North side of *Cheape*, up to the *Standard*, stretching it selfe into divers Lanes and Peeces on the right hand, and on the left hand, as it commeth along.

First, for the high streete of the *Poultry* (which is the maine body of this *Ward*;) On the South side thereof, toward the East, this *Ward* beginneth at the corner house, now in the tenure of one *Robert Knight*, in the way going downe to *Saint Mary wool-Church*, anciently knowne by the signe of the Lion: the out-most part of which house, and of this *Ward* there (the house being divided) is at the crosse-channell over-against (or very neere) the great West doore of *wool-Church*, and so it goeth along on the South side of the *Poultry* to the great Conduit, and so into *Bow lane*, as is aforesaid.

Secondly, for *Buckles bury*, this *Ward* beginneth there toward the lower end:

On the North side, at a Channell neere to the end of the house, bearing the signe of the *Christopher*, toward the East, now in the tenure of one *John Hodges*: On the South side, it beginneth at the East end of the great new Frame of Building, over-against the said *Christopher*; which is the Tenement on the East side, next to the blacke Bull; and so it goeth into all the *Barge*. And then *VVestward*, it goeth on both sides the way, viz. on the North side, to the great Conduit, and so to *Bow lane*, as is aforesayd; and on the South side, to the end of *Saint Sythes lane*. Then crossing over the Channell, to *S. Bennet Shorhogs Church*, it stretcheth all along through *Needlers lane*, by *St. Pancrates Church*, on the same side, untill ye come to a great Gate, which is in the nooke of a little passage or entry to the *VVest*, and is the backe gate of a house, standing in *Bow lane*, sometime the dwelling house of Master *Paruit*. Then againe it stretcheth from the Chaîne in the middest of *Sopers lane* (on both sides the Lane) upward toward the North, into *Cheape* on the South side, and so into *Bow lane*, as is aforesayd.

Thirdly, for the last place of this *VVards* beginning: On the North side of the high streete, neere unto the *Stockes-Market*, is an Alley or Lane, called *Scalding Alley*; not erroneously (as some have published) but truly, as neere to the most ancient denomination thereof; which was, *Scalding-house*, alias, *Scalding-wike*, and *Scalding lane*, as appeareth by good records extant of two hundred yeeres continuance. *VVithin* the *Venell* or entry of this Lane or Alley, neere unto the *VVest*, that standeth in a corner to the *VVest*, this *VVard* beginneth at the end of the stone wall, wherein is the doore leading unto

unto the Parsonage house and Church of Saint *Mildred* (of which, more anon) and it runneth on that side the Channell along to the East corner of the said Church, and from thence on the North side of the streete, into the *Compter*, and *Cony-hooper lane*, and within *Cony hooper lane*, into all *Skinners Alley*, and the *Grocers Hall and Garden*; and then backe againe into the *Old Iewry Lane*, on the West side as farre as *Alderman Welds* house, and on the East side as farre as the dead stone Wall of the great house over-against it, sometime *Alderman Andersons* house. Then to returne to the west end of *Old Iewry* againe, this VVard stretcheth along on the North side by the *Mercers Hall* unto *Iron-mongers lane*, (which all wholly on both sides is in this VVard) and so into *Catton streete*. In *Catton streete* this VVard entreteth toward the East, at a house anciently knowne by the signe of the *Talbot*, on the South side, now in the tenure of Master *Packhurst*; and over-against it, on the North side, at a deepe Channell, issuing out of a house, and so goeth up to the west on both sides, *videlicet*, on the South side of the way, beyond the end of *Saint Lawrence lane*, untill ye come to that middle part of the Church wall, which is beyond the Church Porch; and on the North side, from that corner of the Church wall, it goeth on the East side of the Channell to the Church yard; and from thence, on both sides the way, unto the outward gate leading unto *Guild-hall yard*, and adioyning to the *Taverne* of the three Tunnes. Then againe to come into *Cheape*, there, on the North side, is *Saint Lawrence lane*, all which is wholly of this VVard, and so is *Hony lane* above that; and so it reacheth westward as farre as a shallow Channell, close beyond the *Standard*. And thus stand the bounds of *Cheape ward*.

Now, for Antiquities, and things worthy of memory in *Cheapeward*.

First, in the maine body of this VVard, that is, the *Poultry*, standeth the proper little Church, that beareth the name of Saint *Mildred* in the *Poultry*, the *Virgin*; which name was given surely for distinction, not for superstiti-

on: For so was the custome of the Kingdome (and yet is) in building these thing for the service of God, that the Founders called them by the name of some Apostle, Saint, Martyr, or Confessor, as best liked their owne conceit at the present time, to distinguish them from others.

VVho this *Mildred* was; whether she was that eldest daughter of *Mervaldus*, King of *VVest-Mercians*, as some thinke, or that shee was daughter of *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, one of the Founders of *Pauls Church*; I finde no Record to specifie, neither is it much materiall: but it is probable, that shee was some holy and devout Maide, which the people of that age held to bee a Saint afterward in heaven.

In what yeeres this Church was first erected, or who was the first Founder of it, we finde not: But it appeareth by some ancient Evidences of the sayd Church, that from the beginning it had not so much spare ground about it, as to make a Church yard of; untill in the yeere of our Lord God 1420. and the eighth of King *Henry* the fifth, *Thomas Morsted*, Esquire, and Chirurgeon to the Kings, *Henry* the fourth, *Henry* the fifth, and *Henry* the sixth, (and afterward, in *Anno Dom. 1436*. was Sheriffe and Alderman of *London*) gave unto the Church a parcell of ground, lying betweene his dwelling house and the sayd Church (and adioyning unto the sayd Church toward the North) to make a Church yard of, for the buriall of their dead; containing in length, from the coirle of *Walbrooke*, toward the west, forty five foote, and in breadth, from the Church toward the North, thirty five foote.

VVithin short time after, some body, of religious and charitable disposition; erected upon the sides of the sayd Church yard, but upon Posts and Pillars, with Cloysters underneath, toward the west, a Parsonage house, or Mansion and free dwelling of the Ministers and Rectors of the sayd Church: and toward the East foure chambers, then called the *Priests Chambers*; now converted into a Tenement or dwelling house, and demised for yeerly rent. But the Church yard is much abridged, and

The Church yard given.

The Parsonage house and chambers.

Church
taken
downe
and new
built.

of late foulely defaced, and the lights of the said Parsonage hindered by additions of Peecces to the said ancient chambers, which ought not to be.

After some yeeres expired, the Parson and Parishioners, as it seemeth, seeing the Church to bee very old, purposed to take it downe, and to build it new againe: Which they began to doe about the yeere of our Lord God, 1456. At what time *Robert Snell* and *John King* were Church-wardens, and continued in the office till the end of the yeere 1467. Toward the which Building, as it may appeare by their Accompts; *John Saxton* being Rector or Parson of the said Church, gave thirty two pounds; and afterward *Richard Bowyer* being Parson, gave sixe pound and fiftene shillings.

Of later dayes, to wit, *Anno Domini* 1594. and 35. of *Queene Elizabeth*, of blessed memory, this Church yard, and all the Buildings thereon, which had been thus long in the free possession of the Ministers and Parishioners of the said Church, were, through the information of an evill minded man, then Tenent in the chambers, sold for concealed land; whereby the said Tenement, Church yard, and Cloysters, were like to bee lost from the possession of the Church, and the Ministers of the Church to bee charged with an yeerely rent of their Parsonage house for ever. But the Parson and Parishioners, by a Iudiciall proceeding then in her Majesties Court of Exchequer, cleared all the whole Soyle from that incombrance: the tryall whereof was held by *Nisi prius* in the Guild-hall of London, and the Record is kept in Master *Fan-shawes* Office for the Exchequer.

Richard Shore, Draper, one of the Sheriffes in the yeere 1505. gave fiftene pounds to the making of a Porch to this Church.

In the great East window of this Church are the Armes of divers Gentlemen, as Benefactors: and namely, the Armes of *Lowell* and *Pury*, quartered, and the Armes of *Richard Keston*, fingle.

All the rooffing of the Church is garnished with the Armes of one *Thomas Ashehill*, who had lent a great

summe of money toward the new building of the said Church, and was one of the Church-wardens there, in the yeere 1474. and lyeth buried there in the South Chappell: His Armes also are to be scene in the same Chappell, in the window to the East.

Besides this *Thomas Ashehill* are buried in this Church, as by their Monuments appeare, *John Saxton*; of whom we heard before, with this Epitaph;

*Hanc subter speciem
corpus jacet ecce Iohannis,
Saxton qui fuerat
vocitatus ejus in Annis:
Hunc qui plasmarvit
de terra, suppeditavit,
Nunc Pater & Flamen
sibi dent cum Prole locamen.*

Qui obiit die Mens.
Anno 14 Cujus, &c.

Others buried here, as appeareth by Monuments.

John Hildie, Poulter, 1416. *John Kendall*, 1468. *John Garland*, 1476. *Robert Bois*, 1485. and *Simon Lee*, Poulter, 1487. *Thomas Lee*, of Essex, Gentleman, *William Harlingridge*, *Christopher Seliocke*, 1494. *Robert Draiton*, Skinner, 1484. *John Christopherson* Doctor of Physicke, 1524. *William Turner*, Skinner, 1536. *Blaswhite*, Grocer, 1558. *Thomas Hobson*, Haberdasher, 1559. *William Hobson*, Haberdasher, 1581. *Thomas Tuffer*, 1580. with this Epitaph:

*Here Thomas Tuffer,
clad in earth, doth lie,
That sometime made
the points of Husbandrie:
By him then learne thou maiest;
here learne we must,
When all is done, we sleepe,
and turne to dust:
And yet, through Christ,
to Heaven we hope to goe;
Who reades his bookes,
shall finde his faith was so.*

And last of all, *Thomas Iken*, Skinner, with this Epitaph:

In Hothnet and London

God

Church
yard and
Buildings
supposed
to be con-
cealed.

God blessed my life
Till forty and sixe yeeres,
with children and wife:
And God will raise me
up to life againe,
Therefore have I thought
my death no paine.

Thomas Iken, qui obiit 10. die
Martii, 1590.

And there also lyeth buried *Elizabeth*
his wife, and divers of their children:
where, on a Pillar in the Chancell, to-
ward the South, is this Monument:

In this Chancell lyeth the body of *Thomas*
Iken, Citizen and Skinner of London,
who was borne in Hodnet in the County
of Salope, and had to wife *Elizabeth*
the daughter of *Roger Smith* of New-
port-Pagnell in the County of Buckin-
gham, by whom he had sixe sonnes and
eight daughters: which *Thomas* depar-
ted this life the tenth day of March, An-
no Dom. 1590.

In the yeere 1594. *Thomas Lane*, Ci-
tizen and Scrivener of London, by his
last Will and Testament gave his small
Tenement, over-against London wall,
neere Bishopsgate, unto the Church to-
wards the reparations thereof, and re-
liefe of the poore of the Parish.

On the North side of the said Church
yard, remaine two Tombes of Marble,
but not knowne of whom, or otherwise
than by tradition, it is said they were of
Thomas Muschampe, and *William Bro-*
thurs, about 1547, &c.

Some foure houses West from this
Parish Church of Saint Mildred, is a
Prison-house, pertaining to one of the
Sheriffes of London, and is called the
Counter in the Poutry. This hath been
there kept and continued time out of
minde; for I have not read of the ori-
ginall thereof. West from this Coun-
ter, was a proper Chappell, called of
Corpus Christi, and Saint Mary at *Cony*
hope lane end, in the Parish of Saint Mil-
dred, founded by one named *Ionnirun-*
nes, a Citizen of London, in the raigne
of *Edward* the third, in which Chappel
was a Guild or Fraternity, that might
dispend in Lands better than twenty
pound by yeere: it was suppressed by

Henry the eighth, and purchased by one
Thomas Hobson, Haberdasher: hee tur-
ned this Chappell into a faire Ware-
house and shops towards the streete;
with lodgings over them.

Then is *Cony hope lane*, of old time so
called, of a signe of three Conies hang-
ing over a Poulters stall at the Lanes
end. Within this Lane standeth the
Grocers Hall, which Company, being
of old time called Pepperers, were first
incorporated by the name of Grocers,
in the yeere 1345. at which time they
elected for Custos or Gardian of their
Fraternity, *Richard Oswin*, and *Laurence*
Hallwell, & twenty Brethren were then
taken in, to be of their Society. In the
yeere 1411. the Custos or Gardian, and
the Brethren of this Company, purcha-
sed of the Lord *Robert Fitzwaters*, one
plot of ground with the building there-
upon in the said *Cony hope lane*, for 320.
Markes, and then laid the foundation
of their new common Hall.

About the yeere 1429. the Grocers
had licence to purchase 500. Markes
land: since the which time, neere ad-
joyning unto the Grocers Hall, the
said Company had builded seven pro-
per houses for sevenaged poore Almes
people. *Thomas Knowles*, Grocer, Maior,
gave his Tenement in Saint *Anthones*
Church yard to the Grocers, towards
the reliefe of the poore Brethren in that
Company. Also *Henry Keble*, Grocer,
Maior, gave to the seven Almes people,
sixe pence weekly for ever, which pen-
sion is now increased by the Masters, to
some of them two shillings a peece
weekly, and to some of them lesse, &c.
Henry Ady, Grocer, 1563. gave a thou-
sand Marks to the Grocers to purchase
lands. And sir *Henry Pechy*, Knight Ban-
neret, free of that Company, gave
them five hundred pound to certaine
uses: hee builded Almes-houses at *Lu-*
dingstone in Kent, and was there buried.

West from this *Cony hope lane* is the
old *Iury*, whereof some portion is of
Cheape ward, as afore is shewed: at the
South end of this Lane, is the Parish
Church of *S. Mary Cole-Church*, named
of one *Cole* that builded it: this Church
is builded upon a vault above ground, so
that men are forced to goe to ascend up
therunto by certain steps. I find no Mo-
numents

Cony hope
lane.

Grocers
Hall pur-
chased &
builded.

Almes-
houses by
the Gro-
cers hall.

Parish
Church
of *S. Mary*
Cole-
Church.

Counter
in the
Poultry.

Chappell
of *Corpus*
Christi.

numents of this Church more, than that *Henry* the fourth granted licence to *William Marshall* and others, to found a Brotherhood of Saint *Katharine* therein, because *Thomas Becket* and Saint *Edmond* the Archbishop were baptized there. More I reade of *Bordhangly lane*, to be of that Parish: and thus much for the North side of the *Poultry*. The South side of the said *Poultry*, beginning on the banke of the said brooke, over-against the Parish Church of Saint *Mildred*, passing up to the great Conduit, hath divers faire houses, which were sometimes inhabited by the Poulterers, but now by Grocers, Haberdashers, and Vpholsters.

Concerning other Antiquities there: first, is *Buckles bury*, so called of a Mannour and Tenements pertaining to one *Buckle*, who there dwelled, and kept his Courts. This Mannour is supposed to be the great stone-building, yet in part remaining on the South side of the streete, which of late time hath beene called the *Old Barge*, of such a signe hanged out, neere the gate thereof. This Mannour, or great House, hath of long time beene divided and letten out into many tenements: and it hath beene a common speech, that when *walbrooke* did lye open, Barges were rowed out of the *Thames*, or towed up so farre: and therefore the place hath ever since been called the *Old Barge*.

Also, on the North side of this street, directly over-against the said *Buckles bury*, was one ancient and strong Tower of stone: the which Tower King *Edward* the third, in the eighteenth of his reign, by the name of the Kings house, called *Cornet stoure* in London, did appoint to be his Exchange of money, there to be kept. In the 29. he granted it to *Frydus Gwynysane*, and *Landus Bardoile*, Merchants of *Luke*, for twenty pound the yeere. And in the 32. he gave the same Tower to his Colledge, or free Chappel of Saint *Stephen* at *Westminster*, by the name of *Cornet stoure* at *Buckles bury* in London.

This Tower, of late yeeres, was taken downe by one *Buckle*, a Grocer, meaning, in place thereof, to have set up and builded a goodly frame of Timber: but the said *Buckle* greedily labour-

ring to pull downe the old Tower, a part thereof fell upon him, which so fore bruised him, that his life was thereby shortened: and another that married his widow, set up the new prepared frame of Timber, and finished the worke.

This whole streete, called *Buckles bury*, on both the sides throughout, is possessed of Grocers and Apothecaries. Toward the west end thereof, on the South side, breaketh out one other short Lane, called in Records *Peneritch street*, it reacheth but to Saint *Sythes lane*, and Saint *Sythes Church* is the farthest part thereof; for by the west end of the said Church, beginneth *Needlers lane*, which reacheth to *Sopers lane*, as is aforesaid. This small Parish Church of St. *Syth*, hath also an addition of *Bennet shorne*, (or *Shrog*, or *Shorehog*) for by all these names have I read it, but the ancientest is *Shorne*: wherefore it seemeth to take that name of one *Benedict Shorne*, sometime a Citizen and Stockfishmonger of London, a new-builder, repairer, or benefactor thereof, in the yeere of *Edward* the second: so that *Shorne* is but corruptly called *Shrog*, and more corruptly *Shorehog*.

There lye buried in this Church, *John Froysh*, Mercer, Maior, 1394. *John Rochford*, *Rob. Rochford*, *John Hold*, Alderman, *Hen. Frowike*, Mercer, Maior, 1435. *Edw. Warrington*, *John Morrice*, *John Huntley*, *Richard Lincolne*, Felmonger, 1548. *Sir Ralph Warren*, Mercer, Maior, 1553. *Sir John Lion*, Grocer, Maior, 1554. these two last have Monuments, the rest are all defaced. *Edward Hall*, Gentleman of *Greyes Inne*, common Sergeant of this City, and then Vnder-Sheriffe of the same, hee wrote the large Chronicles from *Richard* the second, till the end of *Henry* the eighth, was buried in this Church.

Grace and Religion,
with the best of Nature,
All striving to excell,
yet all agreeing
To make one absolute
and perfect creature:
would any see a sight,
so worth the seeing?
He comes too late:

here

Buckles
bury of
one Buckle.

Barges
towed up
Walbrook
unto Buckles bury.

Cornet
stoure in
Buckles
bury the
Kings Exchange.
Exchequer.

Peneritch
streete,
Parish
Church of
S. Syth, or
Bennet
Shrog,
Needlers
lane.

A faire
Monument
in the
East wall
of the
Chancell.

here she lyes buried,
with whom they lately liv'd,
and now are dead.

In the Vault there by,
Lieth buried the body of Anne, the wife of
Iohn Farrar, Gentleman, and Mer-
chant-Adventurer of this City, daugh-
ter of William Shephard, of Great
Rowlright, in the County of Oxenford,
Esquire. She departed this life the 12. day
of Iuly, An. Dom. 1613. being then a-
bout the age of 21. yeeres. To whose
well-deserving memory, this Monument
is by her said husband erected.

Here was a Bud,
beginning for her May:
Before her Flower,
Death tooke her hence away.
But for what cause?
That friends might joy the more,
where their hope is,
she flourisheth now before.
She is not lost,
but in those joyes remaine,
where friends may see,
and joy in her againe.

Here lyeth buried the right worshipfull,
Sir Ralph Warren, Knight, Alder-
man, and twice Lord Maior of this City
of London, Mercer, Merchant of the
Staple at Callis; with his two wives,
Dame Christian, and Dame Ioane:
which said Sir Ralph departed this life
the 11. day of Iuly, An. Dom. 1553.

Here lyeth Katharine Prettyman,
a Mayde of seventene yeeres,
In Suffolke borne, in London bred,
as by her death appeares.
With Natures gifts she was adorn'd,
of honest birth and kin,
Her vertuous minde, with modest grace,
did love of many win.
But when she should with honest match
have liv'd a wedded life,
Stay there (quoth love) the world is naught;
for she shall be my wife,
And Death, since thou hast done thy due;
lay nuptiall rites aside,
And follow her unto the grave,
that should have been your Bride:
whose honest life, and faithfull end,
her patience therewithall,

Doth plainly shew, that she with Christ
now lives, and ever shall.

She departed this life the 11. day
of August, 1594.

Quod mihi dilectissimus
& memorabile pii,
Donavit, breviter
abstulit ecce Deus.

Dulcis Ioannes
artorum parvule cultor
Occidis heu pietas
& lachrymosa dies.
Affer opem quicunque
potes medicabile vultu,
Et aliud dederis
si mihi sancte Deus.

Obijt 3. die Aprilis, 1592.

Then, in Needlers lane have yee the
Parish Church of Saint Pancrate, a pro-
per small Church, but divers rich Pa-
rishioners therein, and hath had, of old
time, many liberall Benefactors: But
of late, such as (not regarding the order
taken by Queene Elizabeth) the least
Bell in their Church being broken, have
rather sold the same for halfe the value,
than put the Parish to charge with new
casting: late experience hath proved
this to bee true, besides the spoyle of
Monuments there.

In this Church are buried Sir Aker,
Iohn Aker, Iohn Barnes, Mercer, Maior,
1370. Iohn Besson, and his wife, Robert
Rayland, Iohn Hamber, Iohn Gage,
Iohn Rowley, Iohn Lambe, Iohn Hadley,
Grocer, Maior, 1379. Richard Garde-
ner, Mercer, Maior, 1478. Iohn Stock-
ton, Mercer, Maior, 1470. Iohn Dane,
Mercer, Iohn Parker, Robert Marshall,
Alderman, 1439. Robert Corchford, Ro-
bert Hatfield, and Robert Hatfield, Ni-
cholas wilfilde, and Thomas his sonne, the
Monuments of all which bee defaced
and gone.

There doe remaine, of Robert Bur-
ley, 1360. Richard wilson, 1525. Robert
Packenton, Mercer, slaine with a Gunne,
shot at him in a morning, as he was go-
ing to morrow Masse from his house
in Cheape, to Saint Thomas of Acars,
in the yeere 1536. The murderer
was never discovered, but by his owne
confession, made when hee came to the
Gallowes at Banbury, to be hanged for
Bb Felony.

A plated
stone in
the North
Ile,

Parish
Church of
S. Pancrate.

Iustices
charged
to punish
such as
sell Bels
from their
Churches,
Elix. 14.

A small
gilt en-
graven
Plate fa-
stened
under the
Monu-
ment.

A faire
ancient
Marble
Tombe
in the
Chancell.

A faire
plated
stone in
the midst
of the
Chancell.

A faire
monu-
ment
the
wall
the
chancell.

A faire
Monumēt
in the
North
wall of the
Quire.

Felony! *T. wardbury*, Haberdasher,
1545. *James Huysh*, Grocer, 1590. *Am-
brose Smith*, &c.

Hereunder lyeth buried *James Huysh*, Ci-
tizen and Grocer of London, third son
of *John Huysh*, of Beuford, in the
County of Somerset, Esquire: which
James had to his first wife, *Margaret
Bourchier*, by whom hee had issue ele-
ven children: And to his second wife,
Mary Moffet, by whom he had issue, 18.
children. He dyed the 20. day of August,
Anno Dom. 1590.

Hac defunctus Huysh
tenui sub mole quiescit,
Nec tamen hac totus
mole quiescit Huysh.
Corpus inest Tumulo,
colit aurea spiritus astra,
Scilicet hunc Cœlum
vendicat, illud humus.
Londinensis erat Civis
dum fata sinebant:
Iam cum sydereo
Militare Miles agit.
Bis Thalami sociam
duxit, prior edidit illi
Vndenas proles,
altera bisque novem.
Munificam persæpe
manum porrexit egenis,
Virtutum fautor,
Pieridumque fuit.
Nil opus est plures
illi contexere laudes,
Sufficit in Cœlo
jam reperisse locum.
Hoc quaecunque Monumen-
tum, Rowlandus, dicti Ja-
cobi hæres, posuit pie-
tatis ergo.

Here lies a Mary,
mirror of her sexe
For all that best their
soules or body decks.
Faith, forme, or fame,
the miracle of youth,
For zeale and knowledge
of the sacred truth,
For frequent reading
the whole holy writ.
For fervent prayer,
and for practice fir,

For meditations,
full of use and art,
For humbleness,
in habit and in heart,
For pious, prudent,
peacefull, praisefull life,
For all the duties
of a Christian wife;
For patient bearing
seven dead-bearing throwes,
For one alive, which
yet dead with her goes.
From Travers her deare
Spouse, her father Hayes,
Lord Maior, more honoured
in her vertuous praise.
Quam pie obiit puerpera die
octavo Martii, Anno Æta-
tis 29. Anno Salutis
1614.

Then is a part of *Sopers lane*, turning
up to *Cheape*.

By the assent of *Stephen Abunden*,
Maior, the Pepperers in *Sopers lane*
were admitted to sell all such Spices,
and other Wares, as Grocers now use
to sell, retaining the old name of *Pe-
pperers in Sopers lane*, till at length, in
the reigne of *Henry the sixth*, the same
Sopers lane was inhabited by *Cord-
wainers* and *Curriers*, after that the
Pepperers or Grocers had seated them-
selves in a more open streete, to wit, in
Buckles bury, where they yet remaine.
Thus much for the South Wing of
Cheape Ward.

At the West end of this *Poultry*, and
also of *Buckles bury*, beginneth the large
street of *West Cheaping*, a Market place
so called, which street stretcheth West,
till yee come to the little Conduit by
Pauls gate, but not all of *Cheape Ward*. In
the East part of this streete standeth the
Great Conduit, of sweete water, con-
veyed by pipes of Lead under ground
from *Paddington*, for service of this Ci-
ty, castellated with stone, and cisterned
in Lead, about the yeere 1285. and a-
gain new builded and enlarged by *Tho-
mas Ilam*, one of the Sheriffes, 1479.

About the middest of this street is the
Standard in *Cheape*; of what antiquity,
the first foundation I have not read.
But *Henry the sixth*, by his Patent dated
at *Windfore* the 21. of his reigne, which
Patent

Pepperers
in Sopers
lane.

West Cheap
a large
Market
place.

Great
Conduit
in West
Cheape.

Patent was confirmed by Parliament, 1442. granted licence to *Thomas Knolles*, *John Chichele*, & other, executors to *John Wells*, Grocer, sometime Maior of London, with his goods to make new the high-way, which leadeth from the Citie of London towards the Palace of *Westminster*, before and nigh the Mannour of *Savoy*, parcell of the Duchy of *Lancaster*; a way then very ruinous, and the pavement broken, to the hurt and mischief of the subjects: Which old pavement, then remaining in that way, within the length of five hundred foote, and all the breadth of the same, before and nigh the site of the Mannour aforesaid, they to breake up, and with stone, gravell, and other stuffe, one other good & sufficient way there to make, for the commodity of the subjects. And further, that the *Standard* in *Cheape*, where divers executions of the Law before-time had beene performed, which *Standard* at that present was very ruinous with age, in which there was a Conduit should bee taken downe, and another competent *Standard* of stone, together with a Conduit in the same, of new, strongly to bee builded, for the commodity & honour of the City, with the goods of their said Testator, without interruption, &c.

Of executions at the *Standard* in *Cheape*, we read, that in the yeer 1293. three men had their right hands smitten off there, for rescuing of a prisoner, arrested by an Officer of the City. In the yeere 1326. the Burgesses of London caused *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Excester*, Treasurer to *Edward* the second, and other, to be beheaded at the *Standard* in *Cheape* (but this was by *Pauls Gate*.) In the yeere 1351. the 26. of *Edward* the third, two Fishmongers were beheaded at the *Standard* in *Cheape*, but I reade not of their offence. 1381. *Wat Tyler* beheaded *Richard Lions* and other there. In the yeere 1399. *Henry* the fourth caused the Blank Charters, made by *Richard* the second, to be burnt there. In the yeere 1450. *Jacke Cade*, Caprain of the *Kentish* Rebels, beheaded the Lord *Say* there. In the yeere 1461. *John Davy* had his hand stricken off there, because hee had stricken a man before the Iudges at *Westminster*, &c.

Then next is the great Crosse in *west Cheape*: Which Crosse was there erected in the yeere 1296. by *Edward* the first, upon occasion thus: *Queene Elianor* his wife died at *Hardeby* (a Towne neere unto the City of *Lincolne*) her body was brought from thence to *Westminster*, and the King in memory of her, caused in every place where her body rested by the way, a stately Crosse of stone to be erected, with the *Queenes* Image and Armes upon it; as at *Grantham*, *Woborne*, *Northampton*, *Stony-Stratford*, *Dunstable*, *S. Albones*, *Waltham*, *west Cheape*, and at *Charing*, from whence shee was conveyed to *Westminster*, and there buried.

This Crosse in *west Cheape*, being like to those other which remaine till this day, & being by length of time decayed; *John Hatherley*, Maior of London, procured in the yeer 1441. licence of *K. Henry* the sixth, to re-edifie the same in more beautifull manner, for the honour of the City: & had licence also to take up 200. fodder of Lead for the building thereof, of certain Conduits, & a comon Granary. This Crosse was then curiously wrought, at the charges of divers Citizens: *Ioh. Fisher*, Mercer, gave 600. Marks towards it, the same was begun to be set up, 1484. and finished 1486. the second of *Henry* the 7. It was after gilt over, in the yeere 1522. against the comming in of *Charles* the fifth Emperour, in the yeere 1553. against the Coronation of *Queene Anne*, new burnished against the Coronation of *Edward* the sixth, and againe new gilt 1554. against the comming in of King *Philip*: since the which time, the said Crosse having beene presented by divers Juries (or Quests of Wardmote) to stand in the high-way, to the let of carriages (as they alledged) but could not have it removed; it followed, that in the yeer 1581. the twenty one of June, in the night, the lowest Images round about the said Crosse (being of *Christ* his resurrection, of the *Virgin Mary*, King *Edward* the Confessor, and such like) were broken, and defaced. Proclamation was made, that whoso would bewray the doers, should have forty Crownes; but nothing came to light: the Image of the blessed *Virgin*, at that time was

B b 2 robbed

Great Crosse in *west Cheape* first builded.

Crosse in *Cheape* new builded.

Crosse in *Cheape* indighted, the Image broken.

The old *Standard* in *Cheape*, with a Conduit therein, taken downe, and new builded.

Executions at the *Standard* in *Cheape*.

robbed of her Son, & her armes broken, by which shee staid him on her knees, her whole body was also haled with ropes, and left likely to fall; but in the yeere 1595. was again fastened & repaired, & in the yeer next following, a new mis-shapen Son, as horn out of time, all naked, was laid in her armes, the other Images remaining broke as afore. But on the East side of the same Crosse, the steppes being taken thence under the Image of Christs resurrection defaced, was then set up a curious wrought Tabernacle of gray Marble, & in the same an Alabaster Image of *Diana*, & water conveyed from the Thames, prilling from her naked breast for a time, but now decayed.

In the yeere 1599. the timber of the Crosse at the top being rotted within the lead, the arms therof bending, were feared to have fallen, to the harming of som people, & therefore the whole body of the Crosse was scaffolded about, and the top thereof taken down, meaning in place thereof to have set up a *Pyramis*; but some of her Majesties honourable Counsellors directed their letters to sir *Nicholas Mosley*, then Maior, by her Highnes expresse commandement concerning the Crosse, forthwith to be repaired, and placed again as it formerly stood, &c. Notwithstanding, the said Crosse stood headlesse more than a yeer after: whereupon the said Counsellors in greater number, meaning not any longer to permit the continuance of such a contempt, wrote to *Wil. Rider*, then Maior, requiring him by vertue of her Highnesse said former direction & commandement, without any further delay, to accomplish the same her Majesties most princely care therein, respecting especially the antiquity & continuance of that Monument, ancient Ensigne of Christianity, &c. dated the 24. of December, 1600. After this a crosse of timber was framed, set up, covered with lead, & gilded, the body of the Crosse downward cleansed of dust, the Scaffold carried thence. About 12. nights following, the Image of our Lady was again defaced, by plucking off her crown, & almost her head, taking from her her naked childe, and stabbing her in the breast, &c. Thus much for the Crosse in *west Cheape*.

Then at the West end of *west Cheape streete*, was sometime a Crosse of stone, called the *Old Crosse*. *Ralph Higden* in his *Polycronicon* saith, that *Walter Stapleton*, Bishop of *Excester*, Treasurer to *Edward* the 2. was by the Burgeffes of *London* beheaded at this Crosse, then called the *Standard*, without the North doore of *S. Pauls Church*, and so is it noted in other writers, that then lived. This old Crosse stood and remained at the East end of the Parish Church, called *S. Michael* in the Corne by *Pauls gate*, neer to the North end of the *Old-Exchange*, till the yeere 1390. the 13. of *Richard* the 2. in place of which old Crosse then taken down, the said Church of *S. Michael* was enlarged, & also a faire water-Conduit builded about the 9. of *Henry* the sixth.

In the reigne of *Edward* the 3. divers Iustings were made in this streete, betwixt *Sopers lane* & the great Crosse, namely, one in the yeer 1331. about the 21. of September, as I finde noted by divers writers of that time. In the middle of the City of *London* (say they) in a streete called *Cheape*, the stone pavement being couered with sand, that the horse might not slide, when they strongly set their feet to the ground, the King held a Tournament 3. daies together with the Nobility, valiant men of the Realme, & other, some strange Knights. And to the end the beholders might with the better ease see the same, there was a wooden Scaffold erected crosse the streete, like unto a Tower, wherein *Queen Philip*, & many other Ladies, richly attired and assembled from all parts of the Realme, did stand to behold the Justs: but the higher frame in which the Ladies were placed, brake in sunder, whereby they were (with some shame) forced to fall downe, by reason whereof the Knights and such as were underneath were grievously hurt: wherefore the Queen took great care to save the Carpenters from punishment, and through her prayers (which she made upon her knees) pacified the King & Councell, & therby purchased great love of the people. After which time the King caused a Shed to bee strongly made of stone for himselfe, the Queen, & other States to stand on, & there to behold the Iustings, and other shewes at their pleasure, by the

Image of *Diana* set upon the Crosse in *Cheape*. *Socrat. li. 1. cap. 23.* Top of the crosse being feared to fall, was taken downe. Crosse in *Cheape* commanded to be repaired.

Command again sent for repairing the Crosse in *Cheape*, it being an ancient Ensigne of Christianity.

Iustings and Tournament in *West Cheape*.

Edward the 3. held Tournament of Iusts in *West Cheape* 3. daies together. *Queen Philip* and her ladies fell from a Scaffold in *Cheape*.

A shed or standing made for the King to behold the Iusts in *Cheape*.

the Church of *S. Mary Bow*, as is shewed in *Cordwainer streete ward*. Thus much for the high streete of *Cheape*.

Now let us returne to the South side of *Cheape Ward*: from the great Conduit west be many faire and large houses, for the most part possessed of Mercers, up to the corner of *Cordwainer streete*, corruptly called *Bow lane*, which houses in former times were but sheds, or shops, with sollors over them, as of late one of them remained at *Sopers lane* end, wherein a woman sold seeds, roots, and herbes: but those sheds or shops, by ineroachments on the high streete, are now largely builded on both sides outward, and also upward, some three, foure, or five stories high.

Now of the North side of *Cheape street* and Ward, beginning at the great Conduit, and by *S. Mary Cole Church*, where we left. Next thereunto Westward is the *Mercers Chappell*, sometime an Hospitall, intituled of *S. Thomas of Acon*, or *Acars*, for a Master and Brethren, *Militia hospitalis*, &c. saith the Record of *Edward* the third, the 14. yeere, it was founded by *Thomas Fitztheobald de Heili*, & *Agnes* his wife. Sister to *Thomas Becket*, in the reigne of *Henry* the second. They gave to the Master and Brethren the lands with the appurtenances, that sometimes were *Gilbert Becketts*, father to the said *Thomas*, in the which he was borne, there to make a Church. There was a Charnell and a Chappell over it of *S. Nicholas* & *S. Stephen*. This Hospitall was valued to dispend 277. pounds, three snillings foure pence surrendred the 30. of *Henry* the eighth, the 21. of October, and was since purchased by the Mercers, by meanes of sir *Richard Gresham*, and was againe set open on the Eve of *S. Michael*, 1541. the 33. of *Henry* the 8. It is now called the *Mercers Chappell*, therein is kept a free Grammar Schoole, as of old time had bin accustomed, commanded by Parliament. Here bee many Monuments remaining, but more have been defaced: *James Butler*, Earle of *Ormond*, and Dame *Ioane* his Countesse, 1428. *John Norton* Esquire, *Stephen Cavendish*, Draper, Maior, 1362. *Thomas Cavendish*, *William Cavendish*, *Thomas Canon* called *Pike*, one of the Sheriffes, 1410. *Hungate* of *Yorkshire*,

Ambrose Cresacre, *John Chester*, Draper, *John Trusbut*, Mercer, 1437. *Thomas Norland*, Sheriffe, 1483. Sir *Edmond Sha*, Goldsmith, Maior, 1482. Sir *Thomas Hill*, Maior, 1485. *Thomas Ilam*, Sheriffe, 1479. *Lancelot Laken*, Esquire, *Ralph Tilne*, Sheriffe, 1488. *Garth*, Esquire, *John Rich*, *Thomas Butler*, Earle of *Ormond*, 1515. Sir *W. Butler*, Grocer, Maior, 1515. *William Browne*, Mercer, Maior, 1523. *John Locke*, 1519. Sir *Thomas Baldry*, Mercer, Maior, 1523. Sir *W. Locke*, Mercer, Sheriffe, 1548. Sir *I. Allen*, Mercer, Maior, 1525. deceased 1544. Sir *Thomas Leigh*, Mercer, Maior, 1558. Sir *Richard Malory*, Mercer, Maior, 1564. *Humfrey Baskerville*, Mercer, Sheriffe, 1561. Sir *George Bond*, Maior, 1587, &c.

Before this Hospitall towards the street, was builded a faire and beautifull Chappell arched over with stone, and thereupon the Mercers Hall, a most curious peece of worke: Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, being founder of that Chappell, was there buried, but since his Tombe is removed thence into the body of the Hospitall Church, & his body-roome divided into shops, are letten out for rēt. These Mercers were enabled to be a Company, & to purchase lands to the value of 20. li. the yeer, the 17. of *Richard* the 2. they had 3. messuages & shops in the Parish of *St. Martin Oteswich*, in the Ward of *Bishopp-gate*, for the sustentation of the poore, & a Chantry, the 22. of *Richard* the second. *Henry* the fourth in the 12. of his reign, confirmed to *Stephen Spilman*, *W. Marchford*, & *John Whatile*, Mercers, by the name of one new Seldam, shed, or building, with shops, cellers, and edifices whatsoever appertaining, called *Crownfilde*, situate in the Mercery in *west Cheape*; in the Parish of *St. Mary de Arcubus* in *London*, &c. to be holden in Burgage, as all the City of *London* is, & which were worth by yeere, in all issues according to the true value of them, 7. li. 13. s. 4. d. as was found by inquisition before *Thomas Knolles*, Maior, and *Escheter* in the said City. *Henry* the sixth, in the 3. of his reigne, at the request of *John Coventry*, *John Carpenter*, and *William Grove*, granted to the Mercers to have a Chaplaine, & a Brotherhood, for reliefe of such of

Locke his Armes in the windows.

Crownfilde, under Bow Church.

Southside of Cheape street so far as Cheape Ward reacheth.

Northside of Cheape Ward.

Hospitall of S. Thomas of Acon.

Mercers Chappell. A free Schoole in the Hospitall of S. Thomas of Acon.

their Company, as came to decay by misfortune on the Sea. In the yeere, 1536. on Saint *Peters* night, King *Henrie* the eighth, and *Queene Iane* his wife, stood in this *Mercers Hall*, then new builded, and beheld the marching Watch of the City, most bravely set out, fir *John Allen*, Mercer, one of the Kings Councill, being Maior.

Next beyond the *Mercers Chappell*, and their Hall, is *Ironmonger lane*, so called of Ironmongers dwelling there, whereof I reade in the reigne of *Edward* the first, &c. In this Lane is the small Parish Church of *St. Martin*, called *Pomary*, upon what occasion I certainly know not. It is supposed to be of Apples growing, where now houses are lately builded: for my selfe have seene large voide places. Monuments in that Church none to be accounted of.

Farther west, is *St. Laurence lane*, so called of *St. Laurence Church*, which standeth directly over against the north end thereof. Antiquities in this Lane I find none other, than that among many faire houses, there is one large Inne for receit of Travellers, called *Blossoms Inne*, but corruptly *Bosoms Inne*, and hath to signe *S. Laurence* the Deacon, in a border of Blossomes or Flowers.

Then neere to the *Standard* in *Cheape*, is *Hony lane*, so called, not of sweetnesse thereof, being very narrow, and somewhat dark, but rather, of often washing and sweeping, to keep it cleane. In this Lane is the small Parish Church, called *Alballowes* in *Hony lane*: There bee no Monuments in this Church worth the noting. I finde, that *John Norman*, Draper, Maior, 1453. was buried there: He gave to the Drapers his Tenements on the North side the said Church, they to allow for the Beame light and Lampe, 13. shillings 4. pence yeerly, from this Lane to the *Standard*. And thus much for *Cheape Ward*, in the high streete of *Cheape*; for it stretcheth no farther.

Now, for the North Wing of *Cheape Ward*, have yee *Catte-streete*, corruptly called *Cattenen streete*, which beginneth at the North end of *Ironmonger lane*, and runneth to the west end of *St. Laurence Church*, as is afore shewed.

On the North side of this streete is the *Guild-hall*, wherein the Courts for

the City be kept: namely, 1. The Court of Common Councill, 2. The court of the Lord Maior & his Brethren the Aldermen, 3. The court of Hustings, 4. The court of Orphanes, 5. The 2. courts of the Sheriffes, 6. The court of the Wardmote, 7. The court of Hallmote, 8. The court of Requests, commonly called the Court of Conscience, 9. The Chamberlaines court for Prentises, and making them free. This *Guild-hall*, saith *Robert Fabian*, was begun to be builded new in the yeere 1411. the twelfth of *Henry* the fourth, by *Thomas Knoles*, then Maior, & his Brethren the Aldermen: The same was made of a little cottage, a large and great house, as now it standeth, towards the charges whereof, the Companies gave large benevolences. Also offences of men were pardoned for summes of money towards this Worke, extraordinary Fees were raised, Fines, Amercements, and other things imployed, during 7. yeeres, with a continuation thereof 3. yeers more, all to be imployed to this building.

The first yeere of *Henry* the sixth, *John Coventry* and *John Carpenter*, Executors to *Richard Whittington*, gave towards the paving of this great Hall twenty pound, and the next yeere fiftene pound more to the said Pavement with hard stone of *Purbecke*: They also glazed some Windowes thereof, and of the Maiors Court, on every which Window, the Armes of *Richard Whittington* are placed. The foundation of the Maiors court was laid in the third yeere of the reigne of *Henry* the sixth, and of the Porch, on the South side of the Maiors court, in the fourth of the said King. Then was builded the Maiors Chamber, and the Councill Chamber, with other roomes above the staires.

Having here so just occasion, speaking of that former ancient Councill Chamber, which hath continued so ever since; I cannot but account it expedient (as in no place better fitting) to remember the faire and goodly new Councill Chamber; a worthy Act and Honour, whereby to renowne deservedly the City for ever. The said new Councill Chamber, with a faire Roome over the same, appointed for a Treasury, wherein to preserve the Bookes and Records belonging

Ironmonger lane.

Parish Church of *S. Martins Pomary.*

S. Laurence lane.

Blossoms Inne.

Hony lane.

Parish Church of *Alballowes Honny lane.*

Catte-street.

The *Guild Hall*, and Courts kept. *Lib. Flem.*

The new Councill Chamber at the *Guild-Hall*, and the building thereof.

belonging to the Citie; and another roome also underneath the said Chamber, reserved for necessary use and employment, began to be builded the first weeke after *Easter*, in the time of the Maioralty of Sir *Thomas Middleton*, Knight and Alderman; in the yeere of our Lord, 1614. It was fully finished shortly after *Michaelmas*, 1615. at the latter end of the Maioralty of Sir *Thomas Hayes*, Knight and Alderman. But the Lord Maior, and the Aldermen his brethren, kept their first Court in the said new Councell Chamber, on the seventh day of *November*, in the yeere of our Lord, 1615. Sir *John Tolles*, Knight and Alderman, being then Lord Maior: By whose order and direction, the said building was performed, from the first beginning thereof, to the finall finishing of the same; amounting to the charge of 1740. pounds: than which, no money (in my mind) could be better bestowed, nor more to the Citie credit and renoune.

Last of all, a stately Porch, entring the great Hall, was erected, the front thereof towards the South, being beautified with Images of stone, such as is shewed by these verses following, made about some thirty yeeres since, by *William Elderton*, at that time an Attorney in the Sheriffes Courts there:

*Though most the Images
be pulled downe,
And none be thought
remaine in Towne,
I am sure there be
in London yet
Seven Images, such,
and in such a place,
As few or none,
I thinke, will hit:
Yet every day
they shew their face,
And thousands see them
every yeere,
But few, I thinke,
can tell me where:
where Iesu Christ
alest doth stand,
Law and Learning
on either hand;
Discipline in
the Devils necke,*

*And hard by her
are three direct;
There Iustice, Fortitude
and Temperance stand,
where finde ye the like
in all this Land?*

Divers Aldermen glazed the great Hall, and other Courts, as appeareth by their Armes in each window. *William Hariot*, Draper, Maior, 1481. gave forty pound to the making of two Loo- vers in the said Guild-hall, and toward the glazing thereof. The Kitchens, and other houles of Office adjoyning to this Guild-hall, were builded of later time, to wit, about the yeere 1501. by procurement of Sir *John Sha*, Goldsmith, Maior, (who was the first that kept his Feast there) towards the charges of which worke, the Maior had of the Fellowships of the Citie (by their owne agreement) certaine summes of money; as, of the Mercers forty pounds; the Grocers, twenty pounds; the Drapers, thirty pounds; and so of the other Fellowships thorow the Citie, as they were of power.

Also Widdowes, and other wel-disposed persons, gave certaine summes of money: as, the Lady *Hill*, ten pounds; the Ladie *Austrie*, ten pounds; and so of many other, till the worke was finished. Since the which time, the Maiors Feasts have beene yeerely kept there, which before-time had beene kept in the Taylors Hall, and in the Grocers Hall. *Nicholas Alwin*, Grocer, Maior, 1499. deceased 1505. gave by his Testament, for a hanging of Tapestry, to serve for principall dayes in the Guild-hall, 73. l. 6. s. 8. d. How this gift was performed, I have not heard: for Executors of our time, having no conscience, (I speake of my own knowledge) prove more Testaments than they performe.

Now for the Chappell or Colledge of our Lady *Mary Magdalen*, and of *All Saints* by the Guild-Hall, called *London Colledge*: I read, that the same was builded about the yeere 1299. and that *Peter Fanelore*, *Adam Frauncis*, and *Henry Frowicke* Citizens, gave one Messuage with the appurtenances, in the Parish of *S. Foster*, to *William Brampton*, Custos

Kitchens
by the
Guild-hall.

Chappell
or Col-
ledge at
Guild-hall.
Parent.

The first
Court
kept in
the new
Councell
Chamber.

Verses
made on
the Images
over the Guild-
hall gate.

Names of
Images.

of

of the Chauntry, by them founded in the said Chappell, with foure Chaplains, and on the other house in the Parish of *S. Giles* without *Creplegate*, in the 27. of *Edward* the third, was given to them.

Moreover I finde, that *Richard* the 2. in the 20. of his reigne, granted to *Stephen Spilman*, Mercer, licence to give one messuage, three shops, and one garden, with the appurtenances, being in the Parish of *S. Andrew Hubberd*, to the *Custos* and Chaplaines of the said Chappell, and to their successors, for their better reliefe and maintenance for ever.

King *Henry* the 6. in the eighth of his reigne, gave licence to *John Barnard*, *Custos*, and the Chaplains, to build of new the said Chappell or Colledge of *Guild Hall*: and the same *Henry* the 6. in the 27. of his reigne, granted to the Parish-Clerks in *London*, a Guild of *S. Nicholas*, for two Chaplaines, by them to be kept in the said Chappell of *S. Mary Magdalen*, neere unto the *Guild-hall*, and to keepe 7. Almes-people. *Henry Barton*, Skinner, Maior, founded a Chaplaine there: *Roger Depham*, Mercer, and Sir *William Langford*, Knight, had also Chaplaines there. This Chappell or Colledge had a *Custos*, 7. Chaplaines, 3. Clarkes, and 4. Quiresters.

Monuments there have beene sundry, as appeareth by the Tombes of Marble yet remaining, seven in number, but all defaced. The uppermost in the Quire, on the South side thereof, above the Revestrie doore, was the Tombe of *John Welles*, Grocer, Maior 1451. The likenesse of *Wels* are graven on the Tombe, on the Revestrie doore, and other places on that side the Quire. Also in the glasse window over this Tombe, and in the East window, is the likenesse of *Welles*, with hands elevated out of the same *Wels*, holding scrowles, wherein is written, *Mercy*; the writing in the East window (being broken) yet remaineth *welles*: I found his Armes also in the South glasse window: all which doe shew, that the East end and South side of the Quire of this Chappell, and the Revestrie, were by him both builded and glazed. On the North side of the Quire, the Tombe of *Thomas Knesworth*,

Fishmonger, Maior 1505. who deceased 1515. was defaced, and within these 44. yeeres againe renewed by the Fishmongers. Two other Tombes lower there are, the one of a Draper, the other of a Haberdasher, their names not knowne: *Richard Stomin* is written in the window by the Haberdasher. Under flat stones doe lye divers *Custos* of the Chappell, Chaplaines and Officers to the Chamber.

Amongst others, *John Clipstone*, Priest, sometime *Custos* of the Library of the *Guild-hall*, 1457. Another of *E. Alison*, Priest, one of the *Custos* of the Library, 1510. &c. Sir *John Langley*, Goldsmith, Maior, 1576. lyeth buried in the vault, under the Tombe of *John Welles* before-named. This Chappell or Colledge, valued to dispend 12. l. 8. s. 9. d. by the yeere, was surrendred amongst other: the Chappell remaineth to the Maior and Communalty, wherein they have service weekly, as also at the election of the Maior, and at the Maiors Feast, &c.

Adjoyning to this Chappell on the South side, was sometime a faire and large Library, furnished with Bookes, pertaining to the *Guild-hall* and Colledge.

These Bookes (as it is said) were, in the reigne of *Edward* the 6. lent for by *Edward Duke of Somerset*, Lord Protector, with promise to be restored shortly: men laded from thence three Carries with them, but they were never returned. This Library was builded by the Executors of *R. Whittington*, and by *W. Bury*. The Armes of *Whittington* are placed on the one side in the stoneworke: and two letters, to wit, *W.* and *B.* for *William Bury*, on the other side: it is now losted through, and made a store-house for Clothes.

South-west from this *Guild-hall*, is the faire Parish Church of *S. Laurence*, called in the *Iurie*, because (of old time) many Iewes inhabited thereabout. This Church is faire and large, and hath some Monuments, as shall be shewed. I my selfe, more than 70. yeeres since, have seene in this Church the shanke bone of a man (as it is taken) and also a tooth of a very great bignesse, hanged up, for shew, in chaines of iron, upon a pillar

Chappell
or Col-
ledge at
Guildhall
new build-
ed.

John Welles
a princi-
pall bene-
factor to
Guild hall
Colledge.

Library
Guild hall.

Parish
Church of
S. Laurence
in the
Iurie.

The tooth
of some
monstrous
Fish, as I
take it.

A shanke
bone of
25. inches
long, of a
man, as is
said, but
might be
of an Ele-
phant.

pillar of stone; the tooth (being about the bignesse of a mans fist) is long since conveyed from thence: the thigh or shanke bone, of 25. inches in length by the Rule, remaineth yet fastned to a post of timber, and is not so much to be noted for the length, as for the thicknes, hardnesse and strength thereof; for when it was hanged on the stone pillar, it fretted (with moving) the said pillar, and was not it selfe fretted, nor (as seemeth) is not yet lightned, by remaining dry: but where or when this bone was first found or discovered, I have not heard; and therefore, rejecting the fables of some late Writers, I overpasse them. *Walter Blundell* had a Chauntry there, the 14. of Edward the second. There lye buried in this Church, *Elizabeth*, wife to *John Fortescue*; *Katharine Stoketon*, *John Stratton*, *Philip Albert*, *John Fleming*, *Philip Agmondesham*, *William Skyrwith*, *John Norlong*, *John Baker*, *Thomas Alleyne*, *William Barton*, Mercer, 1410. *William Melrith*, Mercer, one of the Sheriffes, 1425. *Simon Bartlet*, Mercer, 1428. *Walter Chartsey*, Draper, one of the Sheriffes, 1430. *Richard Rich*, Esquire of London, the Father, and *Richard Rich* his sonne, Mercer, one of the Sheriffes, 1442. deceased, 1469. with this Epitaph:

*Respice quod opus est
presentis temporis eorum,
Omne quod est, nihil est,
præter amare Deum.*

This *Richard* was Father to *John*, buried in *S. Thomas Acars*, which *John* was Father to *Thomas*, Father to *Richard Lord Rich*, &c. *John Pickering*, honourable for service of his Prince, and for the English Merchants beyond the Seas, who deceased, 1448. *John Atkenson*, Gentleman, Dame *Mary S. Maure*, *John Waltham*, *Roger Bonifant*, *John Chaybee*, *John Abbot*, *John Marshall*, Mercer, Maior, 1493. *William Purchat*, Maior, 1498. *Thomas Burgoyne*, Gentleman, Mercer, 1517. A wife to a Master of Defence, servant to the Princes of wales, Dutches of *Cornewall*, and Countesse of *Chester*.

Sir Michel Dormer, Maior, 1541.

Robert Charsey, one of the Sheriffes, 1548.

Sir William Rowe, Ironmonger, Maior, 1593.

Samuel Thornhill, 1597.

Lo here the Lady Margaret North,
in Tombe and earth doth lye;
Of husbands foure the faithfull Sponse,
whose fame shall never dye.
One Andrew Fraunces was the first,
the second Robert hight,
Sirnamed Chartsey, Alderman:
Sir David Brooke, a Knight,
was third. But he that passed all,
and was in number fourth,
And for his vertue made a Lord,
was call'd, Sir Edward North.
These all together doe I wish
a joyfull rising day:
That of the Lord, and of his Christ,
All honour they may say.

Obiit 2. die Iunii, An. Dom. 1575.

Hic jacet Simon Bennington, Civis & Pan-
narius London, Sustentatorum istius Ca-
pelle, ac unius Capellani, in eadem divi-
na quotidie celebrantis. Cujus anime
propitiatur Deus.

Hic incineratur corpus quondam Galfridi
Bullayne, Civis, Merceri, & Maioris
London, Qui ab hac — Ann. Dom.
1463. Cujus anime pax sit perpetua.
Amen.

The word (*Nowthus*) 32. times dispersed in Brasse all over the Grave-stone.

Hic jacet Thomas Boleyn, de Comitatu
Norfolciæ, Armiger: Qui obiit ultimo
die Mensis Aprilis, An. Dom. 1571.
Cujus, &c.

Here lyeth Sir Richard Gresham, Knight,
sometimes Lord Maior of London, and
Audrey his first wife, by whom hee had
issue, Sir John Gresham, and Sir Tho-
mas Gresham, Knights, William and
Margaret: which Sir Richard deceased
the 20. day of February, An. Domini,
1548. And the third yeere of King Ed-
ward the sixth his reigne. And Audrey
deceased the 28. day of December, An.
Dom. 1522.

Here lyeth the body of Geoffrey Felding,
some time Maior of this Citie, and Angell
his wife, and Thomas, Richard, and
John,

An an-
cient Tomb
in the
Chancell.

An an-
cient Tomb
in the
South wall

A grave-
stone on
the ground,
well pla-
ted.

An an-
cient Tomb
East in the
wall.

A grave-
stone pla-
ted before
the Tomb.

An ancient Marble Tomb in the North side of the Quire.

A faire Monument in the North wall of the Quire.

John, sonnes of the said Geoffrey, Ann. Dom. 1517.

Hic jacet Iohannes Marshall, Civis & Mercerus Civitatis London. Qui quidem Iohannes obiit 4. die Januarii, An. Dom. 1498. Et Ioanna Vxor eius: quæ quidem Ioanna obiit 18. die Decembris, 1484. Quorum, &c.

Hereunder lyeth buried the body of the Lady Alice Avenon, being one of the daughters and heires of Thomas Huchen, Citizen and Mercer of London, whose last husband was Sir Alexander Avenon, Alderman, and late L. Maior of this Citie of London. Her second husband, was Iohn Blundell, of London, Mercer, by whom she had issue one sonne, named Philip, deceased, and eight daughters, whereof five lived untill they were married, and they were coheires to their Father; namely, Elizabeth, married unto Edmond Hogan, of London, Mercer; Mary, unto Sir Gerard Crocker, of Oxfordshire, Knight; Theodora, married first unto John Denton, of Oxfordshire, Gent. and after unto Justinian Champneis, of Kent, Esquire; Anne, married to Thomas Cordel, of London, Mercer, and Susanna, unto Richard Freston, of London, Gent. The which Alice Blundell, in the time of her widowhood, left a foundation within the Mercers Hall in London, for thirteen penny loaves of good sweet bread, to be given (in her name) among thirteen poore folkes of this Parish of Saint Laurence in the Old Jewrie, every Sunday at Morning Prayer for ever, in the presence of

the worshipfull of the same Parish. And her first husband was Hugh Methwold of London, Mercer, by whom shee had issue, William, her sonne and heyre, and a daughter named Anne, deceased. The which Dame Alice departed this world, the 21. day of November, Ann. Dom. 1574. unto whom God send (through Iesus Christ) a joyfull resurrection. Amen. Etatis suæ, 61.

Qualis vita, finis ita.

Hereunder resteth, in assured hope of the resurrection, the bodies of Iohn Fox, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, and Johanna his wife: whose lives as they were blamelesse and holy, so their end was full of peace. The said Iohn was the Founder of the free Schoole of Deane, in the County of Camberl. besides 18. d. weekly to an Almes-man, belonging to the Goldsmiths Hall. And other charitable deeds, to the poore prisoners, and Hospitals in the Citie of London: The memory of whose good deeds, God grant others to doe the like. The said Iohn, being of the age of 78. fell on sleepe the 8. day of Iune, 1597. And Iohanna his wife, of the age of 87. departed this life the 9. of Februrie, 1600.

Fiducia Christianorum, Resurrectio Mortuorum.

Thus much for Cheape Ward, which hath an Alderman, his Deputy; Common Counsellours, 11. Constables, 11. Scavengers, 9. for the Wardmote Inquest, 12. and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteene, at 72 l. 16 s. and in the Exchequer, at 72 l. 11 s.

A small Monument on a pillar in the North side.

Coleman



COLEMAN STREET

Ward.



Ext to *Cheape Ward*, on the North side thereof, is *Coleman street Ward*, and beginneth also in the East, on the courtie of *Walbrooke*, in *Lothbury*, and runneth West, (on the South side) to the end of *Ironmongers Lane*, and on the North side, to the West corner of *Basings Hall street*. On the South side of *Lothbury*, is the street called the *Old Jewrie*, the one halfe, and better, on both sides towards *Cheape*, is of this Ward.

On the North side lyeth *Coleman street*, whereof the Ward taketh name, wholly on both sides North to *London wall*, and from that North end along by the Wall, and *Mooregate*, East, to the course of *Walbrooke*. And againe, from *Coleman street*, West, to the Iron grates: and these be the bounds of this Ward.

Antiquities therein to be noted, are these: First, the street of *Lothbery*, *Lathbery*, or *Loadbery*, (for by all these names have I read it) tooke the name (as it seemeth) of a *Bery*, or Court of old time there kept, but by whom, it is growne out of memorie. This street is possessed (for the most part) by Founders, that cast Candlestickes, Chasingdishes, Spice Morters, and such like Copper or Laten works, and doe afterward turne them with the foot, and not with the wheele, to make them smooth and bright, with turning and scratting, (as some doe terme it) making a lothsome noise to the by-passers, that have not bene used to the like; and therefore by them disdainfully called *Lothburie*. On the South side of this street, amongst the Founders, be some faire houses and large, for Merchants; namely, one that

of old time was the *Iewes Synagogue*, which was defaced by the Citizens of *London*, after that they had slaine 700. *Iewes*, and spoiled the residue of their goods, in the yeere 1262. the 47. of *H.* the 3. And not long after, in the yeere 1291. King *Edward* the first banished the remnant of the *Iewes* out of *England*, as is afore shewed.

The said Synagogue being so suppressed, certaine Friers got possession thereof: For in the yeere 1257. (saith *Mathew Paris*) there were scene in *London* a new order of Friers, called *De Pœnitentia Iesu*, or *Fratres de Sacca*, because they were apparelled in Sackcloth, who had their house in *London*, neere unto *Aldersgate*, without the gate, and had licence of *Henry* the third, in the 54. of his reigne, to remove from thence to any other place: and in the 56. hee gave unto them this *Iewes Synagogue*. After which time, *Eleanor* the Queene, wife to *Edward* the first, tooke into her protection, and warranted unto the Prior and brethren *De pœnitentia Iesu Christi* of *London*, the said land and building in *Colechurch street*, in the parish of Saint *Olave* in the *Lury*, & *S. Margaret* in *Lothburie*, by her granted, with consent of *Stephen de Fulborn*, Vnder-warden of the Bridge-house, and other brethren of that house: for threescore Markes of Silver, which they had received of the said Prior and brethren of repentance, toward the building of the said Bridge. This order of Friers gatherd many good scholars, and multiplied in number exceedingly, untill the Councell at *Lyons*, by the which it was decreed, that (from that time forth) there should no more Orders of begging Friers be permitted, but onely the foure Orders; to wit, the

The *Iewes Synagogue*.

Fratres de Sacca, or *de pœnitentia*.

Colechurch street, or *Old Jewrie*.

Domi-

Lothbery.

Dominicke or Preachers, the *Minorites* or gray Friars, the *Carmelites* or white Friars, and the *Augustines*: and so from that time the begging Friars decreased and fell to nothing.

Now it followed, that in the yeere 1305. *Robert Fitzwalter* requested and obtained of the said King *Edward* the first, that the same Friars of the Sacke, might assigne to the said *Robert* their Chappell or Church, of old time called the Synagogue of the Jewes, neere adjoyning to the then mansion place of the same *Robert*, which was in place where now standeth the Grocers Hall: and the said Synagogue was at the North corner of the *Old Iewry*. *Robert Large*, Mercer, Maior, in the yeere 1439. kept his Maioraltie in this house, and dwelled there untill his dying day.

This house standeth and is of two Parishes, as opening into *Lothbury*, of Saint *Margarets* Parish, and opening into the *Old Iewry*, of Saint *Olaves* Parish. The said *Robert Large* gave liberally to both these Parishes, but was buried at *S. Olaves*.

Hugh Clopton, Mercer, Maior, 1492. dwelled in this house, and kept his Maioralty there. It is now a Taverne, and hath to signe a Wind-mill.

And thus much for this house, sometime the Jewes Synagogue, since, an house of Friars, then a Noble-mans house, after that, a Merchants house, wherein Maioralties have beene kept, and now a Wine-Taverne.

Then is the *Old Iury*, a street so called of Jewes sometime dwelling there, and neere adjoyning, in the Parishes of *S. Olave*, *S. Michael Bassings Hall*. *S. Martin Ironmonger lane*, *S. Laurence*, called the *Iewrie*, and so West to *Woodstreete*. *William*, D. of *Normandy*, first brought them from *Rone* to inhabit here.

William Rufus favoured them so farre, that he sware by *Lukes* face, his common Oath, if they could overcome the Christians, hee would bee one of their Sect.

Henry the second grievously punished them for corrupting his coyne.

Richard the first forbade Jewes and women to be present at his Coronation, for feare of enchantments: for breaking of which commandement, many Jewes

were slaine, who being assembled, to present the King with some gift, one of them was stricken by a Christian, which some unruly people perceiving, fell upon them, beat them to their houses, and brent them therein, or slew them at their comming out.

Also the Jewes at *Normich*, *S. Edmondsbury*, *Lincolne*, *Stanford*, and *Lyn*, were robbed and spoiled; and at *Torke*, to the number of 500. besides Women and children, entred a Tower of the Gasse, proffered money to be in surety of their lives, but the Christians would not take it: whereupon they cut the throats of their owne wives and children, and cast them over the walles on the Christians heads, and then entring the Kings lodging, they burned both the house and themselves.

King *John*, in the eleventh of his reign, commanded all the Jewes, both men and women, to be imprisoned and grievously punished, because hee would have all their money: some of them gave all they had, and promised more, to escape so many kinds of torments; for every one of them had one of their eyes at the least plucked out. Amongst whom there was one, which being tormented many wayes, would not ransom himselfe, till the King had caused (every day) one of his great teeth to be plucked out, by the space of seven daies, and then he gave the King tenne thousand Markes of silver, to the end they should pull out no more: the said King at that time spoiled the Jewes of sixty six thousand markes.

The 17. of this King, the Barons brake into the Jewes houses, rifled their coffers, and with the stone of their houses, repaired the gates and wals of *London*.

King *Henry* the third, in the eleventh of his reigne, granted to *Semaine* or *Bal-laster*, the house of *Benomye Mittun* the Jew, in the Parish of *S. Michael Bassing-hamhe*, in which the said *Benomye* dwelt, with the fourth part of all his Land in that Parish, which *William Elie* held of the fee of *Hugh Nevell*, and all the land in *Coleman street*, belonging to the said *Benomye*, and the fourth part of the land in the Parish of *S. Laurence*, which was the fee of *Thomas Buckerell*, and were excheted

Ro. Fitzwalter his house.

The Wind mill Taverne in the old *Iurie*.

The Old *Iurie*.

The Jewes brought from *Rone* by *William Duke of Normandy*.

W. Rufus favoured them.

Hen. the 1. punished them, *Rich.* the 3. forbade them to come to his coronation.

King *John* tormented the Jewes.

The Barons rifled the Jewes.

Charta 11. of Hen. 3. excheted the lands and goods of the Jewes.

excheted to the King for the murther which the said *Benomye* committed in the Citie of *London*, to hold to the said *Semaine*, and his heires, of the King, paying at *Easter* a paire of gilt *Spurres*, and to doe the service thereof due unto the *Lords Court*.

In like manner, and for like services, the King granted to *Guso* for his homage, the other part of the Lands of the said *Benomye* in *S. Michaels Parish*, which *Law* the Painter held, and was the Kings Exchete; and the Lands of the said *Benomye*, in the said Parish, which *Walter Turner* held, and 15. foot of Land which *Hugh Harman* held, with 15. iron Ells of Land, and an halfe, in the front of *Ironmonger lane*, in the Parish of *S. Martin*, which were the said *Benomyes*, of the fee of the Hospitall of *S. Giles*, and which *Adam* the Smith held, with 2. stone houses, which were *Moses* the Jew of *Canterbury*, in the Parish of *S. Olave*, and which are of the fee of *Arnold le Reus*, and are the Kings Exchetes, as aforesaid.

The 16. of the said *Henry*, the Jewes in *London* builded a Synagogue, but the King commanded it should be dedicated to our blessed Lady, and after gave it to the Brethren of *S. Anthonie* of *Vienne*, and so was it called *S. Anthones Hospitall*.

This King *Henry* founded a Church and house for converted Jewes, in a new street by the Temple, whereby it came to passe, that (in short time) there was gathered a great number of Converted.

The 20. of this King *Henry*, seven Jewes were brought from *Norwich*, which had stolne a Christned child, had circumcised, and minded to have crucified him at *Easter*, wherefore their bodies and goods were at the Kings pleasure. The 26. the Jewes were constrained to pay to the King 20000. Markes, at two termes in the yeere, or else to be kept in perpetuall prison.

The 35. he taketh inestimable sums of money of all rich men; namely, of *Aaron*, a Jew borne at *York*, 14000. marks for himselfe, and tenne thousand marks for the Queene, and before, he had taken of the same Jew as much, as in all amounted to 30000. markes of silver,

and two hundred markes of gold to the Queene.

In the 40. yeere were brought up to *Westminster* 202. Jewes from *Lincolne*, for crucifying a child, named *Hugh*, 18. of them were hanged.

The 43. a Jew at *Temkesburie* fell into a Privie on the Saturday, and would not that day be taken out, for reverence of his Sabbath; wherefore *Richard Clare*, Earle of *Glocester*, kept him there till Munday, that he was dead.

The 47. the Barons slew of the Jewes at *London*, 700. the rest were spoiled, and their Synagogue defaced, because one Jew would have forced a Christian to have paid more than 2. s. for the lone of 20. s. a weeke.

The third of *Edward* the first, in a Parliament at *London*, vlturie was forbidden to the Jewes; and that all Vsurers might be knowne, the King commanded that every Vsurer should weare a Table on his brest, the breth of a paveline, or else to avoid the Realm.

The sixth of the said King *Edward*, a reformation was made for clipping of the Kings Coyne; for which offence, 267. Jewes were drawne and hanged; three were English Christians, and other were English Jewes.

The same yeere the Jewes crucified a childe at *Northampton*, for the which fact, many Jewes at *London* were drawn at horse tayles and hanged.

The eleventh of *Edward* the first, *John Berkham*, Archbishop of *Canterbury*, commanded the Bishop of *London* to destroy all the Jewes Synagogues in his Dioces.

The 16. of the said *Edward*, all the Jewes in *England*, were (in one day) apprehended by precept from the King, but they redeemed themselves for 12. thousand pounds of silver; notwithstanding in the 19. of his reigne he banished them all out of *England*, giving them onely 10. beake their charge till they were out of his Realme: the number of Jewes then expulsed, were 15060. persons. The King made a mighty masse of money of their houses, which he sold, and yet the Commons of *England* had granted, and gave him a fifteenth of all their goods, to banish them. And thus much for the Jewes.

Jewes hanged for crucifying of a child.

700. Jewes slaine at *London*.

Vsury forbidden.

English Jewes hanged.

Jewes hanged at *London*, for crucifying a child at *Northampton*.

All the Jewes in *England* apprehended & redeemed for money.

All the Jewes banished this Realme.

The Jewes builded them a Synagogue in *London*.

Hen. the 3. founded an house for converted Jewes.

Jewes stole a child and circumcised him, and minded to have crucified him.

Hen. 3. exacteth money of the Jewes.

Parish
Church of
S. Olave
Vpwell in
the Jewrie.

A Well
was under
the East
end of this
Church,
late turn-
ed to a
Pump, but
decayed.

In this street called the Old Jewrie, is a proper Parish Church of S. Olave Vpwell, so called in Record, 1320. John Brian, Parson of Saint Olave Vpwell, in the Jewry, founded there a Chauntry, and gave two messuages to that Parish, the 16. of Edward the second, and was by the said King confirmed. In this Church, to the commendation of the Parsons and Parishioners, the Monuments of the dead remaine lesse defaced than in many other. First, of William Dikman, Fereno, or Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffes of London, 1367. Robert Havelocke, Ironmonger, 1390. John Organ, Mercer, one of the Sheriffes, 1385. John Forrest, Vicar of Saint Olaves, and of Saint Stephen, which at that time was as a Chappell annexed to S. Olave, 1399. Henry Friole, Taylor, 1400. Thomas Morsted, Esquire, Chirurgian to Henry the fourth, fifth, and sixth, one of the Sheriffes, 1436.

He builded a faire new Ile, to the enlargement of this Church, on the north side thereof, wherein hee lyeth buried, 1450. Adam Breakspeare, Chaplaine, 1411. William Kirkbie, Mercer, 1465. Robert Large, Mercer, Maior, 1440. He gave to that Church 200. l. John Belwin, Founder, 1467. Gabriel Rave, Fuller, 1511. Wentworth, Esquire, 1510. Thomas Michell, Ironmonger, 1527. Giles Dewes, servant to Henry the seventh, and to Henry the eighth, Clerke of their Libraries, and Schoolemaster for the French tongue to Prince Arthur, and to the Lady Mary, 1535. Edmond Burlacy, 1583. John Brian.

An ancient
Marble
Tombe
in the
East end
of the
Quire.

Here lyeth under this Tombe, the body of Richard Chamberlaine, Ironmonger, Alderman and late Sheriffe of London, Merchant Adventurer, and free of Russia, who had two wives, Anne, the first of whom he had issue, 8. sonnes and 5. daughters. Of Margaret his last wife no issue, which Richard dyed the 19. day of November, An. Dom. 1566.

To the poore he was liberall,
and gave for Gods sake,
But now his fame is plentifull,
and he an heavenly Make,
He was like one of us,
according to our mould;

But now he is unlike us,
in heaven where he would.
His time was short, in sicknes rare,
as to all is knowne:
But now his time shall long endure,
and never be cast downe.

Hic requiescit in Gratia & misericordia Dei, Robertus Large, quondam Mercerus & Maior istius Civitatis. Qui obiit 24. die Aprilis, 1441. Et Elizabeth uxor ejus, ac pueri eorundem. Cuius, &c.

Humfrido Weld militi, & nuper Maiori Civitatis London, viro integerrimo, sanctissimo, summa in Dei pietate, in homines fide ac comitate pradito: Joannes Weld unicus filius & heres, hoc Monumentum pietatis ergo moriens posuit.

Habuit ex Anna uxore, primâ filiâ Nicolai wheler Armigeri, filios duos, Humfridum, olim defunctum, & Ioannem Maritum Franciscæ filia Gulielmi Whitmore Armig. & quinque filias, Joannam, nuptam Roberto Brooke, de Cockfield, in Com. Suff. militi. Annam, nuptam Ricardo Corbet, de Stoke super Terne, in Com. Salop. Armigero, Mariam, Saram & Elizabetham, olim defunctas. Post cuius obitum, duxit uxorem secundam Mariam, filiam Stephani Slani Militis, adhuc superstitem.

Obiit 29. die Novembris, An. Dom. 1610. *Ætatis sue, 64.*

Quem tegit hoc marmor,
Quem cassum lumine flemus,
Abstulit una dies,
Quantum si forte requiris,
Weldus erat nomen,
Maior celeberrimus urbis;
Justitiæ splendor,
veræ pictatis Imago,
Religionis amans,
ævi prudentia nostri,
Mens humilis, purusq;
animus, patiensque laborum,
Frons hilaris, faciles
aures, pectusq; fidele,
Os verax, mites
oculi, gravitate refulgens
Vultus; Cor placidum
studiosis, dextra benigna,
Quos non instimulent
nobis reticentibus ipsi,

Incipient

A plated
stone on
the ground
in the
South Ile.

A goodly
Tombe in
the South
Ile.

Incipient scopuli
vivis sermonibus uti;
Iustè Welde minor
si spes, si fama fuisset,
De te Welde minor
nostra querela foret.

Thomas Cambell Eques, secundo Regis Iacobi, Civis Londone ejusdem Urbis patricius & Prætor aquissimus & prudentissimus: domicilium sibi hoc in perpetuam memoriam dicatum habet: feliciter bis nuptus erat, & ex 1. conjugio filii nati sunt 6. filia, 7. ex inde vero nepotes 39. quem cives privatim & publicè, honorificè omnes colebant. Annos autem 78. cum adimpleisset, suorum & omnium honestorum cum luctu, fato concessit, 13. die Februarii, An. Dom. 1613.

Transiit ad vivos
è vivis Pacis alumnus;
Iustitiæ columen;
Qui decus inde suum
Extulit egregiè:
Pietatem cætera præter
Dilexit: cultus,
Religione, fide.
Non patrem tantum
proles, sine murmure luctus
Percipit, at vetuit
mors superare modum:
Vulnus opemq; ferens,
æquè. Quid plangitis ultra?
Angelus en factus!
nec minor ante fuit.
Quæ potuit cuiquam,
optari Mors, vitæq; honore
Fulta: & amicitiiis
inclita; prole, fide.
Obligat hæc, Cambelle,
tibi, utraq; scilicet annis
Maturis, meriti
& plenus amoris obis.
Digna viro tibi vita
fuit, qui viveret ultra,
Dignaq; mors vitæ
sed meliora frui.
Terminus incertæ
mors vitæ, & certa salutis
Spes promissa rapit,
non colit ima fides.

Memoriæ.

*Henrici Anderson, Equitis Aurati, Alder-
dermanni Civitatis London, & Eliza-*

bethæ uxoris ejus, filia Fran. Bowyer, Alderm. Lond. Qui 8. liberos habuere, viz. 2. filios, Georg. defunct. & Rich. qui uxorem duxit Mariam, fil. primogenit. Rob. Spencer, Dom. Wormeleiton. Kath. nuptam Tho. Derham, de west Derham, in Com. Norff. Armig. Elizab. nupt. Tho. Cowley, Mercat. Lond. Francisc. nupt. Rob. Nedeham, de Shaurigton, in Com. Salop. Armig. Saram & Mariam innupt. Qui obiit: Hæc Jul. 9. 1599. Ille 13. April. 1605.

Pietatis ergo mœrens posuit Rich.
Anderson filius hæres.

Edwinus Smith, filius Roberti Smith, Civis & Aromatarii Londinensis, apud Cantabrigienfis in Artibus Magister, ibidemque Collegii Iesus Socius prædilectus, propter summam ingenii ubertatem, memoriam, noticiam, pietatem, modestamque festivitatem, omnibus gratius: singulare sui generis ornamentum, & par decus Collegii (non dicam Academia) futurus, diem obiit, horum omnium cum incredibili luctu, nono Calend. Septembris, qui festus D. Bartholomæi fuit. Anno salutis, 1598. Etatis sue, 23.

Ecclesiast. 44. ver. 8.

Reliquit nomen, narrantur laudes.

From this Parish Church of S. Olave, to the North end of the Old Iewrie, and from thence West to the North end of Ironmonger lane, & from the said corner into Ironmonger lane, almost to the Parish Church of S. Martin, was (of old time) one large building of stone, very ancient, made in place of Jewes houses, but of what antiquity, or by whom the same was builded, or for what use, I have not learned, more than that King H. the 6. in the 16. of his reigne, gave the office of being Porter or keeper thereof, unto John Stent, for terme of his life, by the name of his Principall Palace in the Old Iewry. This was (in my youth) called the Old Wardrobe: but of later time, the outward stone wall hath been by little and little taken downe, and divers faire houses builded thereupon, even round about.

Now for the North side of this Lothburie, beginning againe at the East end thereof: Vpon the Water-course of
Cc2 walbrooke,

An engraven plate, in the South wall of the Quire.

Kings Palace in the Old Iewrie.

A very faire and costly Tombe in the East end of the Chancell.

A very faire Monument in the nether part of the Church.

walbrooke, have yee a proper Parish Church, called *S. Margaret*, which seemeth to be newly re-edified and builded, about the yeere 1440. For *Robert Large* gave to the Quire of that Church one hundred shillings, and 20. pounds for Ornaments; more, to the vaulting over the water-course of *walbrooke* by the said Church, for the enlarging thereof, two hundred Markes.

There be Monuments in this Church, of *Reginald Coleman*, Sonne to *Robert Coleman*, buried there, 1483. This said *Robert Coleman* may bee supposed the first builder or owner of *Coleman street*, and that *Saint Stephens Church*, then builded in *Coleman street*, was but a Chappell belonging to the Parish Church of *S. Olave* in the *Iewry*: for we read (as afore) that *John Forrest*, Vicar of *Saint Olaves*, and of the Chappell annexed of *S. Stephen*, deceased in the yeere 1399. *Hugh Clopton*, Mercer, Maior, deceased, 1496. *Anselme Becket*, *John Iulian*, *William Ilford*, Chanteries there, *Sir Brian Tuke*, Knight, Treasurer of the Chamber to King *Henry* the eighth, and *Dame Grisilde* his wife, that deceased after him, were there buried 1536. *John Fetiplace*, Draper, Esquire, 1464. and *Ioan* his wife, *Sir Hugh Witch*, Mercer, Maior, sonne to *Richard Witch*, intombed there, 1466. He gave to his third wife three thousand pound, and to Maids marriages five hundred markes.

Here lyeth buried *Dame Grisilde Tuke*, late wife of *Sir Brian Tuke*, Knight, Treasurer of the Chamber to King *Henry* the eighth. She dyed the 28. day of December, 1538.

Under this stone lyeth *George Beamon*, Clerke, and Doctor in Divinity, who departed this life the 29. day of April, An. Dom. 1571. A man mercifull and good to the poore, and borne in *Kinnegall* in *Cumberland*: whose body and Soule God grant a joyfull resurrection.

Se pin Si puote.

No wealth, no praise,
no bright renowne, no skill,
No force, no fame,
no Princes love, no toyle,

Though forraine Lands
by travels search you will,
No faithfull service
of thy Country soyle,
Can life prolong
one minute of an houre:
But death at length
will execute his power.

For *Sir Iohn Leigh*,
to sundry Countries knowne,
A worthy Knight,
well of his Prince esteem'd:
By seeing much,
to great experience growne:
Though safe on seas,
though sure on land he seem'd,
Yet here he lyes,
too soone by death oppress'd,
His fame yet lives,
his soule in heaven hath rest.

Here lyeth *Ioh. Dimock*, sonne to *Iohn Dimock*, Esquire, sometimes Citizen & Draper of London, he married *Anne* his first wife, by whom he had one son: which *Anne* dyed the yeere of Christ, 1558. After whom he married his second wife *Mary*, by whom he had a daughter. He served the Princes of famous memory, King *Henry* the eighth, and King *Edward* the sixth. For his faithfull and good service he was well esteemed; for his upright dealing he was well beloved of his equals; for his benevolence to the poore, hee was both praised and prayed for. Hee lived 100. yeeres lacking 7. very commendably, and the 14. of Iuly, 1585. he dyed Christianly.

Here lyeth the body of *Christian Tower-son*, wife of *William Tower-son* of London, Merchant, who lived together 21. yeeres and 6. moneths, and had issue 10. children. Leaving behind her *Iohn*, *William*, *Robert*, *Elizabeth*, and *Mary*. She left this life the 19. day of February, 1611.

Here resteth in hope of a joyfull resurrection, the body of *Nicholas Style*, late Alderman of London; who was borne at *Langley*, in the Parish of *Beckingham*, in the County of *Kent*: the son of *Humfrey Style*, Knight, and of *Dame Bridget* his wife. He married *Gertrude*, the daughter of *Thomas Bright* of London,

Ironmon-

A faire ancient Tombe in the North Ile of the Quire.

A plated stone by the Communion Table.

A goodly ancient Tombe in the Chancel.

A faire plated stone before the ascending to the Communion Table.

A faire Pyramide erected against the South wall of the Quire.

A small Monument newly erected in the East end of the Quire.

Ironmanger, with whom hee lived most lovingly and faithfully the space of forty yeeres, and by her had three sonnes and foure daughters; of whom remained living at his decease, one sonne, Humfrey, and one daughter, Mary. He dyed the sixteenth day of November, An. Dom. 1615.

Conduit
in Lathbury.

By the West end of this Parish Church, have ye a faire Water-conduit, builded at the charges of the Citie, in the yeere 1546. Sir *Martin Bowes* being Maior, two Fifteenes were levied of the Citizens, toward the charges thereof: This water is conveyed (in great abundance) from divers springs, lying betwixt *Hoxton* and *Iseldon*.

The Founders
Hall.

Next is the Founders Hall, a proper house: and so to the South-west corner of *Bassings Hall street*, have ye faire and large houses for Merchants; namely, the corner house, at the end of *Bassings Hall street*, an old piece of worke, builded of stone, sometime belonging to a certaine Jew, named *Mansere*, the sonne of *Aron*, the sonne of *Coke* the Jew, the seventh of *Edward* the first: since, to *Rahere de Sopars lane*; then, to *Simon Francis*. *Thomas Bradbery*, Mercer, kept his Maioralty there, deceased, 1509. Part of this house hath beene lately imployed as a Market-house, for the sale of woollen Bayes, Watmoles, Flannels, and such like. *Alderman Bennet* now possesseth it.

By Hall,

Coleman
street.

On this North side, against the *Old Iurie*, is *Coleman street*, so called of *Coleman*, the first builder and owner thereof, as also of *Cole church*, or *Coleman church*, against the great Conduit in *Cheape*. This is a faire and large street, on both sides builded with divers faire houses, besides Alleys, with small tenements, in great number. On the East side of this street, almost at the North end thereof, is the Armourers Hall, which Company of Armourers were made a Fraternity or Guild of *S. George*, with a Chantry in the Chappell of *S. Thomas*, in *Pauls Church*, in the first of *Henry* the 6. Also on the same side is *Kings Alley*, and *Love Lane*, both containing many tenements. And on the west side, towards the South end, is the Parish Church of *S. Stephen*, wherein the

Armourers
Hall.

Kings Alley,
Love lane.

Monuments are defaced: Notwithstanding, I finde, that *william Craybag* founded a Chantry there, in the reign of *Edward* the second, and was buried there. Also *John Essex*, the 35. of *Edward* the third. *Adam Goodman*, the 37. of *Edward* the third. *william King*, Draper, sometime owner of *Kings Alley*, the 18. of *Richard* the second. *John Sokeling*, the tenth of *Henry* the sixth. *John Arnold*, Leather-seller, the seventeenth of *Henry* the sixth. *Thomas Bradbery*, Mercer, Maior, the first of *Henry* the eighth. His Tombe remaineth on the North side of the Quire. *Richard Hamney*, 1418, *Kirnigham*, 1468.

Sir John Garme, *Richard Colfel*, *Edmond Harbeke*, Currier: all these were Benefactors, and buried there.

Here lyeth in peace the body of the Right Worshipfull, Sir William Glover, Knight, late Citizen and Alderman of London, who for the many good gifts, both in sincere Religion, wisdom, and gravity, wherewith he was very plentifully graced, was elected Sheriffe of London, and served the same, Anno Domini, 1601. He had lived in good name and fame fifty eight yeeres, and very blessedly departed this transitory life, the seventeenth day of Decemb. 1603. Leaving two sonnes, (viz.) Thomas and William; and five daughters, viz. Anne, married to Barne Roberts, of Willestden, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire; Susan, Elizabeth, Mary, and Alice, behinde him, to console the want of so kinde and loving a Father.

A faire
Monu-
ment in
the Chan-
cell.

To whose dearest Memorie, the Lady *Anne Glover*, the most sorrowfull Widdow of the said *Sir William*, lamenting his death, and her owne unrecoverable losse; at her owne charge erected this Monument, in testification both of her love and duty.

Here lyeth the body of Barne Roberts, eldest son of Francis Roberts of Willestden, in the County of Middlesex, Esquire; who tooke to wife Anne, eldest daughter of Sir William Glover, Knight, and Alderman of Lond. by whom he had issue,

C c 3

three

three sonnes, and five daughters. The said Barne Roberts dyed the 30. day of January, 1610. being of the age of 34. yeeres, and five moneths. In remembrance of whom, his said wife, (of her very kind and loving affection) at her owne proper cost and charges, hath caused this Monument to be made and erected, An. Dom. 1611.

Another close by the greater.

If humane worth
could have preserv'd him still,
He had beene much
too strong for death to kill.
Yet being conquer'd,
he got by the strife,
A better being,
in a better life:
So that great Victor
over Nature, left him
More happinesse ten fold
than he bereft him.

A faire Tombe in the East end of the South Ile.

*Gulielmo Danieli, Equiti Aurato, alteri
è Iudicibus cōmunium Placitorum, qui
Aetati 19. Annos natus septuaginta
tria, An. Do. 1610. diem ult.
explevit, devoti Carmen.*

Qui Patriæ Leges
æquo moderamine flexit,
Et Iudex populo
gratus amansq; fuit,
Hoc decorat genio
marmor placidoq; pioque,
Stabit in æternum
quod bona fama regit.
Gentem si quæras?
erat ille Checestriensis,
Overtabelio
nobilis ortus agro.
Vxores binas duxit,
nec pignora defunt,
Connubii duplicis
pulchra, pudica, pia.
Filius egregii nominis
speciemque parentis,
Qui celebrat primi
munus amoris erat.
Elizabetha illi soror est,
ab utroque parente
Onsyloi vivit
quæ sociata toro.
Conjugii sed Martha
decus non sola secundi,
Coco Equiti nupta est,
nec satiatur Hymen,

Nam binas expectat
adhuc sub matre sorores,
Fœlices thalamos
utraque digna manet.
Margareta & illis
paulo est maturior annis,
Nomine Iudithæ
fit tibi nota minor.
Sic numero florens
natorum, munere Iudex,
Ordine Eques obiit,
plenus honore senex.

*Anna defuncti Iudicis piissima vidua, in
perpetuum amoris memoriaque testi-
monium, lugubre hoc Monumentum
extrui fecit.*

In this Ile lye the bodies of George Golding, Esquire, buried the 27. day of November, 1584. and of Anne Bartlett, widdow, buried 12. day of June, 1596. and of Mary Golding, widdow, late wife of the said George, and daughter of the said Anne, buried the 29. of April, 1612. by her said husband and mother, according to her owne desire. She lived a widdow 28. yeeres, religiously to God, hospitably to her friends, and charitably to all, especially to poore widdowes: and deceased the 25. day of April, 1612. being then 79. yeeres of age.

A handsome small Monument in the wall by the other.

An honest heart,
religiously affected,
A zealous soule,
a charitable mind,
True dealing conscience,
all untruth rejected;
All these in one

A faire Monument in the South wall of the Quire.

are hard and far to find:
Yet in the course,
both time and truth have tryed,
In youth and age,
John Tayler liv'd and dyed.

His honest heart,
his honest friends have found;
His zeale to God,
God and the godly know;
His charity,
His true reliefe may found,
That on the poore
his bounty did bestow:
His heavenly rest,
upon this point resolved,
To be with Christ,
I wish to be dissolved.

Here

Here lyeth buried the body of Iohn Taylor, Esquire, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, who married Berseba, daughter of Edward Hall, late Citizen and Haberdasher of London, deceased, and had by her only one daughter, named Elizabeth; first married to Francis Smith, Citizen and Mercer of London, deceased, by whom she had one son, named Francis Smith; and since married to Thomas Freake, of Serne, in the County of Dorset, Esquire, by whom she hath five sons and daughters, now living. Hee hath given by his will 200. pound in money, to be delivered and lent to young men of the Company of Haberdashers; to distribute every Sunday (weekly, for ever) two shillings in bread and the advantage, to poore householders of this Parish. And also twenty pound more for a stocke, to be yearly employed for ever, in buying and providing of Fuell for the same poore.

The blessed token of
the Daughters love,
Vnto the Fathers kinde
and loving care,
May to the world
this Monument approve,
How blessed Parents
in their Children are:
And blessed God, that
so his love expresseth,
Who thus both Parents
and the Children blesteth.

Sepelitur hic cor. Philippi Paskin, Qui obiit 12. Calend. Iunii, Anno Dom. 1580. Anno Aetatis 52. duos post se reliquit fil. Tho. & Ric. & unig. filiam Ioannam ex chariss. sibi Con. Anna.

Here lyeth Dame Iane, daughter and sole heire of Iohn White, of this Parish, Esquire: First married to Samuel Thornehill, of Bromley, in the County of Kent, Esquire, by whom she had issue two sonnes, Timothy and Iohn, and one daughter, named Elizabeth. Shee secondly married Sir Richard Smith, Knight, son of Thomas Smith, of Oestenhanger, in the County of Kent, Esquire, and had issue by him but one daughter, named Mary. The said Dame Iane died the 13. of October, 1607. being about the age of 33. yeeres. In whose

remembrance, her said husband caused this Monument to be made, 1608.

Lady Bradvery gave 30. s. per annum in Charcoales to the poore of this Parish for ever from the worshipfull Company of Mercers.

On the Southside of the Chancell is a faire grave-stone, with this Epitaph in brasse:

Georgius heu quondam jacet
hic Skeffingtonus humatus,
Mercator Stapulae
clarus in urbe fuit.

Quae spes divitiis
bona quam fallacia mundi,
Quam subito pereunt
quae valere vide?

Ast qui terram olim
vano fragilem pede pressit,
Aeterna hic petit
firmior astra fide.

Obiit An. Dom. 1581. die 1. Iulii, A. vero aetatis suae 43.

On the lower end of the Chancell is a faire grave-stone with this Epitaph in brasse:

Our life is all but death,
time that insucth

Is but the death of time
that went before.

Touch is the death of
childhood, age of youth,

Die once to God, and
then thou diest no more.

Agnes the wife of
Leonard Darr, whose sight

By sicknesse much impair'd,
in heavenly light

Lookt, liv'd, and died,
as dimnesse her were given,

That her soules eyes might
better looke to heaven.

Leonardus Darr nuper Maior ville de Totnes, posuit in mortem Agnetæ charissimæ conjugis suæ. Obiit 29. Ianuarii 1596.

Iohn White, Citizen and Haberdasher, 1585. gave 12. d. weekly in bread to the poore of this Parish for ever.

William Man, Citizen and Merchant-taylor, 1585. gave the remainder of a lease

A grave
stone in
the same
ile.

A comely
Monument
on a Pillar
in the
Quire.

lease of yeeres to come in a lease of Tene-
ments in Swanne alley, to the poore of
this Parish, and the Towne of Buckin-
gham, 2. l. 10. s.

Stephen Scudamore, Citizen and Vint-
ner, 1585. gave weekly 12. d. in bread
to the poore of this Parish for ever.

Iohn Taylor, Citizen and Haberdasher,
gave in stocke 20. l. for Billets, Fagots,
or Coales, for provision for the poore of
this Parish for ever; and 2. s. weekly in
bread for ever to the poore householders,
1600.

Dame Anne Glover gave a stocke of ten
pounds for provision for the poor of this
Parish, for wood or coale for ever, 1612.

Mistresse Dane, widow, gave to the poore
10. s. per annum for ever, from the
Company of Ironmongers, 1614.

Henry Gibbs, sometimes servant to Sir
Maurice Abbot, Knight and Alder-
man of London, gave to the poore of this
Parish 50. l.

Dame Daniel, sometimes wife to Sir Wil-
liam Daniel, gave a stocke for the
poore of this Parish 30. l. 1616.

Hugh Cap, Citizen and Plasterer of Lon-
don, gave 100. l. to purchase lands for
the poore of this Parish for ever, 1616.

Iohn Terry, stranger, gave in stocke to the
poore of this Parish 10. l. for ever, 1617.

Christopher Ayer, Merchant, Citizen,

and Lether-seller of London, gave 240.
pounds for the building of sixe Almsh-
houses, and 400. pounds to purchase
lands towards the maintenance of sixe
poore couple of this Parish for ever, 1624.

Sir Richard Smith, Knight, gave in stock
for provision of Sea-coales for the poore
of this Parish, one hundred pounds every
yeere to bee returned for the use of the
poore for ever, 1627. And another hun-
dred pounds afterward for reliefe of the
poore also.

I obtained these instructions, by the
helpe and assistance of my loving
friend and brother, Thomas Price, Pa-
rish Clarke there.

This Church was sometime a Syna-
gogue of the Iewes, then a Parish
Church, then a Chappell to St. Olaves
in the Iewry; untill the seventh of Ed-
ward the fourth, and was then incorpo-
rated a Parish Church.

By the East end of this Church is pla-
ced a Cocke of sweet water, taken out
of the maine Pipe that goeth into Loth-
bery. Also, in London wall, directly a-
gainst the North end of Coleman streete,
is a Conduit of water, made at the char-
ges of Thomas Exmew, Goldsmith, Mai-
or, 1517.

And let here be the end of this Ward,
which hath an Alderman, his Deputy,
common Counsellors foure, Constables
foure, Scavengers foure, of the Ward-
mote Inquest thirteene, and a Beadle. It
is taxed to the Fifteene, fifteene pound,
sixteene shillings, nine pence.

Parish
Church of
S. Stephen,
sometime
a Syna-
gogue of
the Iewes

Cocke of
sweet water
St. Stephen
Church

Conduit
at London
wall

Balsings

BASSINGS HALL VV A R D.



He next adjoyning to Coleman streete ward, on the West side thereof, is Bassings Hall Ward, a small thing, and consisteth of one streete, called Bassings Hall streete, of Bassings Hall, the most principall house, whereof the Ward taketh name. It beginneth in the South, by the late spoken Market house, called the Bay Hall, which is the last of Coleman streete ward. This streete runneth from thence North downe to London wall, and some little distance both East and West, against the said Hall: And this is the bounds of Bassings Hall ward.

Monuments on the East side thereof, amongst divers faire houses for Merchants, have ye three Halls of Companies; namely, the Masons Hall for the first; but of what antiquity that Company is, I have not read. The next is the Weavers Hall: which Company hath been of great antiquity in this City, as appeareth by a Charter of Henry the second, in these words; *Rex omnibus ad quos, &c.* to be englished thus:

Henry, King of England, Duke of Normandy, and of Guian, Earle of Anjou, to the Bishop, Iustices, Sheriffes, Barons, Ministers, and all his true Lieges of London, sendeth greeting: Know ye, that we have granted to the weavers in London their Guild, with all the Freedomes and Customes that they had in the time of King Henry my Grandfather: so that none but they intermit within the City of their Craft, but he be of their Guild; neither in Southwarke, or other places pertaining to London, otherwise than it was done in the time of King Henry my Grandfather. wherefore I will and straightly command, that over all lawfully they may treat, and

have all aforesaid, as well in peace, free, worshipfull, and wholly, as they had it, freer, better, worshipfullier, and whollier, than in the time of King Henry my Grandfather. So that they yeeld yearly to mee two Markes of Gold, at the Feast of Saint Michael. And I forbid, that any man to them doe any unright, or disafe, upon paine of ten pound. Witnesse Thomas of Canterbury, Warwicke fili Gar, Chamberlaine, at Winchester.

Also I reade, that the same Henry the second, in the 31. of his reigne, made a Confirmation to the Weavers, that had a Guild of Fraternity in London; wherein it appeareth, that the said Weavers made woollen cloth, and that they had the correction thereof. But amongst other Articles in that Patent, it was decreed, That if any man made cloth of Spanish wooll, mixed with English wooll, the Portgrave or principall Magistrate of London ought to burne it, &c.

Moreover, in the yeere 1197. King Richard the first, at the instance of Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Iusticiar of England, ordained, That the woollen clothes in every part of this Realme, should be in breadth two yards within the Lists, and as good in the middest as in the sides, &c. King Henry the third granted to the Citizens of London, that they should not bee vexed for the Burels, or Cloth-listed, according to the constitution made for breadth of cloth the 9. of his reigne, &c. Richard the 2. in the third of his reigne, granted an order of agreement between the Weavers of London, Englishmen, and Aliens or Strangers borne, brought in by Edward the third.

Lower downe, is the Girdlers Hall: and this is all touching the East side of this Ward.

On the VVest side, almost at the South

Patent.

Matthew Paris.

Girdlers Hall.

Bakerswell Hall.

Bassings Hall Ward.

Masons Hall.

Weavers Hall.

Patent of Henry 2.

Henry 1.

Southend thereof, is *Bakewell Hall*, corruptly called *Blackwell Hall*. Concerning the originall whereof, I have heard divers opinions, which I over-passe as fables, without colour of truth: for though the same seemed a Building of great antiquity, yet (in mine opinion) the foundation thereof was first laid since the Conquest of *william*, Duke of *Normandy*: for the same was builded upon Vaults of stone, which stone was brought from *Cane* in *Normandy*. The like of that of *Pauls Church*, builded by *Mauritius* and his successors, Bishops of *London*. But that this house hath beene a Temple, or Iewish Synagogue (as some have fantasied) I allow not, seeing that it had no such forme of roundnesse, or other likenesse. Neither had it the forme of a Church, for the assembly of Christians, which are builded East and West: but contrariwise, the same was builded North and South, and in forme of a Noble mans house: and therefore the best opinion (in my judgement) is, that it was (of old time) belonging to the Family of the *Bassings*, which was in this Realme a name of great antiquity and renowne, and that it bare also the name of that Family, and was called therefore *Bassings Haugh*, or *Hall*. Whereunto I am the rather induced, for that the Armes of that Family were (of old time) so abundantly placed in sundry parts of that house, even in the stoneworke, but more especially on the wals of the Hall, which carried a continuall painting of them on every side so close together, as one Escoccheon could bee placed by another, which I my selfe have often seene and noted, before the old Building was taken downe. These Arms were a Gerond of twelve points, Gold and Azure. Of the *Bassings* therefore, builders of this House, and owners of the ground neere adjoyning, that Ward taketh the name: as *Coleman streere* ward of *Coleman*, and *Faringdon ward* of *william* and *Nicholas Faringdon*, men that were principall owners of those places.

And of old time the most Noble persons that inhabited this City, were appointed to bee principall Magistrates there: as was *Godfrey de Magun* (or *Magnavilla*) Portgrave or Sheriffe, in the

reigne of *william* the Conquerour, and of *william Rufus*; *Hugh de Buch*, in the reigne of *Henry* the first; *Aubery de Vere*, Earle of *Oxford*. After him, *Gilbert Becket*, in the reigne of King *Stephen*. After that, *Godfrey de Magnavilla*, the sonne of *william*, the sonne of *Godfrey de Magnavilla*, Earles of *Essex*, were Portgraves or Sheriffes of *London* and *Middlesex*. In the reign of *Henry* the second, *Peter Fitzwalter*: after him, *Iohn Fitznigel*, &c. So likewise in the reigne of King *Iohn*, the 16. of his reigne, a time of great troubles, in the yeere 1214. *Salomon Bassing*, and *Hugh Bassing*, Barons of this Realme, as may bee supposed, were Sheriffes; and that the said *Salomon Bassing* was Maior in the yeer 1216. which was the first of *Henry* the third. Also *Adam Bassing*, son to *Salomon* (as it seemeth) was one of the Sheriffes, in the yeere 1243. the 28. of *Henry* the third.

Vnto this *Adam de Bassing*, King *Henry* the third, in the 31. of his reign, gave and confirmed certaine Messuages in *Aldermanbury*, and in *Milke streete* (places not farre from *Bassings Hall*) and the advowson of the Church at *Bassings Hall*, with sundry liberties and priviledges.

This man was afterwards Maior, in the yeere 1251. the 36. of *Henry* the third. Moreover, *Thomas Bassing* was one of the Sheriffes, 1269. *Robert Bassing*, Sheriffe, 1279. and *William Bassing* was Sheriffe, 1308, &c. For more of the *Bassings* in this City I neede not note, only I reade of this Family of *Bassings* in *Cambridge shire*, called *Bassing at the Bourne*, and more shortly, *Bassing-Bourne*, and gave Armes, as is afore shewed, & was painted about this old Hall. But this Family is worne out, and hath left the name to the place where they dwelt. Thus much for this *Bassings Hall*.

Now how *Bakewell Hall* tooke that name, is another question: For which I reade, that *Thomas Bakewell* dwelled in this house, in the 36. of *Edward* the third, and that in the 20. of *Richard* the second, the said King, for the summe of fifty pounds, which the Maior and the Comonalty had payed into the Hanapar, granted licence, so much as was in him, to *Iohn Frosh*, *william Parker*, and *Stephen Spilman* (Citizens and Mercers) that they, the said Messuage, called

Bakewell

Bassings Hall.

Armes of the *Bassings*.

How *Bassings Hall* Ward took that name

Salomon Bassing and other of that name

Bassing Bourne.

Bakewell Hall given to the City.

Bakewell Hall, and one Garden, with the appurtenances, in the Parish of *St. Michael of Bassings Haugh*, and of *St. Laurence* in the *Jewry of London*, and one Messuage, two Shops, and one Garden, in the said Parish of *St. Michael*, which they held of the King in Burgage, might give and assigne to the Maior and Commonalty for ever.

This *Bakewell Hall* thus established, hath beene long since employed, as a weekly Market place for all sorts of woollen clothes, broad and narrow, brought from all parts of this Realme there to bee sold. In the 21. of *Richard* the second, *Richard Whittington*, Maior; and in the 22. *Drew Barrington* being Maior, it was decreed, that no Forraigne or Stranger should sell any woollen cloth, but in the *Bakewell Hall*, upon paine of forfeiture thereof.

This house (of late yeeres) growing ruinous, & in danger of falling, *Richard May*, Merchant-Taylor, at his decease gave towards the new building of the outward part thereof, 300. pounds, upon condition that the same should be performed within 3. yeeres after his decease. Whereupon the old *Bakewell Hall* was taken downe, and in the moneth of February next following, the foundation of a new, strong, and beautifull Store-house being laid, the work thereof was so diligently applyed, that within the space of ten moneths after, to the charges of 2500. pounds, the same was finished, in the yeere 1588.

Next beyond this house, are placed divers faire houses for Merchants, and others, till ye come to the backe gate of Guild-Hall, which gate, and part of the building within the same, is of this Ward. Some small distance beyond this gate, the Coopers have their common Hall.

Then is the Parish Church of *Saint Michael*, called *St. Michael at Bassings Hall*, a proper Church, lately re-edified or new builded: whereto *John Burton*, Mercer, and *Agnes* his wife, were great Benefactors; as appeareth by his mark, placed throughout the whole Roofe of the Quire, and middle Ile of the Church. He deceased in the yeer 1460. and was buried in the Quire, with this Epitaph:

John Burton lieth under here,
Sometimes of London Citizen & Mercer,
And Jenet his wife with their progenie,
Beene turned to earth, as ye may see.
Friends free, what so ye be,
Pray for us, we you pray;
As you see us in this degree,
So shall you be another day.

Francis Cooke, *John Mayrin*, *Edward Bromflit*, Esquire of *Warwickshire*, 1460.

Richard Barnes, *Sir Roger Roe*, *Roger Velden*, 1479.

Sir James Yerforde, Mercer, Maior, deceased 1527. buried under a faire Tombe, with his Lady, in a speciall Chappell by him builded, on the north side of the Quire.

Sir John Gresham, Mercer, Maior, deceased, 1554. *Sir John Ailife*, Chirurgion, then a Grocer, one of the Sheriffes, 1548. *Nicholas Bakhurst*, one of the Sheriffes, 1577. *Sir Wolston Dixi*, Skinner, Maior, 1585. And *Sir Leonard Hallyday*, Maior, 1605. but no Monuments were made for them, nor so much as any Grave-stone laid.

Hereunder lieth buried the bodies of *Sir James Yerforde*, Knight, Mercer, and sometimes Lord Maior of this City of London; and of *Dame Elizabeth*, his wife. The which *Sir James* deceased the 22. day of June, An. Dom. 1527. And the said *Elizabeth* deceased the 18. day of August, An. Dom. 1548.

In Chirurgery brought up in youth,
A Knight here lieth dead;
A Knight, and eke a Surgeon such,
as England hath bred.
For which so soveraigne gift of God,
wherein he did excell,
King *Henry 8.* call'd him to Court,
who lov'd him dearly well.
God gave the gift, the king gave goods,
the gift of God t' enhance;
Where God & such a Prince do joyne,
such man hath happy chance.
King *Edward* for his service sake,
bade him rise up a Knight;
A name of praise, and ever since,
he *Sir John Ailife* hight.
Right Worshipful, in name and charge,
in London liv'd he than;
In *Blackwell Hall*, the Merchant chiefe,
first

An ancient Monument in the North Ile of the Quire.

An ancient Marble tombe in the Chancell.

Bakewell Hall a Market place for woollen clothes.

Bakewell Hall new builded.

Coopers Hall.

Parish Church of *S. Michael*.

Blackwell
Hall was
his dwell-
ling house

1548.

An'anci-
ent Mar-
ble tombe
in the
South lle
of the
Quire,

first Sheriffe, then Alderman.
The Hospitals bewaile his death,
the Orphan children more,
Their chiefe Erector being dead,
and Benefactor gone.
Dame Isabel, who liv'd with him,
his faithfull Wife and Make,
With him (as dearest after death)
doth not her Knight forsake.
The Knight, the 24. of October
yeelded up his breath,
And she soone after followed,
to live with him in death.

Here lyeth buried under this Tombe, the
body of Sir Iohn Gresham, Knight,
sometime Alderman and Lord Maior of
this City of London; who had two
wives, Dame Mary his first wife, by
whom hee had issue five sonnes and sixe
daughters: by Dame Katharine, his last
wife, no issue. which Sir Iohn deceased

the 23. day of October, Anno Domini,
1556. And Dame Mary died the 21.
day of September, 1538. Dame Katha-
rine died,—

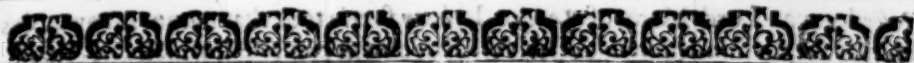
Hic jacet Dom. Richard. Sarich, quon-
dam Rector istius Ecclesie. Qui obiit
13. Novemb. An. Dom. 1359. Cuius
animæ propitiatur Deus.

Thus have you noted one Parish
Church of St. Michael Blackwell Hall, a
Market place for woollen clothes, the
Masons Hall, Weavers Hall, Gird-
lers Hall, and Coopers Hall. And thus
I end this VVard, which hath an Alder-
man, his Deputy, for Common Coun-
sell foure, Constables two, Scavengers
two, for the VVardmore inquest seven-
teene, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the
Fifteene in London 7. pounds, and like-
wise in the Exchequer at 7. pounds.

Vnder
the Com-
munion
Table,

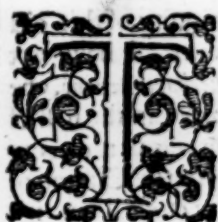


Creplegate



CREPLEGATE VVARD.

Creplegate
Ward.



He next Ward is called of *Creplegate*, and consisteth of divers streets & lanes, lying as well without the Gate and VVall of the City, as within.

First, within the VVall on the East part thereof, towards the North, it runneth to the west side of *Bassings Hall Ward*: & towards the South, it joyneth to the Ward of *Cheape*, it beginneth at the west end of *St. Laurence Church* in the *Iury*, on the North side, and runneth west to a Pumpe, where sometime was a Well with 2 Buckets, at the South corner of *Alderman bury street*, which streete runneth down North to *Gay-spur lane*, & so to *London wall*, which street and lane are wholly (on both sides) of this Ward, and so be some few houses (on both the sides) from *Gay-spur lane*, by and against the Wall of the City, East to the Grates, made for the water-course of the channels, and west to *Creplegate*.

Now on the South side, from over-against the west end of *Saint Laurence Church* to the Pumpe, & then up *Milkstreet*, South unto *Cheape*, which *Milkstreet* is wholly (on both the sides) of *Creplegate Ward*, as also without the South end of *Milkstreet*, a part of *west-Cheape*, to wit, from the *Standard* to the *Crosse*, is all of *Creplegate Ward*. Then downe great *woodstreete*, which is wholly of this VVard on both the sides thereof; so is little *woodstreete*, which runneth downe to *Creplegate*.

Out of this *woodstreet* be divers lanes, namely, on the East side is *Lad lane*, which runneth East to *Milkstreet* corner; downe lower in *woodstreete* is *Love lane*, which lyeth by the South side of *S. Albans Church* in *woodstreet*, and runneth down to the Conduit in *Alderman*

bury streete. Lower downe in *Woodstreete*, is *Addlestreete*, out of the which runneth *Philip lane* downe to *London VVall*. These be the Lanes on the East side.

On the west side of *woodstreete*, is *Huggen lane*, by the South side of *S. Michaels Church*, and goeth thorow to *Guthersons lane*. Then lower is *Maiden lane*, which runneth VVest to the North end of *Guthersons lane*, and up the said Lane on the East side thereof, till against *Kery lane*, and backe againe: then the said *Maiden lane*, on the North side, goeth up to *Staining lane*, and up a part thereof on the East side, to the farthest North part of *Haberdashers Hall*, and backe againe to *woodstreete*, and there lower downe is *Silverstreete*, which is of this VVard, till yee come to the East end of *St. Olaves Church* on the South side, and to *Monkef-well streete* on the North side; then down the said *Monkef-well streete* on the East side thereof, and so to *Creplegate*, doe make the bounds of this VVard within the wals.

Without *Creplegate*, *Forestreete* runneth thwatt before the Gate, from against the North side of *Saint Giles Church*, along to *Aprill lane* end, and to a *Posterne lane* end, that runneth betwixt the Towne ditch on the South, and certaine Gardens on the North, almost to *Moregate*; at the East end of which lane is a *Por-makers house*, which house, with all other the Gardens, Houses, and Allies on that side to *More-fields*, till yee come to a *Bridge* and *Cow-house*; neere unto *Fensbury Court*, is all of *Creplegate VVard*.

Of these *More-fields* you have formerly read, what a moorish rotten ground they were, unpassable, but for *Cawf* waies purposely made to that intent; what they were also in our owne neerer times of memory, even till *Sir Leonard*

Philip lane.

From the
Standard
to the
Crosse in
Cheape, on
the North
side, is of
Creplegate
Ward.

An. 1477.
Rose locc-
line then
being L.
Maio^r.

Hallyday was Lord Maior of *London*, I am very well assured many doe perfectly remember: And what they are now at this instant, by the honourable cost and care of this City, and the industrious paines and diligence of that worthy Citizen, Master *Leate*, wee all (to our continuall comfort) doe evidently behold. *M. Iohn Speed*, my especiall kinde friend; acquainted me with the draught of a Mappe, done after that true shape and modell, as at the first (by the forenamed Gentleman) they were intended, and laboured with the then Lord Maior, and Court of Aldermen, that the same might have bin accordingly effected. But how it was prevented, I know not, only I purposed to have beene at so much charge, as to have had that Map (in some apt & convenient forme) printed in this booke: but that I could not attaine thereto, being promised, that at the next impression I shall have it.

For the Walkes themselves, and continuall care of the City, to have them in that comely & worthy maner maintained: I am certainly perswaded, that our thankfulness to God being first truly performed, they are no meane cause of preserving health and wholesome ayre to the City, and such an eternall honour thereto, as no iniquity of time shall ever be able to deface.

Then to turne backe againe through the said Posterne lane to *More lane*, which *More lane*, with all the Allies and buildings there, is of this Ward. After that is *Grubstreete*, more than halfe thereof to the streightning of the street, next is *white-crosse* street, up to the end of *Beech lane*; and then *Red-crosse* street wholly, with a part of *Golding lane*, even to the Posts there placed, as a bounder.

Then is *Beech lane* before spoken of, the East side of the *Red-crosse*, and the *Barbican streete*, more than halfe thereof, toward *Aldersgate street*, and so have you all the bounds of *Creplegate* Ward without the wals.

Now for Antiquities and Ornaments in this Ward, to be noted: I finde, first at the meeting of the corners of the *Old Iury*, *Milkstreet*, *Lad lane*, and *Aldermanbury*, there was (of old time) a faire Well with two Buckets, of late yeeres converted to a Pumpe. How *Alderman*

bury streete took that name, many fables have beene bruted, all which I overpasse, as not worthy the counting: but to bee short, I say, this streete tooke the name of *Aldermans bury* (which is to say, a Court) there kept in their *Bery*, or Court Hall, now called the *Guild Hall*, which Hall (of old time) stood on the East side of the same street, not far from the West end of *Guild Hall* now used.

Touching the Antiquity of this old *Aldermans bury* or Court, I have not read other, than that *Richard Renery*, one of the Sheriffes of *London*, in the first of *Richard* the first, which was in the yeere of Christ, 1189, gave to the Church of *Saint Mary* at *Osney* by *Oxford*, certaine ground and rents in *Alderman bury* of *London*, as appeareth by the Register of that Church, as is also entred into the *Hoistings* of the *Guild Hall* in *London*.

This old *Bery*, Court, or Hall continued, and the Courts of the Maior & Aldermen were continually holden there, untill the new *Bery*, Court, or *Guild hall* that now is, was builded & finished, which Hall was first begun to be founded in the yeere 1411, and was not fully finished in 20. yeeres after. I my self have seene the ruines of the old Court Hall, in *Alderman-bury streete*, which of late hath beene employed as a Carpenters yard, &c.

In this *Alderman-bury street* be divers faire houses on both the sides, meete for Merchants or men of worship, & in the midst thereof is a faire Conduit, made at the charges of *w. Eastfield*, sometime Maior, who took order as well for water to be conveyed from *Teyborne*, & for the building of this Conduit, not far distant from his dwelling house; as also for a Standard of sweet water to be erected in *Fleetstreet*, all which was done by his Executors, as elsewhere is shewed.

Then is the Parish Church of *S. Mary Aldermanbury*, a faire Church, with a Church-yard & Cloister adjoyning, in the which Cloister is hanged & fastned a shanke-bone of a man (as is said) very great, and larger by 3. inches & a halfe, than that which hangeth in *S. Laurence* Church in the *Iurie*; for it is in length 28. inches and a halfe of assise, but not so hard and steely, like as the other, for the same is light, and somewhat pory and

Liber Osney.
Alderman-
bury court
or Guild
Hall by
Alderman-
bury
Church.

Parish
Church of
S. Mary
Alderman-
bury.

Shanke-
bone of a
man 28-
inches &
a halfe
long.

A Pumpe
at the cor-
ner of *Al-*
derman-
bury street.

Reyne Wolfe
a grave
Antiquary,
collected
the
great
Chronicles,
increased,
& published
by his
Executors,
under the
name of
Ralph
Hollieshead.

Conduit
in Alder-
manbury.

and spongy. This bone is said to bee found amongst the bones of men removed from the Charnell house of Pauls, or rather from the Cloyster of Pauls Church: of both which reports I doubt, for that the late *Reyne Wolfe*, Stationer (who payd for the carriage of those bones from the Charnell to the *Morefields*) told mee of some thousands of Carre loads and more to bee conveyed, whereof he wondred; but never told of any such bone in either place to bee found, neither would the same have bin easily gotten from him, if he had heard thereof, except he had reserved the like for himself, being the greatest preserver of antiquities in those parts for his time.

True it is, that this bone (from whence soever it came) being of a man, as the forme sheweth) muIt needes bee monstrous, and more than after the proportion of five shanke bones of any man now living amongst us. There lye buried in this Church *Simon winchcombe*, Esquire, 1391. *Robert Combarton*, 1422. *John wheately*, Mercer, 1428. *Sir William Estfeld*, Knight of the Bath, Maior, 1438. a great Benefactor to that Church, under a faire Monument: he also builded their steeple, changed their old Bels into 5. tuneable Bels, and gave 100. l. to other workes of that Church.

Moreover, he caused the Conduit in *Aldermanbury*, which he had begun, to be performed at his charges, and water to be conveyed by pipes of Lead, from *Teyborne* to *Fleetstreete*, as I have said. And also from *High Bery*, to the Parish of *S. Giles* without *Creplegate*, where the Inhabitants of those parts incastellated the same in sufficient Cisternes. *Iohn Middleton*, Mercer, Maior, 1472. *Iohn Tomes*, Draper, 1486. *William Bucke*, Taylor, 1501. *Sir William Browne*, Maior, 1507. *Dame Margaret Ienings*, wife to *Stephen Ienings*, Maior, 1515. A Widow, named *Starkey*, sometime wife to *Mody*. *Ralph woodcocke*, Grocer, one of the Sheriffes, 1586. *Dame Mary Gresham*, wife to *Sir Iohn Gresham*, 1528. *Thomas Godfrey*, Remembrancer of the Office of the First-fruits.

Thomas Digges, Esquire, sonne and heyre of *Leonard Digges*, of *Wotton*, in the County of *Kent*, Esquire, & of *Bridget*

his wife, daughter to *Thomas Willford*, Esquire, which *Thomas* deceased the 24. day of *August*, An. Dom. 1595.

Agnes, wife to *Thomas Digges*, Esquire, daughter of *Sir William Sentleger*, Knight, and of *Vrsula* his wife, daughter of *George Nevil*, Lord of *Aburgavenny*, by whom the said *Thomas* had issue, *Dudley*, his sonne and heyre; *Leonard*, his second son; *Margaret* and *Vrsula*, now living, beside *William* and *Mary*, who died young.

Deo Opt. Max. & memoria.

Hic resurrectionem mortuorum expectat *Thomas Digges*, Armiger, ex Antiqua Diggesorum in Cantia Familia oriundus, vir fide & pietate in Deum singulari, rei militaris admodum peritus, optimarum literarum studiosus, & scientiis Mathematicis ad miraculum (ut ex libris editis constat) eruditissimus: Quem Deus in Coelestem Patriam, Anno salutis, 1595. evocavit: charissimo Marito Vxor moestissima posuit.

Here lieth in an assured hope to rise in Christ, *Thomas Digges*, Esquire, sometime Muster-Master of the English Army in the Low-Countries: A man zealously affected to true Religion, wise, discrete, courteous, faithfull to his friends, and of rare knowledge in Geometry, Astrologie, and other Mathematicall sciences: who finished this transitory life with a happy end, in Anno 1595.

That the dead might live;
Christ dyed.

Here lieth buried, *Elizabeth Norreis*, daughter of the right Honourable *Sir Henry Norreis*, Knight, Lord Norreis of *Kicot*, who deceased the 18. day of *April*, 1574.

Armig. hic *Jon. Constantinus* positus; genetrici subjacer; æternè latentur in arce polorum. Qui Februo cessit. Mil. i. Cent. quatuor bis & octo.

Here lieth entombed, *Ralph Woodcock*, Grocer and Alderman of *London*, who departed this life the first day of *September*, 1586. aged, 67. yeeres. Hee had foure wives, *Helen Collier*, by whom he had five sonnes and three daughters.

D d 2

Good

A faire
Tombe in
the North
side of the
Chancell.

A plated
stone by
the Com-
munion
Table.

A marvel-
lous an-
cient plated
stone.

A very
faire
Tombe in
the South
side of the
Quire.

Good Bower, by whom he had ten sons and five daughters. Elenor Carew, by whom he had one daughter. And Mary Lovyson, by whom he had no issue.

Elizabeth, whose husband Davy hight, Lyeth buried here till time the Trumpet blow : But sure the heavens possesse her sacred spright, Her vertuous life and godly end did show. And they that knew her pathes of perfect love, The sundry gifts that garnished her life, Can witnesse well, and by her end approve, There seldome hath been seene a better wife. Give God the praise for such her happy race : And pray, that we like vertues may embrace.

She died the 12. day of August, 1569.

Beneath this Church have ye Gay-spur lane, which runneth down to London Wall, as is afore shewed. In this lane, at the North end thereof, was (of old time) a house of Nuns, which house being in great decay, Wil. Elsing, Mercer, in the yeere of Christ, 1329. the 3. of Edward the 3. began in place thereof the foundation of an Hospitall, for sustentation of 100. blind men. Towards the erection whereof, he gave his 2. houses in the Parishes of S. Alphage, & our blessed Lady in Aldermanbury, neere Creplegate.

This house was after called a Priory or Hospital of S. Mary the Virgin, founded in the yeere 1332. by W. Elsing, for Canons regular : the which W. became the first Prior there. Robert Elsing, son to the said W. gave to the said Hospitall, 12. l. by the yeere, for the finding of 3. Priests, he also gave 100. s. towards the inclosing of the new Church-yard without Ealdgate : and 100. s. to the inclosing of the new Church-yard without Aldersgate : to Tho. Elsing his son, 80 l. the rest of his goods to be sold, and given to the poore. This house valued, 193. l. 15. s. 5. d. was surrendred the eleventh of May, the 22. of Henry the 8.

A brieve remembrance of SYON Colledge, in the Parish of Saint Alphage.

IN the same place where the foresaid Elsing Spittle and Priory were formerly situated, there is now newly erected a Colledge for the Clergy of London, and liberties thereof, called by the name of Syon Colledge: And Almes-houses for twenty poore people, ten men, and ten women.

This was done by the especiall care and paines of M. John Simson, Rector of S. Olaves Hartstreet London, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of M. Thomas White, Doctor in Divinity, Vicar of S. Dunstons in the west, and one of the Canons Residentiary of S. Pauls Church London : which forenamed Thomas white (besides sundry sums of mony, and great yearly revenues given by him to pious and charitable uses in divers places) gave 3000. l. to purchase and build the foresaid Colledge for the use of the Clergy, and Almes-houses for the 20. poore people afore said.

He also gave unto the said Colledge and Almes-houses 160. l. per annum for ever, whereof there is 120. l. yearly allowed for the maintenance of the poore Almes-men & women. And 40. l. yearly for 4. dinners for the Clergy, who are to have 4. Latine Sermons in the yeere, one every quarter, and upon these daies are to dine together in the Colledge.

In the same Colledge the aforementioned John Simson did in his life time at his owne proper costs and charges build a very faire and spacious Library, containing 121. foote in length, within the wals, & above 25. foot in breadth. And hath furnished it with wainscot, stalls, desks, seates, and other necessary and usefull ornaments befitting the place.

He likewise at his cost and charges erected the new building adjoyning to the Library, all along the Southside of the Colledge Court, for lodgings for the Governours, or others at their appointment.

To this Library there have beene already divers bountifull and well disposed Benefactors, who have given large summes of money towards the furnishing of it with bookes.

The

A faire plated stone by the Communion Table.

Gay-spur lane. Priory or Hospitall called, Elsing Spittle.

Charter-house Church-yard without Aldersgate, and one other the like without Ealdgate.

A Colledge for the Clergy of London.

Doctor White of S. Dunstons in the West.

An hundred and three-score pounds yearly allowed.

A faire & goodly Library in Syon Colledge.

A new building joyned to the Library.

Liberrall Benefactors to the Library, & their gifts.

The right Honourable *Paul*, Lord Viscount *Bayning*, gave fifty pounds.

The right Honourable *Anne*, Vicountesse *Bayning*, his wife, gave 50*l*.

Sir George Croke, Knight, one of his Majesties Iustices of his Pleas before him assigned to be holden, gave 100*l*.

Rebecca, Lady *Rumney*, widow to *Sir William Rumney*, late Alderman of London, gave 100*l*.

M. Thomas Gonnell, late Citizen and Merchant-Adventurer of London, gave by his Will 100*l*.

M. John Greenough, late Citizen and Woolman of London, gave by his Will fifty pounds.

M. Robert Parkhurst, Citizen and Alderman of London, gave fifty pounds.

Besides divers others, whose names, legacies, gifts, and bookes bought therewith: are (by way of a gratefull memoriall) registred in a faire Booke kept in the Library.

The Monuments that were in this Church defaced, *Thomas Cheney*, son to *William Cheney*, *Thomas*, *John*, and *William Cheney*, *John Northampton*, Draper, Maior, 1381. *Edmond Hungerford*, *Henric Frowike*, *Ioane*, daughter to *Sir William Cheney*, wife to *William Stokes*, *Robert Edarbroke*, Esquire, 1460. Dame *Ioane Ratcliffe*, *William Fowler*, *William Kingston*, *Thomas Swineley*, and *Helen* his wife, &c.

The principall Ile of this Church, towards the North, was pulled downe, & a frame of foure houses set up in place: the other part from the steeple upward, was converted into a Parish Church of *S. Alphage*, & the Parish Church which stood neere unto the Wall of the City by *Creplegate*, was pulled downe, the plot thereof made a Carpenters yard, with saw-pits.

The Hospitall it selfe, the Prior, and Canons house, with other Lodgings, were made a dwelling house, the Church-yard is a Garden plot, and a faire Gallery on the Cloyster: the lodgings for the poore are translated into stabling for horses.

In the yeere 1541. *Sir John Williams*, Master of the Kings Jewels, dwelling in this house, on Christmas Even at night, about seven of the clocke, a great fire began in the Gallery thereof, which

burned so sore, that the flame firing the whole house, and consuming it, was seene all the City over, and was hardly quenched; whereby many of the Kings Jewels were burned, and more imbelled (as was said.)

Sir Rowland Hayward, Maior, dwelled in this Spittle, & was buried there, 1593. *Richard Lee*, alias, *Clarencieux*, King of Armes, 1597.

Here lieth the body of *Sir Rowland Hayward*, Knight, twice Lord Maior of this City of London, and living an Alderman the space of 30. yeeres, and (at his death) the ancientest Alderman of the said City. He lived beloved of all good men, and died (in great credit and reputation) the fifth day of December, Ann. Dom. 1593. And the 36. yeere of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lady *Queene Elizabeth*. He had two vertuous wives, and by them many happy children.

Ioane, daughter of *William Tilleworth*, Esquire, was the first wife to *Sir Rowland Hayward*, by whom he had issue, 3. sons and 5. daughters, which 3. sons, and 2. of the daughters died in their infancy. The eldest of the surviving daughters, named *Elizabeth*, was first married to *Richard VVaren*, Esquire, and (after his decease) to *Thomas Knevet*, Esquire, one of her Majesties Privie Chamber. *Susanna*, the second daughter, was married to *Henry Townsend*, Esquire. *Ioane* the third daughter, was married to *John Thinne*, Esquire.

Katharine, the second wife of *Sir Rowland Hayward*, was daughter to *Thomas Smith*, Esquire, by whom hee had likewise issue three sons and five daughters, whereof one sonne and one daughter died infants. The two sons and foure daughters yet living, are *George*, *John*, *Alice*, *Katharine*, *Mary*, and *Anne*, all young, and unmarried at their fathers death.

Decus vitæ, est honorata Mors.

This Tombe was erected by the appointment of *Edward Pillsworth*, and *VVilliam Cotton*, Citizens of London, and Executors of the said *Sir Rowland*.

Dd 3

Here

A very goodly Monument in the wall of the Quire on the South side.

Parish Church of S. Alphage.

Elston Spittle burned.

A Grave-
stone at
the en-
trance in-
to the
Quire
doore.

Gregory Ro-
kesley, Mai-
or of Lon-
don, his
house rent
20. shil-
lings the
yeere.

Parish
Church of
St. Mary
Magdalen.

A comely
Monument
in the
South Ile
of the
Quire.

Here lieth buried under this stone the body
of Robert Hodgson, Esquire, one of
the Auditors of the Queenes Majesties
Court of Exchequer, who died the 26.
day of May, in the yeere of our Lord
1577.

Now to returne to *Milkestreet*, so cal-
led of milke sold there, there bee many
faire houses for wealthy Merchants and
other: among the which I reade, that
Gregory Rokesley, Maior of London, in the
yeere 1275. dwelled in this *Milkestreete*,
in an house belonging to the Priory of
Lewes in *Suffex*, whereof he was Tenant
at will, paying 20. s. by the yeere with-
out other charge: such were the rents
of those times.

In this *Milkestreete*, is a small Parish
Church of Saint *Mary Magdalen*, which
hath of late yeeres been repaired: *Wil-
liam Browne*, Maior, 1513. gave to this
Church forty pounds, and was buried
there. *Thomas Exmew*, Maior, 1528.
gave forty pounds, and was buried
there: so was *John Milford*, one of the
Sheriffes, 1375. *John Olney*, Maior,
1473. *Richard Rawson*, one of the She-
riffes, 1476. *Henry Kelsey*. Sir *John
Browne*, Maior, 1497. *Thomas Mus-
champe*, one of the Sheriffes, 1463. Sir
William Cantilow, Knight, Mercer,
1462. *Henry Cantilow*, Mercer, Mer-
chant of the Staple, who builded a
Chappell, and was buried there, 1495.
John West, Alderman, 1517. *John Ma-
chel*, Alderman, 1558.

Thomas Skinner, Clothworker, Mai-
or, 1596.

Here lieth the corps of *Thomas Skinner*,
late Citizen and Alderman of London,
borne at *Saffron Walden* in *Essex*,
who in the 63 yeere of his age, and on the
5. day of December, Anno Dom. 1596.
being then Lord Maior of this City, de-
parted this life, leaving behind him three
sonnes, *John*, *Thomas*, and *Richard*:
and three daughters, *Aunc*, *Julian*, and
Elizabeth.

Here lieth interred the body of *Mistresse
Mary Collet*, wife of *M. John Collet*,
Citizen and *Salter* of London, who de-
ceased the 22. of December, An. Dom.
1613. being aged 35. yeeres.

This Marble witnesse,
dew-dropt with the eies
Of grieved *Niobe*, tels
thee, that here lies
Her second husbands joy,
her first content,
Her parents comfort,
her friends ornament,
Her neighbours welcome,
her deare kinreds losse,
Her owne health's foe,
deeming all pleasure drosse,
The world a layle, whence,
through much paine we see
Her soule at length
hath purchast liberty;
And soar'd on high where
here Redeemer lives:
Who (for her torment)
rest and glory gives.

Here lie the bodies of *Gerard Gore*, Citi-
zen, Merchant-Taylor, and Alderman
of London, and of *Helen* his wife: who
lived together married 57. yeeres. The
said *Gerard* died the 11. day of Decem-
ber, 1607. in the 91. yeere of his age.
And shee departed this life the 13. day
of February, in the foresaid yeere, being
75. yeeres old.

Here lyeth the body of *Thom. Henshawe*,
Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of Lon-
don, who had so wife *Flower Hen-
shawe*, and had issue by her 9. sons, and
4. daughters. He deceased the 11. day of
January, 1611. aged, 76. yeeres: and she
died the 6. of March, 1615. aged, about
60. yeeres.

Here lieth the body of *sir William Stone*,
Knight, free of the Clothworkers and
Turkie Companies, sometime Alderman
of this City. He was the sonne of *Rey-
nold Stone*, Citizen and Fishmonger of
London. The said *sir VVilliam* depar-
ted this life the 14. of September, 1609.
aged, 63. yeeres, &c.

As the Earth, the
Earth doth cover,
So under this stone
lyes another.
Sir william Stone,
who long deceased,
Ere the worlds love
him releas'd,

A faire
Stone in
the same
Ile before
the Monu-
ment fore
named.

A comely
Tombe in
the Chan-
cell, by a-
nother
much
more an-
cient
Tombe of
*Henry Can-
tilow*.

A faire
Stone at
the en-
trance in-
to the
Quire.

A very
faire Mo-
nument in
the Chan-
cell on the
North
side.

So much it lov'd him.
For they say,
He answered death
before his day,
But 'tis not so:
for he was sought
Of one that both him
made and bought.
He remain'd
the great Lords treasure,
Who called for him
at his pleasure,
And receiv'd him.
Yet be 'it said,
Earth griev'd that heaven
so soone was paid.

Here likewise lyes
inhumed in one bed,
Dame Barbara,
the welbelov'd wife
Of this remembred Knight:
whose soules are fled
From this dimme Vale,
to everlasting life.
where no more change,
nor no more separation
shall make them flye
from their blest habitation.

Graffe of levitic,
Span in brevity,
Flowers felicity,
Fire of misery,
Winds stability
Is mortality.

Their Riches were
like corne lent to the field,
what is receiv'd
it manifold did yeeld.
Their bodies have a grave,
their vertues none,
But shall with time grow greene,
when they are gone.

Stone walls, brasse Towers,
decay as flowers:
One gone, their good
is, Lo, here they stood.
So transitory
is our glory.

This Stone, this Verse,
two Mountfords doe present,
The corps of one,
the others Monument:

Two lovely brethren,
by their vertues knowne,
Whom Cambridge, and
Kings Colledge cal'd their owne.
Osbert and Richard,
of which worthy paire,
The first imployed
by Sea in great affaire,
Made Heaven his Haven,
and at that Port, the other
(By land) did overtake
his elder Brother.
So now the bones
of both are laid asleepe,
These in this Church,
those in the Easterne Deepe:
Till all the dead
shall wake from Sea and Land,
Before the Iudge
of quicke and dead to stand.

Amen.

We sonne-lesse parents,
yet not childlesse left,
Bewaile (as men)
our seed untimely rest.
As Christians, we hope,
and joy, and say;
Heaven is our home,
and thither, Death the way.
By Sea or Land,
it skils not, so we minde
The Faithfull Pilgrims
narrow path to finde.

Mort. { Osbert, Mensse Decemb. 1614.
Richard, Mensse Ian. 1615.

Then next is woodstreet, by what reason so called, I know not; true it is, that (of old time) according to a Decree made in the reigne of Richard the first, the houses in London were builded of stone, for defence of fire, which kind of building was used for two hundred yeeres or more; but of later time, for the winning of ground, taken downe, and houses of timber were set up in place. It seemeth therefore, that this street hath beene of the later building, all of timber, (for not one house of stone hath beene knowne there) and therefore called Woodstreet; otherwise it might take the name of some builder or owner thereof.

Tho. wood, one of the Sheriffes, in the

woodstreet.

the yeere 1491. dwelled there: he was an especial Benefactor towards the building of S. Peters Church at woodstreet end, which is called Goldsmiths row, garnished with the likenesse of Wood-men: his predecessors might be the first builders, owners and namers of this street, after their owne name.

On the East side of this street is one of the Prison houses, pertaining to the Sheriffes of London, and is called the Compter in woodstreet, which was prepared to be a prison-house, in the yeere 1555. and on the Eve of S. Michael the Archangell, the prisoners that lay in the Compter in Breadstreet, were removed to this Compter in woodstreet. Beneath this Compter is Lad Lane, or Laddle Hall; for so I find it of Record, in the Parish of Saint Michael Woodstreet, and beneath that is Love Lane, so called of wantons.

By this Lane is the ancient Parish Church of S. Albans. One note of the great antiquity of it, is the name: by which it was at first dedicated to Saint Albane, the first Martyr of England. Another character of, the antiquity of it, is to be seene in the manner of the turning of the Arches in the windowes, and heads of the Pillars. A third note appears in the Romane bricks, here and there inlayed amongst the stones of the building. Very probable it is, that this Church is at least of as ancient a standing, as King Adelstane the Saxon, who, as the Tradition sayes, had his house at the East end of this Church. This Kings house having a doore also into Adelstreet, in this Parish, gave name, as 'tis thought, unto the said Adel-street: which in all Evidences to this day, is written King-Adelstreet. One great square Tower of this Kings house seems yet remaining: to be seene at the North corner of Love Lane, as you come from Alderman-bury: which Tower is of the very same stone and manner of building with S. Albans Church. This Church, decayed with meere age, is this yeere beginning to be taken downe, and to be new builded.

It hath the Monuments of Sir Rich. Illingworth, Baron of the Exchequer, Thomas Catworth, Grocer, Maior, 1443. John Woodcocke, Maior, 1405. John Collet

and Alice his wife: Ralph Thomas, Ralph and Richard, sonnes of Ralph Illingworth, which was sonne to Richard Illingworth, Baron of the Exchequer. Thomas, sonne of Thomas Fitzwilliams; Thomas Halton, Mercer, Maior, 1550. Thomas Ostrich, Haberdasher, 1483. Richard Swetenham Esquire, and William Dunthorne, Town-Clerke of London, with this Epitaph:

*Felix prima dies
postquam mortalibus ævi,
Cesserit, hic morbus
subit, atq; repente senectus.
Tum mors qua nostrum
Dunthorn cecidisse wilelmum,
Haud cuiquam latuisse
reor, dignissimus (inquam,)
Artibus hic Doctor,
necnon celeberrimus hujus
Clericus Urbis erat
primus, nulliq; secundus,
Moribus, ingenio,
studio, nil dixeris illi,
Quin dederit natura
boni, pius ipse modestus,
Longanimus, solis
patiens, super omnia gratus,
Quique sub immensus
curas variosque labores,
Anxius atteritur vita,
dum carperit auras,
Hoc tetra in tumulto,
compositus pace quiescit.*

Simon Morsted, Thomas Pikehurst, Esquire, Richard Take, Robert Ashcombe, Thomas Lovet, Esquire, Sheriffe of Northamptonshire, 1491. John Spaore, 1429. Katharine, daughter to Sir The. Mirley, Knight, William Linblade, Mercer, 1392. John Penny, Mercer, 1450. John Thomas, Mercer, 1485. Christopher Hawse, Mercer, one of the Sheriffes, 1503. William Sharborough, Vintner, Simon de Berching. Sir John Cheke, Knight, Schoole-master to King Edward the 6. deceased, 1557. doth lye here.

*Hunc posuit Tumulum
frater, superaddidit illi
Triste Nepos Carmen;
dignus utroque fuit.
Cur Tumulum à iusto
ne funus honore careret.
Cur Carmen ? laudes
ne tegerentur humo.*

A Monument in the East end of the Chancell.

Vita

Compter
in Wood-
street.

Ladle lane,
corruptly
called Lad
lane.

Love lane.

Parish
Church of
S. Albans.

*Vita pia, & felix mors,
vitam morte prebendunt,
Et pensant Cæli
munere, damna soli.*

Here lyeth buried M. Albayne Hill, Do-
ctor of Physicke, who dyed the 26. day of
December, An. Dom. 1559.

Here also lyeth buried Mistris Alice Hill,
sometime wife to the said M. Dr. Hill:
who dyed the last day of May, An. Dom.
1508.

Ethelreda white, quondam uxor Henrici
white, Armigeri, & unius filiarum &
heredum Roberti Frother, Aldermanni
London. Quæ quidem Ethelreda obiit in
vigilia S. Iohan. Baptist. An. Regis Hen-
rici 8. 26. An. Dom. 1534.

The 13. day of September, 1557.

Doctrinæ tamen
Chokus uterq; Magister,
Aurea naturæ
fabrica morte jacet.
Non erat è multis
unus, sed præstitit unus
Omnibus & Patriæ
flos erat ille suæ:
Gemma Britanna fuit,
tam magnum nulla tulerunt
Tempora Thesaurum,
tempora nulla ferent.

Hic jacet Benedictus Trotter, nuper Civis,
& Grocerus London, Mercator Stapulæ
ville Calicie. Qui obiit ultimo die Men-
sis Octobris, 1496. Cujus, &c.

Hic jacet willielmus Hinchlade, quondam
Civis & Mercerus London. Qui obiit
9. die Iannarii, An. Dom. 1392. Et
Alicia uxor ejus. Quorum, &c.

Of William Wilson, Ioane his wife,
and Alice their daughter deare,
These lines be left to give report,
these three lye buried here;
And Alice was Henry Decons wife,
which Henry lives on earth,
And is the Serjeant Plummer unto
Queene ELIZABETH.
With whom this Alice left issue here,
her vertuous daughter Iane,
To be his comfort every where,

now joyfull Alice is gone.
And for these three departed soules,
gone up to joyfull blisse;
Th' Almighty praise be givento God,
to whom the glory is.

Alice dyed, the eleventh day of March,
1572.

*Ad sacros cineres, & piam memoriam Al-
leni Downer, Civis London, è libertate
Potifica, & atate & officio aliquando se-
nioris, & Mariæ Vxoris Parentum in-
tegritate quadrata, Thomas Filius unus,
& uncus superstes, ultimum hoc pii &
filialis amoris testamentum affert.*

Si vere dicunt
monumenta monentia mentes,
Mille mihi monumenta
pii posuere parentes,
Ingratus ne sim
monumento hoc mille rependo.

Vpon the Wall by the North doore,
a faire Monument in stone, with these
inscriptions:

Misericordiam Dei per Jesum Chri-
stum obtinuimus.

Here lye the bodies of Anne, the wife of
Laurence Gibson, Gent. and of their
three sonnes. She was a most faithfull and
loving wife, and a right-religious, wise,
vertuous and modest woman, and adorned
with many other such excellent and com-
mendable gifts and qualities, that she is
worthy of perpetuall memory. She was of
the ancient Family of the Bamfords in
Lincolnshire: and the 29. day of De-
cember, 1611. she patiently and Christi-
anly ended this mortall life.

Spe resurgendi ad vitam æternam
requiescimus.

*Hoc mœstissimus ejus maritus, in piam me-
moriæ Vxoris suæ, talis, tamq; charis-
simæ construi fecit: eundemq; hic cum
illa esse sepulturum sperat & exoptat.*

In Christo filii sumus Dei, & hære-
des æternæ vitæ.

Mentis vis magna.

What, is she dead?
doth he survive?
No: both are dead,
and both alive.

She

A small
Monumēt
on a pillar
in the
middle Ile.

A monu-
ment in
the South
wall of the
Chappell.

An anciēt
plate fixed
in the wall
of the
North
Chappell.

A faire
plated
Grave-
stone in
the North
Chappell
of the
Quire.

A grave-
stone in
same
Chappell.

A faire
plated
stone by
the Com-
munion
Table.

A faire
plated
stone in
the body
of the
Church.

She lives, hee's dead,
by love, though grieving,
In him, for her,
yet dead, yet living:
Both dead, and living?
then what is gone?
One halfe of both,
not any one.

{ One mind, one Faith,
one hope, one Grave,
In life, in death,
they had, and still they have. }

Amor conjugalis æternus.

Hic jacet in requiem
Woodcocke Iohn, vir Generosus,
Maior Londiniæ,
Mercerus, valdè morosus.

Hic jacet Tom Short-hose,
fine Tombe, fine Sheets, fine Riches,
Qui vixit fine Gowne,
fine Cloake, fine Shirt, fine Breeches.

In the Vestrie South Window, there
is the figure of *Thomas Heritagh*, in a red
Mantle: Right before him in another
pane is the *Mercers Armes*, of which
Company (it seemes) he was free. This
man was the builder of this Vestry-
house.

At the East end of the Chancell, on
the right hand, is a faire Monument,
with this inscription:

To the sacred Memory of *Thomas Shelly*,
eldest sonne and heire of *Henry Shelly*
of *Patcham* in the County of *Suffex*,
Esquire, departed this life the second day
of *Decemb.* 1620. being 23. yeeres of
age: by his most sorrowfull wife, *Mary*
Shelly, eldest daughter of *Thomas Ste-*
phens of the middle Temple, *Esquire*,
Attorney Generall to *Prince Henry*.

If Youth, Religion,
Vertue, and the rest
Of Graces that
in fraile Man are the best,
Could have confer'd long life,
this Funerall Verse
Had not so soone
beene offered at thy Herse
By thy sad Widdow:
whose Fate did allow

Her onely three weeks
happinesse, to know
How good thou wert:
and what remaines of life,
To her yeelds sorrow:
she was once a wife
To such an husband,
whose like 'twere in vaine,
And flattery to her grieve,
to hope againe.
But thou wert flesh,
and that to earth must turne,
Thy pure soule blest;
she onely left to mourne.

Adjoyning to this on the right hand,
is a faire Marble Monument in Ovall:

Deo Trino & Vno opt. max.
sacrum, ac

Eterna Memoria ornatissima & lauda-
tissima femina, Annæ Walleriæ in
Icenis oriunda, unius atq; unica paren-
tum prolis; Ingenio, Genio & Genere
conspicua: Guilielmi waadi, Regii Con-
sistorii sanctiorisq; Concilii Serenissima
Heroina, Domina Elizabethæ, Angliæ,
&c. Reginæ, à secretis.

Conjugis,

Quæ annos enata Xix. in puerperio, 10.
Calendas Septembris, Anno Salutis Je-
su merito restituta, CIO. 10. xic. ex
hac peritura ad perennem vitam emigra-
vit.
Cui

Placidè in Christo gentis humanæ sospita-
tor obdormienti, hoc mortale immorta-
lis amoris Monumentum Coniux mæ-
stissimus posuit.

On the South side of the Church, on
the wall adjoyning to the Vestry, is an
ancient Monument, in the memory of
Christopher Hawes, Mercer and Alder-
man of *London*, who dyed the 25. of *O-*
tober, 1568. and is interred in a Vault
under the foundation of the Church.

Then is *Adle street*, in old Evidences
written *King-Adel-street*; and so cal-
led from *King Adelftane* the *Saxon*.
At this present it is replenished with
faire buildings on both sides: Amongst
which, there was sometime the *Pinner's*
Hall: but that Company being decay-
ed, it is now the *Plasterers Hall*.

Not

An Anci-
ent Tomb
in the
Chancell,
lately in-
truded on
with new
Pewes.

Adle street.

Pinner's
Hall, now
the Plai-
sterers
Hall.

Creplegate Ward.

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Brewers
Hall.

Not farre from thence is the Brewers Hall, a faire house: which Company of Brewers was incorporated by King Henry the sixth, in the 16. of his reigne; confirmed by the name of Saint Mary and Saint Thomas the Martyr, the 19. of Edward the fourth.

From the West end of this Adle street, Little Woodstreet runneth downe to Creplegate: and somewhat East (from the Sunne Taverne, against the wall of the Citie) is the Curriers Hall.

Curriers
Hall.

Huggen lane

Now on the West side of Woodstreet have ye Huggen lane, so called of one Hagan, that of old time dwelled there. He was called Hagan in the Lane, as I have read in the 34. of Edward the first. This Lane runneth downe by the South side of S. Michaels Church in woodstreet; and so growing very narrow by meanes of late encrochments, to Guthurons lane.

Parish
Church of
S. Michael
in Wood-
street.

The Parish Church of Saint Michael in woodstreet is a proper thing, and lately well repaired. John Iue, Parson of this Church, John Forster, Goldsmith, and Peter Fikeldon, Taylor, gave two Messuages and Shops, with Sollars, Cellars, and other Edifices, in the same Parish and street, and in Laddle Lane to the reparations of the Church, Chancell, and other workes of charity, the 16 of Richard the second.

The Monuments here, be of William Bambrough, the son of Henry Bambrough of Shardborough, 1392.

William Turner, Waxe-Chaudler, 1400.

John Pcke, Goldsmith, 1441.

William Taverner, Girdler, 1454.

William Mancer, Ironmonger, 1465.

John Nash, 1466. with an Epitaph.

John Allen, Timber-monger, 1441.

Robert Draper, 1500.

John Lambard, Draper, Alderman, one of the Sheriffes of London, who deceased 1554. and was father to William Lambard, Esquire, well knowne by sundry learned Bookes that he hath published.

John Medley, Chamberlaine of London.

John Marsh, Esquire, Mercer, and Common Sergeant of London, &c.

Here lyeth Ioh. Blount, Citizen and Cloth-

worker of Lond. eldest son of W. Blount of Mauggarefield, in the County of Glocest. Esquire, who had to wife Anne Layton, of whom he had issue, six sonnes and eight daughters, and lived together man and wife nine and twenty yeeres, in worshipfull and good reputation, and dyed at the age of threescore and three yeers, the first day of May, 1599.

Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Waren, Citizen and Grocer of London, borne at Whitby in Yorkshire, who had to wife Margaret Crome, who lived together married two and twenty yeeres and eleven moneths. He dyed in joy and peace of a faithfull confession, the tenth day of April, 1614. being about the age of two and fifty yeeres.

Iob 17. Vers. 5.

My breath is corrupt, my dayes are cut off, the Grave for me.

The body of William Harvie, Citizen and Grocer of London, and Deputy to the Alderman of this ward of Creplegate within, was buried the twentieth day of March, Anno Domini, 1597. of the age of 68. yeeres. Maudlin, his first wife, by whom he had issue, foure sonnes and one daughter, was buried the 16. day of November, 1581. Margaret, his second wife, by whom he had issue, one son, was buried the 14. of January, 1593. Joane, his third wife, survived.

Robert Harvie, his eldest sonne, Citizen and Grocer of London, was buried in his Fathers Grave the ninth of November, 1608. out of his house in the Old Jewry, being of the age of 47. yeeres, 5. moneths, and 10. dayes; when he had served his Prince, Comptroller of the Custome-house, and warden of the Grocers. Hee had to wife Sara Audley, of whom hee had issue, three sonnes and three daughters, &c.

There is also (but without any outward Monument) the head of James, the fourth King of Scots of that name, flaine at Floddenfield, and buried here by this occasion: After the Battell, the body of the said King being found, was closed in Lead, and conveyed from thence to London

A comely small Monument in the East end of the North Quire, in the wall.

A smaller Monument in the same Ile and wall.

A comely Monument in the same wall & Ile.

A Memory on the same Monument.

Jones, the 4. King of Scots, his head buried in S. Michaels Church in Woodstreet.

London, and so to the Monastery of Sheyne in Surrey, where it remained for a time, in what order I am not certaine. But since the dissolution of that house, in the reigne of Edward the sixth, Henry Gray, Duke of Suffolke, being lodged and keeping house there; I have bene shewed the same body, so lapped in Lead, close to the head and body, throwne into a waste roome amongst the old Timber, Lead, and other rubble. Since the which time, workemen there (for their foolish pleasure) hewed off his head: And Launcelot Young, Master Glasier to Queene Elizabeth, feeling a sweet favour to come from thence, and seeing the same dried from all moysture, and yet the forme remaining, with the haire of the head and beard red; brought it to London, to his house in Woodstreet, where (for a time) he kept it for the sweetnesse: but in the end, caused the Sexton of that Church to burie it amongst other bones, taken out of their Charnell, &c.

I read in divers Records, of a house in Woodstreet, then called Blacke Hall; but no man at this day can tell thereof.

On the North side of this Saint Michaels Church, is Maiden lane, now so called, but (of old time) Ingenelane, or Inglane. In this Lane the Wax-Chandlers have their Common Hall, on the South side thereof: and the Haberdashers have their like Hall on the North side, at Stayning lane end. This Company of the Haberdashers, or Hurrers, of old time so called, were incorporated a Brotherhood of S. Katharine, the 26. of Henry the 6. and so confirmed by Henry the seventh, the 17. of his reigne; the Cappers and Hat-merchants, or Hurrers, being one Company of Haberdashers.

Downe lower in woodstreet is Silverstreet, (I thinke, of Silver-smiths dwelling there) in which bee divers faire houses.

And on the North side thereof is Monkes-wellstreet, so called, of a Well at the North end thereof, where the Abbot of Garendon had an house or Cell, called Saint James in the Wall by Creplegate, and certaine Monkes of their house were the Chaplains there, wherefore the Well (belonging to that Cell

or Hermitage) was called Monkes-well, and the street of the Well, Monkes-wellstreet. The East side of this street, down against London wall, and the south side thereof to Creplegate, bee of Creplegate Ward, as is afore shewed.

In this street, by the corner of Monkes-wellstreet, is the Bowyers Hall.

On the said East side of Monkes-wellstreet, be proper Almes-houses, twelve in number, founded by Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Salter, Maior, 1575. wherein be placed twelve poore and aged people rent-free, having each of them 7. pence the weeke, and once the yeere each of them five sackes of Charcoales, and one quarter of an hundred of Faggots, of his gift forever.

On the North side of the way, turning towards Creplegate, and even upon, or close to London Wall, (as it were) are certaine new-erected Almes-houses, six in number, of the cost and gift of Mr. Robert Rogers, Leather-seller, and very good maintenance allowed (for ever) to such people as are appointed to dwell in them.

Then, in little Woodstreet, bee seven proper Chambers in an Alley on the West side, founded for seven poore people, therein to dwell rent-free, by Henry Barton, Skinner, Maior, 1516.

Thus much for the Monuments of this Ward within the Walles.

Now without the Poernie of Creplegate, first is the Parish Church of Saint Giles, a very faire and large Church, lately repaired, after that the same was burned, in the yeere 1545. the 37. of Henry the eighth; by which mischance, the Monuments of the dead in this Church are very few. Notwithstanding, I have read of these following:

Alice, William and John, wife and sons to T. Clarell.

Agnes, daughter to Thomas Niter, Gentleman.

William Atwell.

Felix, daughter to Sir Thomas Gisors, and wife to Thomas Travars.

Thomas Mason, Esquire.

Edmond Wartar, Esquire.

Ioan, wife to John Chamberlaine, Esquire, daughter to Roger Lewkner, Esquire.

William Frier.

John

Blacke Hall
in Wood-
street, in S.
Michaels
Parish.

Ingenelane,
or Maiden
lane.
Wax-
chandlers
Hall.

Haberdashers Hall.

Record in
the Rolles

Silverstreet

Monkes-well
street.

Bowyers
Hall.

Almes-
houses in
Monkes-well
street.

Almes-
Chambers
in little
Woodstreet.

Parish
Church of
S. Giles
without
Creplegate

John Hamberger, Esquire.
Hugh Moresbye.
Gilbert Prince, Alderman.
Oliver Cherley, Gentleman.
Sir John Wright, or *writheley*, alias
 Garter, King at Armes.
Ioan, wife to *Thomas writheley*, sonne
 to *Sir John writheley*.

Garter, daughter and heire to *William Hall*, Esquire.

John writheley the yonger, sonne to
Sir John writheley and *Eleanor*.

Eleanor, second wife to *John writheley*,
 daughter and heire to *Thomas Arnold*,
 sister and heire to *Richard Arnold*,
 Esquire.

John, her sonne and heire.

Margaret, with her daughter.

John Brigget. *Thomas Ruston*, Gent.

John Talbot, Esquire, and *Katharine*
 his wife.

Thomas Warfle, and *Isabel* his wife.

Thomas Lucie, Gentleman, 1447.

Ralph Rochford, Knight, 1409.

Edmond Watar, Esquire.

Elizabeth, wife to *Richard Barnes*, si-
 ster and heire to *Richard Malgrave* E-
 squire, of *Essex*.

Richard Govere, and *John Govere*,
 Esquires.

Sir Henry Grey, Knight, son and heire
 to *George Grey*, Earle of *Kent*, 1562.

Reginald Grey, Earle of *Kent*.

Richard Choppin, Tallow-Chandler,
 one of the Sherifffes, 1530.

John Hamber, Esquire, 1573.

Thomas Busbie, Cooper, who gave
 the Queenes head Taverne to the re-
 liefe of the poore in the Parish, 1575.

John wheler, Goldsmith, 1575.

Richard Bolene, 1563.

William Bolene, 1575.

W. Bolene, Physician, 1587.

Robert Crowley, Vicar there, all these
 foure under one old stone in the Quire.

The learned *John Foxe*, Writer of the
Acts and Monuments of the English
 Church, 1587.

The skilfull *Robert Glover*, alias *So-*
merset, Herauld, 1588.

Iohannis Hambei, Armigeri, caro hoc in
Tumulo repulverescet, sicut & *Iana cha-*
rissime Coniugis. Qui dum vixit, *Edo-*
vardo sexto, *Mariae* & *Elizabethae* An-
gliae Regibus, in variis calculorum &

rationum generibus, tam praestitorum
 & exterorum, quam decimarum &
 primitiarum ratiocinator dignissimus
 extiterat. Obiit autem *Iohannes* 8.
Calend. Aprilis, Anno Salutis à Chri-
 sto, 1573. Quem *Iana* secundo post
Mense insequuta est, 16. scilicet *Calend.*
Iunii. Quorum spiritus ad Caelum re-
 versi reasumptionem carnis expectant.

Francisco Borono, Nobilissimi *Mediolanen-*
si, & *Anna Baptista Boroni* uxori, nec-
 non & filio; Quorum ossa hoc claudun-
 tur Tumulo. Idem *Baptista Baronus*,
Francisci frater, ac *Anna* maritus, in e-
 orum memoriam hanc posuit scriptiorem.
 Obiit *Franciscus Londinensis*, 16. die
Aprilis, Anno Domini, M.D.XXXIII.
 Etatis suae, XXXI. *Anna* vero
 & filius, ultimo die *Octobris*, M. D.
 XLVI.

Hic jacet *Henricus Giffard*, filius tertio-
 nitus *Iohannis Giffard*, nuper de *North-*
hall, in Comitatu *Middleff.* Armigeri.
 Qui cum corporis castitatem quadragin-
 ta trium annorum cœlibatu comprobaf-
 set, Animam Sponso suo *Iesu Christo* pi-
 am sanctamq; tradidit, 15. die *Iulii*,
 Anno Domini, 1602.

Christo S.S.

Iohanni Foxo, Ecclesiae Anglicanae Marty-
 rologo fidelissimo, Antiquitatis Histori-
 cae Indagatori sagacissimo, Evangelicae
 veritatis propugnatori acerrimo, Thau-
 maturgo admirabili; Qui Martyres
Marianos, tanquam *Phœnices*, ex cineri-
 bus redivivos praestitit. Patri suo omni
 pietatis officio imprimis colendo, *Samuel*
Foxus illius primogenitus, hoc Monu-
 mentum posuit, non sine lachrymis.

Obiit die 18. Mens. April. An. Dom.

1587. iam septuagenarius.

Vita vitae mortalis est, Spes vi-
 tae immortalis.

Here lyeth the body of *Robert Crowley*,
 Clerke, late Vicar of this Parish; who de-
 parted this life the 18. day of *Iune*, An.
 Dom. 1588.

Sacra sub hoc saxo
 tria corpora mista quiescunt,
Gulielmi Bullen
Medici, Fratrisque *Richardi*,
 Ec Ac

Another
 faire Mar-
 ble Tomb
 close ad-
 joyning.

A small
 Monument
 at the
 South wal
 of the
 Chancell.

A very
 faire Mar-
 ble stone
 set up on
 end in the
 same wall.

A faire
 plated
 stone on
 the ground
 in the
 Chancell.

A Plate
 engraven
 on a faire
 stone near
 to the o-
 ther.

An ancient
 Marble
 Tombe on
 the North
 side of the
 Chancell.

Ac Johannis Foxi:
 qui tres mihi crede fuerunt
 Doctrina clari,
 rari & pietatis alumni.
 Gulielmus Bullen
 Medicamina semper habebat,
 Æquè pauperibus danda,
 ac locupletibus æquè.
 Sicque Richardus erat
 benefacere & ipse paratus,
 Omnibus ex æquo
 quibus ipse prodesse valebat.
 At Foxus noster
 per multas hos parasangas,
 Vita præcurrit,
 studiisque accedimus omnes.
 Extant quæ scriptis
 tormenta cruenta piorum,
 Extant perdoctè
 permulta volumina scripta,
 Quæ scriptis Foxus:
 nulli fuit ipse secundus.

Obiit An. Dom. 1587. April. 16.

On the
same
stone.

*Here lyeth buried William Bullen, who
 dyed the seventh day of Ianuary, 1576.*

*Vnder this stone sleepeth the body of Ri-
 chard Bullen, a faithfull Servant and
 Preacher of Iesus Christ: And was bur-
 ied the sixteenth day of October, Anno
 Domini, 1563.*

Another
plated
stone in
the Chan-
cell.

*Here lieth the body of Richard Westerne,
 one of the sonnes of Richard Westerne,
 of London, Grocer, who being aged 25.
 yeeres, deceased the 15. day of Decem-
 ber, Anno Domini, 1602.*

Christus mihi vita, Mors mihi
 lucrum.

A faire
Tombe in
the South
Ile of the
Quire.

*Heere lyeth buried Sir Henry Grey,
 Knight, sonne and heire to George, Lord
 Grey, of Ruthen, and Earle of Kent.
 The which Sir Henry Grey departed
 this life the 24. day of September, in the
 yeere of Christ, 1562.*

A faire
plated
stone in
the same
Ile.

Anna Thomæ Tumulo
 jacet hoc uxorcula Strangæ,
 Quæ quia bella fuit,
 placuitq; marito,
 Marmore sic textit,
 dulci devictus amore.

Obiit Anno Salutis, 1573. Ætatis suæ,
 19. Februarii viceffimo quarto.

Tolerandum, Sperandum.

*Roberto Glovero, alias Somerset, Feciali
 celeberrimo: Heraldicæ Scientiæ, & ve-
 ritatis antiquæ, vindici acerrimo: sum-
 mam laudem & benevolentiam ob præ-
 clarum ingenium, per acre iudicium;
 ex multa veterum scriptorum (labore
 indefesso) perscrutatione; ob morum fa-
 cilitatem, vitæque innocuæ sanctimoni-
 am, apud omnes consecuto; Avunculo
 chariss. Thomas Milles Nepos, amoris
 hoc Monumentum mærens posuit.*

A comely
Monument
in the
South wal
of the
Quire.

Robertus iste, natus Ashfordiæ Can-
 tii emporio, parentibus ingenuis, li-
 beraliter educatus, in multis apprimè
 versatus, Heraldicæ unicè peritissi-
 mus evasit. Fratrem unicum Guliel-
 mum ex Tho. & Mildreda P. P. Soro-
 res autem 5. habuit, ex Elizabetha
 Flower Coniuge, 5. tantum, supersti-
 tes reliquit liberos, filios scilicet 3. fi-
 liasq; 2. Tandem cum jam Patriæ or-
 big; post varia exantlata studia acu-
 minis peritiæ, & diligentia stupendæ
 gustum insignem præbere, atq; Prin-
 cipi Sereniss. suis meritis gratissimus
 esse ceperit, 10. April. 1518. ætat. suæ
 45. vitam erumnosam cum morte piè
 & placidè, in uno Christo commuta-
 vit. Idque omnium cum doctissi-
 morum tum optimorum undique
 pro tanto literar. pietatis & virtutis
 alumno dolore ac gemitu utpote;
 Quem fata tantum terris ostendisse
 videantur, nec amplius esse sinant.

*R. G. moriens ut viverat, vixit ut
 moriturus.*

In the North Ile of the Quire, han-
 geth vp the Ensignes of Armes belong-
 ing to Thomas Hawley, alias Clarenti-
 aulx, King at Armes, buried 1573. but
 no other Monument there made for
 him.

Roger Mason, of this Parish, Citizen and
 Vintner of London, gave to the poore of
 the freedome of this Parish, 200. pounds,
 wherewith an yeerely rent of 16. pounds
 or thereabout, is purchased for ever; to be
 bestowed on ten Gownes of blacke Cloth
 lined, to bee distributed yeerely upon
 tenne poore men of the freedome of this
 Parish, upon All Saints day, at
 the discretion of the Vicar, and
 Church-

Church-wardens for the time being. He died the 3. day of Septemb. 1603. *Ætat. sue*, 37. Leaving his wife *Iane*, by whom he had three sons and three daughters; whereof one onely now liveth, named *Katharine*. Which *Iane* truly paid the above-mentioned two hundred pounds, and joynd the erection of this Monument, set up, *An. Dom.* 1606. May the 8. day: *John Buckeridge*, Doctor of Divinity, being Vicar; *Edward Sikling*, *Richard May*, *David Jones*, and *Roger webbe*, then Churchwardens.

William Day, Citizen and Vintner of London, the sonne of *Thomas Day* of *Boseham*, in *Suffex*, Gentleman, and *Elizabeth* his wife, gave to the poore of this Parish 8c. pounds, which was payed by his brother *George Day*, wherewith an yeerely rent of sixe pounds, or thereabout, is purchased for ever: to be bestowed on twelve Coats of greene Cloth, to be distributed yeerely upon twelve poore Orphans, upon *All Saints* day; at the discretion of the Vicar and Churchwardens for the time being. Hee lyeth buried in his Parish Church of *S. Michael* in *Cornhill*, and dyed the 22. day of September, 1603. *Ætat. sue*, 32. Set up *Anno Domini*, 1606. May the 8. day: *John Buckeridge*, Doctor of Divinity, being Vicar, and the fore-remembred Church-wardens.

Here lyeth the body of *Edward Harvift*, Citizen and Brewer of London, Aldermans Depury of this Parish, and one of His Majesties Gunners, and *Anne* his beloved wife. They were both very charitable persons: as in giving Land to this Parish perpetually, for the reliefe of poore Widowes; as also Land to the Company whereof he was free, for mending of the high way betweene *Edgemorth* and *Paddington*. He gave great Legacies to his poore kindred, and departed this life the foureteenth day of March, 1610. Shee departed this life the foure and twentieth day of May, *Anno Domini*, 1610. Expecting both a glorious resurrection in Iesus Christ.

A Remembrance of *Tho. Busbie*, Citizen and Cooper of London, who departed this life in the yeere 1575. and was buried the 11. day of *Iuly*.

This Busbie, willing to relieve the poore, with fire and with bread, Did give the house wherein he dwelt, then called the Queens Head. Foure full Loads of the best Charcoales he would have bought each yeere, And forty dozen of wheaten Bread, for poore Householdors here. To see these things distributed, this Busbie put in trust The Vicar and Church-wardens, thinking them to be just. God grant that poore Householdors here, may thankfull be for such; So God will move the minds of more, to doe for them as much: And let this good example move such men as God hath blest, To doe the like, before they goe with Busbie to their rest. Within this Chappell, Busbies bones, in dust a while must stay, Till he that made them, raise them up; to live with Christ for aye.

A Remembrance of Master *Richard Roper*, &c.

If you on earth that live, did know what rest the dead possesse, You would not wish to wander here, in Vale of wretchednesse. Good Helen, wife to me that was, prepare thy selfe with speed, That thou and I, with this yong Maid, a Plant of both our Seed, May rest in one, and rise in three, by power of Godheads might, when we with Angels shall assemble, to everlasting light.

Richard Roper lived 70. yeeres, and dyed the 28. day of Septemb. An. Dom. 1578. Helen Roper lived 65. yeeres. Ioane Roper lived the age of two yeeres.

Within this Ile lyeth buried the body of Charles Langley, sometime of this Parish, Ale-Brewer, who was buried
E e 2 the

A comely Monument by the others.

An engraven Plate fixed in the wall.

Another small Monument in the wall of the same Ile in the Quire.

A very faire Monument in the North wal of this Ile.

the eighth day of June, An. Dom. 1602.
And did give bountifully to the poore of
this Parish.

A comely
Monumēt
in the wall
beneath
the Quire

If Langleys life you list to know,
read on, and take a view,
Off faith and hope I will not speake,
his workes shall shew them true:
who whilst he liv'd, with counsell grave,
the better sort did guide;
A stay to weake, a staffe to poore,
without back-bite or pride:
And when he dyed, he gave his Mite,
all that did him befall,
For ever (once a yeere) to cloath
S. Giles his poore withall.
All Saints he pointed for the day,
Gownes twenty ready made,
With twenty Shirts, and twenty Smocks,
as they may best be had.
A Sermon eke he hath ordain'd,
that God may have his praise,
And others might be won thereby,
to follow Langleys wayes.
On Vicar and Church-wardens then,
his trust he hath repos'd,
As they will answer him one day,
when all shall be disclos'd.
Thus being dead, yet still he lives,
lives, never for to dye,
In Heavens blisse, in worlds fame;
and so I trust shall I.

Launcelot Andrewes, Vicar.
John Taylor, Wil. Hewer,
Edw. Sickling, Rich. May,
Churchwardens.

Charities to the poore in the Parish
of Saint Giles without Creplegate.

Master Thomas Busby, Cooper, gave
forty dozen of Wheaten Bread, and
four Loads of Charcoales, to be distri-
buted yeerely for ever unto the poore
of this Parish, in manner following:
The weeke before *Alhallontide*, one load
of Char-coales, and tenne dozen of
bread; the weeke before *Christmas*; the
weeke before the five and twentieth
day of January; and the weeke before
Easter, the foresaid proportion of bread
and Coales.

Mr. Blighton, Butcher, gave 40. dozen
of wheaten bread, and 2. load of Char-
coales, to be distributed at the same
time, and in the same proportion.

Master Charles Langley, Brewer, gave

twenty Gownes for men and women,
to be distributed, and twenty shirts for
twenty other men, and twenty smocks
for twenty other women yeerely for e-
ver, at the Feast of *All Saints*: and a re-
mainder of money to be given amongst
the poore people the same day, and for-
ty shillings also that day allowed for a
Sermon.

Master Roger Mason, Vintner, gave
two hundred pounds in Money, with
the which summe, tenne Gownes are
likewise to be provided for tenne poore
men or women, on the same Feast day
of *All Saints*, for ever.

Master William Day, Vintner, gave
fourescore pounds: with the which sum-
me are to be provided twelve Coates, for
twelve poore mens Children, for ever
yeerely, and to be distributed at the
said Feast of *All Saints*.

Mistris Anne Harvise gave foure te-
nements in *Monks-well street*, neere *Cre-
plegate*, amounting to the yeerely rent
of twenty pounds, to be distributed
quarterly to twenty poore widdows, to
each of them 5. shillings the quarter.

Master Robert Smith hath given foure
Bibles in *Octavo*, well buffed and bossed,
to foure poore mens children, such as
can best deserve them by reading, to
be distributed yeerely for ever at *Easter*.
And also two and fifty dozen of Whea-
ten bread, every weeke one dozen for e-
ver.

Master Richard Hanbury, and Master
Richard Budd, have given six new Books
of Common Prayer in *Quarto*, well
buffed and bossed, to be given yeerely
for ever at *Easter*, to sixe poore mens
children, such as can best deserve them
by reading. And also 52. dozen of
wheaten bread, to be given every week
for ever.

Master Roger Bellow, Brewer, hath
given the Lease of an house in *Moore-
lane*, called the signe of the *Cocke*, the
yeerely rent whereof is twenty pounds.
Out of the which summe, tenne pounds
is yeerely to be given to the poore, at
the Feast of *Christmas*: And the re-
mainder (except twenty shillings, o-
therwise by his will disposed) is yeerly
to be reserved, for the purchasing of
some parcell of Land, towards the re-
liefe of the poore.

Charles
Langley his
gift.

Roger Ma-
son his gift.

William
Day his
gift.

Anne Har-
vise her
gift.

Rob. Smith
his gift.

Rich. Han-
bury and
Richard
Budd their
gift.

Roger Bel-
low his
gift.

Thomas
Busby his
gift to the
poore.

M. Blighton
his gift.

The

The circuit of the Parish of S.
Giles without Creplegate.

THe Parishioners, in their Perambulation, first strike downe the Alley (which hath sometime beene part of their Church-yard) close by S. Giles his Well, and crossing the Towne-ditch, keepe along by the Citie Wall, almost to Aldersgate, where they should crosse the Ditch againe, and take in certaine Garden-houses, which stand neere the Ditch, and so comming downe a little Garden Alley, (through which sometime hath beene a way into Aldersgate street) returne again by S. Giles his Well, the same way they went in.

Then walking up the West side of Red-crosse street, and the South side of Barbican, till they come toward the farther end thereof, over against the signe of the Bores head, they set up their marks upon a great Post (as it seemeth ter there for the same purpose) where they should crosse over to the North side, right over against the said bound, thorow certaine Garden Alleys, lying on the West side of Willoughby House: but by reason of some contention, that course is of late denyed them, so that they passe through Barbican, and turne up Goswell street, (being part of S. Buttolphs Parish) untill they come a little beyond the Barres, where they enter their owne bounds againe, and setting up their marks, passe along the right side of the Kings high way, leading to Islington, and leaving the Mount Mill upon their right hand, they proceed on, till they come within three roddes of a little Bridge, (at the lower end of the Close next unto Islington, over which lyeth a foot-path toward Newington Greene,) where they digge a way over the Ditch, and so keepe upon the top of the Ditch banke, all the breadth of the lower end of the said Close; where they turne againe South-east, and taking in all the Lay-stalles, and low grounds, where bricke hath been made, strike over betweene those low grounds and the Brick-hills, that now are adjoy-

ning to the foot-path, leading from the Pest-house to Islington, which they leave on the left side; in the South end of which Brick-hill, there is a stone set, now almost digged downe: From the which stone, they come straight South, till they come over a Bridge, which is laid purposely for them, and after removed; which as soone as they have past, they strike downe, by the said Ditch side Eastward, to the farthest Conduit head, where they give the Childrea Poynts.

From whence they keepe a straight course into the Kings high way, to Dame Anne de Clure, upon the right side of which way they keepe, till they come to the Butts, where a planck is purposely laid for them, over which they passe into Holwell Close, and so keepe directly to the farthest of the sixe Milles, next unto Holwell, which they leave on their left hand, and so passing over the high way, keepe a straight course over the Walks, to the farthest Wall, South of the middle Walke, (leaving the Butchers Close, and the lower Gardens, some three Roddes on the left hand) in the which VWall there is a marke or Bound: From thence (not entring the lowest Walke at all) they turne full West, over the high way leading from Moregate, and comming into little Morefields, (as we call it) they keepe close to the Pales and Tentors (for they have not passing eight or ten foot of ground from the Pales) till they come to the Posterne, where they set up their mark; and so through the Posterne they make their returne, &c.

There was in this Church (of old time) a Fraternity or Brotherhood of our blessed Lady, or Corpus Christi and S. Giles, founded by John Belancer, in the reigne of Edward the third, the 35. yeere of his reigne.

Some small distance from the East end of this Church, is a water-conduit, brought in pipes of lead from Highbery, by John Middleton, one of the Executors to Sir William Eastfield, and of his goods. The inhabitants adjoyning, castellated it of their own costs and charges, about the yeere 1483.

There was also a Bosse of cleere water in the Wall of the Church-yard,

E e 3

made

Brother-
hood in S.
Giles
Church.

Water-
Conduit
without
Creplegate.

Bosse in
the Wall
of S. Giles
Church-
yard.

made at the charges of *Richard Whittington*, sometimes Maior, and was like to that of *Belinsgate*. Of late the same was turned into an evill Pumpe, and so is cleane decayed.

There was also a faire Poole of cleere water, neere unto the Parsonage, on the west side thereof, which was filled up in the reigne of *Henry* the sixth. The Spring was cooped in, and arched over with hard stone, and staires of stone to goe downe to the Spring, on the banke of the Towne ditch. And this was also done of the goods, and by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*.

In *Whitcrosse-street*, King *Henry* the fifth builded one faire Houle, and founded there a Brotherhood of *S. Giles*, to be kept: which House had sometime beene an Hospitall of the *French Order*, by the name of *Saint Giles* without *Creplegate*, in the reigne of *Edward* the first; the King having the Jurisdiction, and pointing a *Custos* thereof, for the precinct of the Parish of *Saint Giles*, &c. Patent *Rich.* 2. the 15. yeere: Which Hospitall being suppressed, the Lands were given to the Brotherhood, for reliefe of the poore.

One Alley, of divers Tenements, over against the North wall of *S. Giles Church-yard*, was appointed to bee *Almes-houses* for the poore, wherein they dwelled rent-free, and otherwise were relieved: but the said Brotherhood was suppressed by *Henry* the 8. since which time, *Sir John Gresham*, Maior, purchased the Lands, and gave part thereof to the maintenance of a Free Schoole, which he had founded at *Holt*, a Market Towne in *Norfolke*.

In *Red-crosse street*, on the West side from *S. Giles Church-yard*, up to the said Crosse, be many faire houses builded outward, with divers Alleys, turning into a large plot of ground, of old time called the *Iewes Garden*, as being the onely place appointed them in *England*, wherein to bury their dead; till the yeere 1177. the 24. of *Henry* the second, that it was permitted them (after long suit to the King and Parliament at *Oxford*) to have a speciall place assigned them in every quarter where they dwelled.

This plot of ground remained to the

said *Iewes*, till the time of their finall banishment out of *England*, and is now turned into faire Garden-plots and Summer-houses for pleasure.

On the East side of this *Red-crosse street*, be also divers faire houses, up to the Crosse. And there is *Beech lane*, peradventure so called of *Nicholas de la Beech*, Lieutenant of the Tower of *London*, put out of that Office in the 13. of *Edward* the third. This Lane stretcheth from *Red-crosse street*, to *White-crosse street*, replenished, not with *Beech* trees, but with beautifull houses of stone, bricke and timber. Amongst the which, was (of old time) a great house, pertaining to the Abbot of *Ramsay* for his lodging, when he repaired to the Citie: It is now called *Drewrie House*, of *Sir Drew Drewrie*, a worshipfull owner thereof.

On the North side of this *Beech lane*, towards *White-crosse street*, the Drapers of *London* have lately builded 8. *Almes-houses* of bricke and timber, for eight poore Widdowes of their owne Company, whom they have placed there rent-free, according to the gift of the Lady *Askew*, Widdow to *Sir Christopher Askew*, sometime Draper, and Maior, 1533.

Then in *Golding lane*, *Richard Gal-lard*, of *Islington*, Equire, Citizen and Painter-stainer of *London*, founded 13. *Almes-houses*, for so many poore people placed in them rent-free.

Hee gave to the poore of the same *Almes-houses*, 2. d. the piece weekly, & a load of Charcoales among the yearly for ever, he left faire Lands about *Islington*, to maintain his foundation. *T. Hayes*, sometime Chamberlaine of *London*, in the latter time of *H.* the 8. married *Elizabeth* his daughter and heire; which *Hayes* and *Elizabeth* had a daughter named *Elizabeth*, married to *John Iron-monger*, of *London*, Mercer, who now hath the order of the *Almes-people*.

On the West side of *Red-crosse street* is a street called the *Barbican*, because sometime there stood on the North side thereof a *Burgh-kenning*, or VVatch-tower of the Citie, called in some language a *Barbican*, as a *Bikening* is called a *Beacon*. This *Burgh-kenning*, by the name of the Mannor of *Base Court*, was given

Poole of
Spring
water.

White-crosse
street.

Hospitall
of the
French
Order.

Red-crosse
street.

Liber. S.
Buttolph.
The Iewes
Garden, or
place to
bury their
dead.

Beech lane.

The Ab-
bot of
Ramsay his
Inne.

Almes-
houses in
Beech lane.

Golding
lane.
Almes
people
there.

Burgh-ken-
ning, or
Barbican.

given by *Edward* the third, to *Robert Vfford*, Earle of *Suffolke*, and was lately pertaining to *Peregrine Barty*, Lord *Willoughby of Ersby*.

Next adjoyning to this, is one other great house, called *Garter Place*, sometime builded by *Sir Thomas writhe*, or *writheley*, Knight, alias, *Garter*, principall King of Armes, second son of *Sir John writhe*, Knight, alias *Garter*, and was Vncle to the first *Thomas*, Earle of *Southampton*, Knight of the *Garter*, and Chancellor of *England*: Hee built this house, and in the top therof a Chappel,

which hee dedicated by the name of *S. Trinitatis in Alto*. Thus much for that part of *Creplegate Ward* without the *VVall*, whereof more shall be spoken in the Suburbe of that part. This *VVard* hath an Alderman & his Deputy within the gate. Common Councill, 8. Constables, 9. Scavengers, 12. for *VVardmote Inquest*, 15. and a Beadle.

Without the gate, it hath also a Deputy, Common Councill, 2. Constables, 4. Scavengers, 4. *VVardmote Inquest*, 17. and a Beadle. It is taxed in *London* to the *Fifteene*, at 40. pounds.





ALDERSGATE

VV A R D.

Aldersgate
Ward.



He next is *Aldersgate* Ward, taking name of that North Gate of the City; this Ward also consisteth of divers Streetes and Lanes,

lying as well within the Gate and Wall, as without; and first, to speake of that part within the Gate, thus it is. The East part thereof joyneth unto the West part of *Creplegate* Ward in *Engaine lane* or *Maiden lane*. It beginneth on the North side of that Lane, at *Staining lane* end, and runneth up from the *Haberdashers Hall*, to *St. Mary Staining Church*: and by the Church East winding almost to *VVood. freete*. And west through *Oate lane*, and then by the South side of *Bacon house* in *Noble freete*, backe againe by *Lilipot lane*, which is also of that VVard to *Maiden lane*, and so on that North side west to *Saint Iohn Zacharies Church*, and to *Foster lane*.

Now on the South side of *Engaine* or *Maiden lane*, is the west side of *Guthers lane*, to *Kery lane*, and *Kery lane* it selfe (which is of this Ward) and backe againe into *Engaine lane*, by the North side of the *Goldsmiths Hall*, to *Foster lane*, almost wholly of this Ward, which beginneth in the South toward *Cheape*, on the East side, by the North side of *Saint Fosters Church*, & runneth downe North-west by the west end of *Engaine lane* by *Lilipot lane*, and *Oate lane*, to *Noble freete*, and through that by *Shelley house*, (of old time so called, as belonging to the *Shelleyes*) *Sir Thomas Shelley*, Knight, was owner thereof in the first of *Henry the fourth*. It is now called *Bacon house*, because the same was new builded by *Sir Nicholas Bacon*, Lord Keeper of the great Seale. Downe on that side by *Serjeant Fleetwoods house*,

Recorder of *London*, who also new builded it to *Saint Olaves Church* in *Silver. freete*, which is by the North-west end of this *Noble freete*.

Then againe in *Foster lane*, this Ward beginneth on the west side thereof, over-against the South-west corner of *Saint Fosters Church*, and runneth downe by *Saint Leonards Church*, by *Pope lane* end, and by *Saint Annes lane* end, which Lane is also of this Ward, North to the stone wall, by the wall of the City, over-against *Bacon house*, which stone wall, and so downe North to *Creplegate* on that side, is of *Faringdon Ward*.

Then have yee the maine freete of this VVard, which is called *Saint Martins lane*, including *Saint Martin* on the East side thereof, and so downe on both the sides to *Aldersgate*. And these be the bounds of this VVard within the wall and gate.

Now, before wee speake of that part of the wall without, let us say somewhat of the Gate it selfe. *Aldersgate* being very old, ruinous, and in danger of some further decay; the Lord Maior & his Brethren, with the advice of the worthy Commoners, determined to have it taken downe, and builded again in beautifull manner. For the more hastening of which intention, a worthy Citizen, Master *VVilliam Parker*, (of whose Christian and liberall charities, wee have in brieve manner spoken before) out of his owne bountifull disposition, gave the sum of three thousand pounds, towards the furtherance of so good a worke, in new re-edifying and building the Gate, requiring & appointing (by his VVill) that it should be new builded, within the space of three yeeres after his decesse. And the money to be paid (by his Executor) to the Lord Maior of *London*, and the Aldermen his Brethren (for the time being)

for

Oate lane.

Noble street

Noble street

Shelleyes
house,
now Bacon
house.

S. Martin
lane.

M. William
Parker, Ci-
tizen and
Mercht-
Taylor of
London,
gave three
thousand
pounds
towards
the new
building
of Alders-
gate.

for the said use of new building the said Gate, in manner and forme following.

That is to say, 200. pounds thereof at the taking downe of the first Tile: Other 200. l. thereof, at the laying of the first stone, which was laid by the right Worshipfull, Sir *William Cravon*, Knight, and Alderman of the City of London, on Munday, the 26. day of May, 1617. Other 200. l. thereof, when the new building should bee a yard in height above the ground. Other 200. l. thereof, when the new building should be arched over the Gate. And the other 200. l. in full payment, when the said building shall be full finished. Master *Richard Foxe*, Citizen and Clothworker of London (a most painfull and industrious Gentleman) having the oversight, direction, and ordering of the said building.

VVithout the Gate, the maine street called *Aldersgate streete*, runneth up North on the East side, to the west end of *Houndf-ditch*, or *Barbican streete*: A part of which streete is also of this Ward. And on the west side to *Long lane*, a part whereof is likewise of this VVard. Beyond the which *Aldersgate*, is *Goswell streete* up to the *Barres*.

And on the west side of *Aldersgate streete*, by *Saint Buttolphs Church*, is *Brison streete*, which runneth west to a Pumpe, and then North to the Gate, which entreth the Church-yard, sometime pertaining to the Priory of *Saint Bartholomew* on the East side: and on the west side towards *Saint Bartholomewes Spittle*, to a paire of posts there fixed. And these bee the bounds of this *Aldersgate VVard* without.

The Antiquities bee these: First, in *Staining lane*, of old time so called, as may bee supposed, of *Painterstainers* dwelling there.

On the East side thereof, adjoyning to the *Haberdashers Hall*, be ten *Almes-houses*, pertaining to the *Haberdashers*, wherein bee placed ten *Almes* people of that Company, every of them having eight pence the peece every Friday for ever, by the gift of *Thomas Huntlow*, *Haberdasher*, one of the *Sheriffes*, in the yeere, 1539.

More, Sir *George Barne* gave them ten pounds by the yeere for ever.

Then is the small Parish Church of *Saint Mary*, called *Staining*, because it standeth at the North end of *Staining lane*. In the which Church, being but newly builded, there remaine no Monuments worth the noting, but one lately erected.

Here lieth the body of George Smithes, Goldsmith and Alderman of London, who tooke to wife, Sarah, the daughter of Anthony Wolhouse, Citizen, and Haberdasher of London: by whom hee had issue foure sonnes and five daughters. He departed this life the eleventh day of Iuly, Anno Domini, 1615. being 52. yeeres of age.

To whose memory, *Sarah* his wife, being sole Executrix of his last Will and Testament, at her own proper cost and charges, caused this Monument to be erected.

Then is *Engaine lane*, or *Maiden lane*, and at the North-west corner thereof, the Parish Church of *Saint Iohn Zacharie*, a faire Church, with the Monuments well preserved, of *Thomas Lichfield*, who founded a Chauntry there, in the foureteenth of *Edmard the second*, of *Sir Nicholas Twiford*, Goldsmith, Maior, 1388. and *Dame Margery* his wife: of whose goods the Church was made and new builded, with a Tombe for them, and others of their race, 1390. *Drugo Barentine*, Maior, 1398. He gave faire lands to the Goldsmiths: he dwelled right against the Goldsmiths Hall. Betweene the which Hall and his dwelling house, he builded a Gallory thwaring the streete, whereby he might goe from the one to the other, hee was buried in this Church, and *Christian* his wife, 1427. *Iohn Adis*, Goldsmith, 1400. and *Margaret* his wife. *Iohn Francis*, Goldsmith, Maior, 1400. and *Elizabeth* his wife, 1450. *I. Sutton*, Goldsmith, one of the *Sheriffes*, 1413. *Bartholomew Seman*, Gold-beater, Master of the Kings Mints, within the Tower of London, and the Towne of *Calice*, 1430. *Iohn Hewet*, Esquire, 1500. *William Breakepeare*, Goldsmith, 1461. *Christopher Eliot*, Goldsmith, 1505. *Bartholomew Reade*, Goldsmith, Maior,

Parish Church of *St. Mary Staining*.

A goodly Monument in South wall of the Chancell.

Parish Church of *Saint Iohn Zachary*.

The manner and forme of paying the said mony. The first Tile was taken downe the last day of March, 1617.

Aldersgate street.

Goswell street.

Brison street.

Staining lane.

Almes-houses there.

1502. was buried in the Charter-house, and gave to this Parish 100. l. His wife was buried here with a faire Monument, her picture in habit of a widow. *Thomas Keyton*, Lorimar, 1522. *William Potken*, Esquire, 1537. *John Cornish* with an Epitaph, 1470. *Robert Fenrbu-ther*, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffes in the yeere, 1512.

Hereunder lieth buried sir Nicholas Twi-ford, Knight, sometime Lord Maier of this City, and Dame Margery his wife; of whose goods this Church was made a Tombe for themselves, and for many other more. He died in Anno Domini, 1390.

Hic jacet Iohannes Adys, Civis, & Aurifaber London, & Margareta uxor ejus. Obiit ultimo die Februarii, 1461. Et Margareta, &c.

Here lieth Iohn Hewet, of London, Esquire, the which Iohn deceased the first day of May, in the yeere of our Lord God 1510. and in the fifth yeere of the reigne of King Henry the seventh, &c.

Here lieth the body of Iohn Sutton, Citizen, Goldsmith, and Alderman of London, who died the 6. day of Iuly, 1450.

Here lieth buried before this place, the body of Iohn Strelley, Esquire, who deceased the ninth day of December, 1595. being about 86. yeeres of age.

Here lieth buried within this Ile, the bodies of Iohn Greenwood, Citizen, and Painter-Stainer of Lond. who descended of a younger house of Greenwood, of Greenwoodley in Yorekshire: And Elizabeth his wife, by whom hee had many children; but at the time of their death, left onely one sonne and a daughter, Robert, and Ioane, which Robert, after many yeeres spent in this Parish, was laid by his father and mother the 23. of Iune, 1585. In memory of whom this Monument was erected by his sisters sonne, Samuel Thompson, the sixth of September, Anno 1602.

Hic jacet Dominus Thomas Randolf, Capellanus. Qui obiit 29. die No-

vembris, Anno Domini, 1459: Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus.

Hic jacet Ioannes Frances, Civis, & Aurifaber, & quondam Maior London. Qui obiit 13. die Decemb. An. Dom. 1405. Cujus, &c.

Hic jacet Elizabeth ux. dict. Ioan. Qui obiit 11. Mensis Octobris, An. Dom. 1432. Cujus, &c.

Hic jacet Drugo Barantine, Civis & Aurifaber, & quondam Maior London. Qui obiit 15. die Mensis Decemb. An. Dom. 1415. Cujus, &c.

Hic jacet Christiana, ux. dict. Drugonis. Quæ obiit 11. die Mensis Martii, An. Dom. 1427. Cujus, &c.

This Monument is erected to the memory of Sir Iames Pemberton, Knight, who being Sheriffe of this City at the coming in of King IAMES, entertained neere 40. Earles and Barons in his house on the day of the Kings being proclaimed. Afterwards, Anno 1612. was elected Maior of this most honourable Citie of London. Hee erected a Free-school in the Parish of Eccleston in Lancashire, sixteene yeeres before his death, and gave fifty pounds by the yeere to the maintaining thereof for ever. Hee gave also five hundred pounds to Christs Hospital, and two hundred pounds to the Company of Goldsmiths, besides many liberall gifts to the poore of his Kinred, and many other most charitable uses: He died the eighth day of September, 1613. aged, 68. yeeres.

Marble nor Touch,
nor Alabaster can
Reveale the worth of
the long buried man:
For oft (we see) mens goods,
when they are gone,
Doe pious deeds, when
they themselves did none.
Mine (while I liv'd) no
goodnesse did expresse,
'Tis not Inscriptions make
them more or lesse:
In Christ I hope to rise
amongst the Iust,
Man is but grasse, all must
to Wormes and Dust.

Vertue

These words are engraven on an ancient plate in the Chancell.

A faire plated in the South Ile of the Quire.

The like stone close by it.

The like stone and in the same Ile.

A small Plate with his Armes in the South wall.

A comely Monument in the East end of the South Ile.

A faire stone within the Chancell doore.

A very faire plated stone by the Communion Table.

The like faire plated stone close by the other.

A very goodly Monument in the East end in the Chancell.

*Vertue and Death being
both enamoured*

*On worthy PEMBERTON,
in heate of Love,
To be possesst of
that each coveted,
Thus did they dialogue,
and thus they strove.*

Vertue. **W**HAT Vertue challengeth,
is but her right.

Death. What Death layes claime to,
who can contradict?

Vert. Vertue, whose power
exceeds all other might.

Dea. Where's Vertues power,
when Death makes all submit?

Vert. I gave him life;
and therefore he is mine.

Dea. That life he held
no longer than I list.

Ver. I made him more than
mortall, meere Divine.

Dea. How hapt he could not
then Deaths stroke resist?

Ver. Because (by Nature)
all are borne to dye.

Dea. Then thine owne tongue
yeelds Death the victory.

Ver. No, Death, thou art deceiv'd,
thy envious stroke
Hath given him life
immortall, 'gainst thy will:

Dea. VVhat life can be, but
vanisheth as smoake?

Vert. A life that all thy darts
can never kill.

Dea. Have I not lockt his
body in my grave?

Ver. That was but dust, and
that I pray thee keepe.

Dea. That is as much
as I desire to have,
His comely shape in
my eternall sleepe.

Vert. But wher's his honourable
life, renowne, and fame?

Dea. They are but breath,
them I resigne to thee.

Ver. Them I most covet.

Dea. I preferre my claime,
His body mine.

Ver. Mine his Eternity.

*And so they ceast,
Death triumphs o're his grave,
Vertue o're that which
Death can never have.*

And as faire Trophees,
fit to beautifie
His Hearse, Vertue hangs
up these Ornaments:
His Justice, VVisedome,
and Integritye,
His courage, dreadlesse
of what are events,
His upright soule
in that high dignitie,
VVhich London gives
her chiefeft Presidents.
Free from compare
with such as went before,
Or should succeed.
It was his sole desire
Truth might report those
actions lesse or more,
Which honest thoughts
did in his heart inspire.
His care of learning
and his liberall minde
Vnto the poore,
love to his Company,
Kinred and Friends, to
whom he was most kinde,
And with whom he dealt
truly bounteously:
These graces better doe
become his Grave,
Than wastfull words
of fruitlesse flattery,
And their due merit
(doubtlesse) he shall have,
Among the blessed
in Eternity.
VVhereto faire Vertue now
hath brought her son,
Worthily honour'd,
Sir Iames Pemberton.

A.M.

On the East side of this Foster lane, at Engaine lane end, is the Goldsmiths Hall, a proper house, but not large. And therefore to say that Bartholomew Read, Goldsmith, Maior in the yeere, 1502. kept such a feast in this Hall, as some have fabuled, is farre incredible, and altogether impossible, considering the smalnesse of the Hall, and number of the guests,

The Goldsmiths Hall.

R. Grafton.

guests, which as they say, were more than 100. persons of great estate. For the messes and dishes of meats to them served, the paled Parke in the same Hall, furnished with fruitfull trees, beasts of Venery, and other circumstances of that pretended feast well weighed, *Westminster Hall* would hardly have sufficed; and therefore I will over-passe it, and note somewhat of principall Goldsmiths.

First, I reade, that *Leofstane*, Goldsmith, was Provost of this City, in the reigne of *Henry the first*. Also, that *Henry Fitz Alewin*, *Fitz Leafstane*, Goldsmith, was Maior of *London*, in the first of *Richard the first*. Also, that *Gregory Rockfly*, chiefe Say-master of all the Kings Mints within *England* (and therefore by my conjecture, a Goldsmith) was Maior in the third of *Edward the first*, and continued Maior seven yeeres together. Then *William Faringdon*, Goldsmith, Alderman of *Faringdon Ward*, one of the Sheriffes, 1281. the ninth of *Edward the first*, who was a Goldsmith, as appeareth in record, and shall bee shewed in *Faringdon Ward*. Then *Nicholas Faringdon* his son, Goldsmith, Alderman of *Faringdon Ward*, foure times Maior in the reigne of *Edward the second*, &c. For the rest of latter time are more manifestly knowne; and therefore I leave them: the men of this mystery were incorporated or confirmed in the sixteenth of *Richard the second*.

Then at the North end of *Noble street* is the Parish Church of *Saint Olave* in *Silver streete*, a small thing, and without any note-worthy Monuments, but these following.

Here under this stone lieth buried the body of *Iohn Darcy*, second son to *Iohn, Lord Darcy of Ehie*, who died in An. 1593. aged, 33. yeeres.

Here lieth *Grifficild Windfore*, daughter of *Henry, Lord Windfore*, and *Lady Anne* his wife, daughter and heyre of *Sir Thomas Rivet*, Knight, who departed this life the seven and twentieth day of *Iune*, and in the yeere of our Lord God, 1600.

The first Maior of *London* was a Goldsmith. Principall men of the City, Goldsmiths.

Parish Church of *S. Olave* in *Silver street*

A faire plated stone in the Chancel.

Another stone next to it.

A Remembrance of Master IOHN BANESTER, Chirurgion, and Licentiate in Physicke.

Great men that ne're did good in all their dayes,
But at the very instant of their death,
Finde yet no meane commendors of their praise,
Although it lasts no longer than a-breath:
Shall then good men, though lesser in degree,
Finde none to give them right and equiry?

If one shall say, The great mans life was such,
So good, so full of hospitaliry:
When God doth know, he ne're did halfe so much,
Though thus he must be grac'd with flattery.
Shall meane men, who such workes truly did,
Be nothing spoken of? Oh God forbid.

Not then, as equalling with any Great,
My fatherly good friend, *Iohn Banester*:
No more but truth of thee let me repeate,
A Sonnes Love-teares, thy body to interre.
That such as knew thee better farre than I:
May say, Thy vertues did not with thee dye.

Thy Skill and Practise, that it selfe commends,
Some of the best have truly found the same,
Not partially employed to wealthy friends,
But even the poorest wretch, the sicke and lame
Felt of the best. Some difference there might be:
The rich payd somewhat, poore

poore men had it free.

Thy care and cost layd out
for common good,
In greater measure
than came in againe:
But that heavens blessing
with thy bounry stood,
Hardly had stretcht
so many to sustaine;
But it is true: The
liberall heart God loves,
And from him still all
cause of lacke removes,

Thy weekly charity
given to the poore
In Bread, beside, in
money from thy Purse:
Even in the hardest yeeres
dealt at thy doore,
When some repin'd that
every day did worse;
Makes poore men say:
Our good reliefe is gone,
Let them goe to thy
find-faults and have none;

Poore maymed Souldiers;
fore-sicke hearted men,
That under miseries
hard Crouch did bow,
Were freely cur'd, me thinks
they cry: Lord, when,
Where shall we finde
our good Physician now?
I doubt not, but some
others will as much:
Yet (in these dayes) we
finde nor many such.

Sleepe then, thou happy
Soule, in endlesse rest,
All good mens groanes
be powred on thy grave:
Live thou in *Abrahams*
bosome with blest;
Where Faith and VVorkes
due recompence shall have.
My sight growes dimme,
fighing my heart makes sore:
Teares blot my paper,
I can write no more.

On the west side of *Foster lane* is the
small Parish Church of *S. Leonards*, for

them of *St. Martins le graund*. A num-
ber of Tenements being lately builded
in place of the great Collegiate Church
of *Saint Martin*, that Parish is mighti-
ly increased.

In this Church remaine these Monu-
ments: First, without the Church is
graven in stone on the East end, *Iohn*
Broke it well, an especiall re-edifier or
new builder thereof.

In the Quire graven in brasse, *Ro.*
Purfet, Grocer, 1507.

Robert Traps, Goldsmith, 1526. with
this Epitaph:

*When the Bells be merrily rung,
And the Masse devoutly sung:
And the meate merrily eaten,
Then shall Robert Traps his wife
and children be forgotten.*

Sub hoc Marmore requiescit corpus
Humfred. Barrer, filii *Iohannis Bar-*
ret, Generosus. Qui obiit, An. Do-
mini 1501.

Live to Dye.

*All flesh is grasse, and needs must fade,
To earth againe, whereof it was made.*

Felici, pia, & munificentissimæ fe-
minæ, *Iodocæ Franckland* viduatæ,
filia *Roberti* & *Ioannæ Trappes*
Londinensium: Gratiitudinis hoc of-
ficii & pietatis Monumentum adop-
tione filii Principalis & Scholares
Collegii de Brasenose apud *Oxon-*
enses exhibere.

*Dilecti cineres, non sic
requiescitis urna
In tenui, ut vobis sola hæc
monumenta parantur,
Quæ tandem vel sera
dies pessundare possit:
Ænea vos monumenta tegunt,
vivumque Trophæum
(Æternum interistis enim
vivumque Trophæum)
Vobis vestra dedit *Iodoca*,
perennis aræ,
Nos etenim æternumque omnes,
quos postera nobis
Sæcla dabunt vobis sumus
immortale Sepulchrum.*

Then in *Pope lane*, so called of one *Pope*
that was owner thereof, on the North
side

A stone at
the en-
tring into
the Quire

A faire
stone in
the Chan-
cel, name-
lesse.

A faire
Monu-
ment in
the North
wall of the
Chancell,

Parish
Church of
S. Anne in
the wil-
lowes.

side is the Parish Church of Saint Anne in the willowes, so called, I know not upon what occasion; but some say, of willowes growing thereabouts: but now there is no such void place for willowes to grow, more than the Church-yard, wherein doe grow some high Ash trees.

This Church by casualty of fire, in the yeere 1548. was burnt, so farre as it was combustible; but since being newly repaired, there remaine a few Monuments of antiquity, of Thomas Lekhimp-ron, Clarke of the Pipe, who was buried there, 1499. Ralph Caldwell, Gentleman of Greyes Inne, 1527. Iohn, Lord Shefeld, Iohn Herenden, Mercer, Esquire, 1572. And these Verses are on an ancient Table, hanging in the Quire.

*Vt tibi praeceptis mens
confermetur honestis,
Sex animo semper,
sunt repetenda tuo.
Principio Deus est, noster
servator & Author,
Hostis in opposita
stat regione Sarhan.
Tertia res praesens est,
vita simillima ventis,
Mors sequitur nobis,
qua prope semper adest.
Ordine sunt quinto,
Caeli palatia summis,
Tartara sunt sexto,
constituenda loco.
Hac animo tacite secum,
qui saepe revolvit,
Miror in hoc vitij,
siquid inesse potest.
Gualterus Haddonus.*

Qu an Tris de o vul stra
os guis ti ro um nere uit
h san Chril mi T mu la

*Corda, manus, oculos,
aures, animosque levemus,
Et Domino, voces, sua sunt,
& ei sua demus.*

*Quos amor aeterno vivos
in fœdere junxit,
Concordes tumulo mors*

*sic conjunxit in uno.
Non fors unanimes, nec
mors disjungit amantes,
Sed post fata vides
inviolata amanti.*

Here lieth buried the body of Edward Herenden, Esquire, Citizen and Mercer of London, and Milleſcent his wife, daughter of Richard Samond, of Anſley Woodhouse, in the County of Nottingham, Esquire: who had issue then living, Edmund, Henry, and Seymour their sonnes; Frances, Martha, Magdalene, and Judith, their daughters: which Edward Herenden was sonne and heyre of Richard Herenden of West Farleige, in the County of Kent, Esquire, An. 1572.

Memorare novissima, & in
aeternum non peccabis.
Ecclef. 7.

Here lieth the bodies of Edmund Herenden, Gentleman, sonne and heyre of Edward Herenden, Esquire, whose Monument next adjoyneth. which Edmund had to his first wife, Helen, daughter of William Dunkeyn, Citizen, and Merchant-Taylor of London: And he had issue by her nine sonnes, and foure daughters. Hee had to his second wife, Helen, daughter of Iohn Bird, Citizen and Draper of London. Obiit 10. die Aprilis, 1590.

Here-under this stone lieth the body of Stephen Brakynbury, Gent. Vſher to King Henry the 8. Edward the 6. Queene Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, and Ioan his wife: which Stephen died the 2. day of Febru. An. 1563. & Ioane died, &c.

Orate devotè pro anima
Magistri Ioannis Pem-
berton, utriusque Juris
Baccalaurii, quond. Refi-
dentiari. Ecclef. Cath. de

Rippon, Ebor. Diocesis, huiusq; alius
Ecclef. Re&bris. Qui obiit 12. die
Septemb. An. Dom. 1499. Cujus, &c.

William Gregory, Skinner, Maior of Lon-
don in the yeere 1451. was there buried,
and founded a Chauntry, but no Mo-
nument of him remaineth.

Then in St. Martins lane was (of old
time) a faire and large Colledge, of a
Deane

A table in
the North
lle of the
Chancell.

A hand-
some (mal)
Monument
in the
North wal
of the
Quire,

A smaller
Monument
by the
other,

A faire
plated
stone un-
der the
Commu-
nion table

Another
stone by
the Com-
munion
Table.

Colledge
of Saint
Martins le
graund.Lib. S. Mar-
tin.Argument
against
priviledge
challen-
ged by the
Deane of
S. Martins.

Deane and secular Canons or Priests, and was called Saint *Martins le graund*, founded by *Ingelricus*, and *Edwardus* his brother, in the yeere of Christ, 1056. and confirmed by *William* the Conquerour, as appeareth by his Charter dated 1068. This Colledge claimed great priviledges of Sanctuary, and otherwise, as appeareth in a booke written by a Notary of that house, about the yeere 1442. the nineteenth of *Henry* the sixth, wherein amongst other things, is set downe and declared, that on the first of September, in the yeere aforesaid, a Souldier, prisoner in *Newgate*, as hee was led by an Officer towards the *Guild hall* of *London*, there came out of *Panyer Alley* five of his fellowship, and tooke him from the Officer, brought him into Sanctuary, at the West doore of Saint *Martins* Church, and tooke grithe of that place. But the same day *Philip Malpas*, and *Robert Marshall*, then Sheriffs of *London*, with many other entred the said Church, and forcibly tooke out with them the said five men thither fled; led them settred to the Compter, and from thence chained by the neckes to *Newgate*: of which violent taking, the Deane and Chapter in large manner complained to the King, and required him as their Patron, to defend their priviledges, like as his Predecessors had done, &c. All which complaint and sute, the Citizens by their councill, *Markam*, Serjeant at the Law, *John Carpenter*, late Common Clarke of the City, and other, learnedly answered, offering to prove, that the said place of Saint *Martin* had no such immunity or liberty as was pretended; namely, *Carpenter* offered to lose his live-lode, if that Church had more immunity than the least Church in *London*: notwithstanding, after long debating of this controversie, by the Kings commandement, and assent of his Councill in the Starre-Chamber, the Chancellour and Treasurer sent a Writ unto the Sheriffs of *London*, charging them to bring the said five persons, with the cause of their taking, and withholding afore the King in his Chancery, on the Vigill of *All-hallowes*. On which day, the said Sheriffs, with the Recorder and Councill of the City, brought and delivered

them accordingly, afore the said Lords, whereas the Chancellour, after hee had declared the Kings commandement, sent them to Saint *Martins*, there to abide freely, as in a place having franchises, whiles them liked, &c.

Thus much out of that Booke have I noted concerning the Priviledge of that place, challenged in those dayes; since the which time, to wit, in the yeere 1457. the 36. of the said *Henry* the sixth, an Ordinance was made by the King and his Councill, concerning the said Sanctuary men in S. *Martins le graund*, whereof the Articles are set downe in the Booke of K. within the Chamber of the *Guild hall*, in the lease 299.

Henricus Dei gratia, Rex Anglie & Francie, & Dominus Hybernie:
Omnibus ad quos presentes literæ perveniunt, salutem. Inspeximus tenorem quondam ordinationis, concessionis, & stabilimenti certorum Articulorum infra Sanctuarium libera Capella nostra, S. Martini infra Civitatem nostram London observandam & custodiendam, coram Nobis & Concilio nostro, 5. die Februarii ultimo præterito, apud Westmon. in Camera Stellata, ordinatorum & stabilitorum, Nobis in Cancellar. nostram de mandato nostro missum factum in hæc verba:

THe fifth of Fevver, the yeere of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord, King *Henry* the 6. thirty fifth: at *westminster*, in the Sterred Chamber, our said Sovereigne Lord, calling to his high remembrance, the good and blessed entent that his full Noble Pre-genitours have at all times had, to the honour, worship, conservation and wele of the Free Chappell of Saint *Martins*, within the Citie of *London*, of the which the King our said Sovereigne Lord is founder and Patron: desiring to doe all that may serve to th'ease and restful roule of the same, and conservati-on of the Sanctuary, Immunity, Priviledges and Liberties, as appertaine to the said Chappell and place, willing

Ff 2

that

Set downe
according
to the
English
then used,
and as it
standeth
in the Re-
cord.

Offence
taken by
the City,
against
the indi-
rect cour-
ses used in
the San-
ctuary.

that hereafter none occasion be yeven, to the breach or hurting of them. Remembring also the great complaints, grudging, and displeasure that his subjects have taken, and specially the Citizens and Commonalty of the said City of London, of the demeaning of misfruled persons comming and abiding in the said place, under umbre and colour of the Sanctuary there, the which have at divers times issued out of the said Sanctuary, and committed many ryots, robberies, man-slaughters, and other mischiefes; where-through the said Sanctuary hath be greatly dislaundered, and (over that) great inconvenience like to ensue.

After great deliberation and communication had as well with Doctors of Divinity, as of Law Civill and Canonically, called also thereto the Iudges of this our Land, and their advices had in that behalfe, other men also of great wisdome and experience for the weale and conservation of the said Sanctuary, and to eschew the said misgovernance and mischiese, called also before our said Sovereigne Lord and his Councell the Maior and the Aldermen of the said City, and Master *Richard Camdre*, Deane of the said place of Saint *Martins*. Our said Sovereigne Lord (by the advice of his Councell above said) Ordained, granted, and established certaine Articles under writen, to bee kept and observed within the said Sanctuary, from this time forth, without any interruption of them. VVilling and ordaining, that the said Deane that now is promit by his oath the observance of the same for the time that hee shall bee Deane there. And that every Deane after him in his admission to the said Deanary, be sworne to keepe the said Articles in semblable wise, and make them to bee kept within the said Sanctuary: the which Articles beene such as follow:

Order
from the
King and
his Coun-
cell to the
Deane of
the San-
ctuary.

For fugi-
tives clai-
ming be-
nefit of
the San-
ctuary, &
the causes
moving
thm
thereto.

1. First, That every person fugitive comming unto the said Sanctuary for tuition, and challenge to enjoy the immunities and priviledges thereof, at his entree, as soone as hee commodiously and reasonably shall now present himselfe unto the said Deane, his Commis-

sarie, or Depute in that behalfe, and before him declare the cause of the feare moving him to come to the said Sanctuary, be it for treason, felony, furnished upon him, or for other causes, and that the said declaration and cause bee registred in the common Register, ordained therefore in the said Sanctuary, and the name of the said fugitive.

2. *Item*, That hee at his first entree present and deliver unto the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute, all manner of weapon and armour that hee bringeth with him as well invasive as defensive, and that he be not suffered to weare or use any such weapon or armour, or it to have in his keeping within the said Sanctuary in any wise, Except a reasonable knife, to kerve withall his meate, and that the said knife be pointlesse.

3. *Item*, That every ervaunt and open Theefe, Robber, Murderer, and Felon, notoriously noised by the common fame of the people, or if the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute bee credibly informed, or due prooffe be yoven or made, that hee is such one repairing to the said Sanctuary, to the intent that hee shall not (under colour of the said Sanctuary) intend to doe further mischiese, finde sufficient seurte to bee made unto the King, as well by his owne obligation, as by the obligations of other, of his good bearing for the time of his abode (within the said Sanctuary, and for a quarter of a yeere after his departing out of the same. And that hee bee kept in ward into the time hee have found and made the said seurte: And if it so bee, that it bee complained or shewed unto the Kings Highpessé, that the said seurte bee not sufficient, that then at the commandement of the said Councell (if it bee thought necessary) the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute shall take other and better seurte, or else commit them to ward unto the time better seurte bee found. Foreseene alway that if the said fugitive will depart out of the said Sanctuary, that hee may so doe when hee will.

4. *Item*, That all the out gates, as well posternes, doores, as all other issues outward

Against
armour &
weapons
in the
Sanctuary

For
theeves,
felons,
murde-
rers, and
infamous
persons.

Concer-
ning secur-
ity for
good be-
haviour
to be gi-
ven.

For close
keeping
the gates
and po-
steries of
the San-
ctuary
nightly.

outward whatsoever they be of the said Sanctuary, bee surely closed and shut nightly at nine of the clocke. And so remaine shut from the same houre, unto sixe of the clocke in the morning, from the Feast of *Alhallowes*, unto the Feast of *Candlemasse*. And the remanent of the yeere nightly from the said houre of nine unto foure of the clocke in the morning, or unto the time that the first Masse beginneth within the said place: And that all those that been fled to the said Sanctuary for treason or felony, bee within the closure on nights time.

For bring-
ing stolne
goods in-
to the
Sanctuary

5. *Item*, If any such theefe, murderer, or felon resort to the said Sanctuary for tuition of the same, with any manner robbery, or stolen goods, if the party robbed make fresh sute therefore, and prove by open evidence, that the same felon hath brought into the said Sanctuary the said goods so stolne thence, the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute, shall put in true devoure, withouten any dissimulation, fraud, or malengyne, to make full restitution unto the party so grieved of the same stolne goods, if they can bee had. And semblably, if any Fugitive come to the said Sanctuary with other mens goods, merchandize, or things, intending there to live with the same: And the owner of the said goods, merchandize, or things, make prooffe that they bee his, and verifie that they bee brought into the said Sanctuary, the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute shall put him in full devoure, to make restitution to the party so proving, that the same goods, merchandizes, or things were his. And no Fugitive, nor none dwelling within the said Sanctuary shall receive, conceale, nor buy any such goods; but that they bee brought to the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute, to the intent the owners may have the sooner knowledge of them. And if the said goods so stolne and brought to the said Sanctuary, be concealed from the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute, and bought by any dwelling in the said Sanctuary: that then the buyer (abiding there) make restitution or satisfaction to the party grieved, proving the said goods

For resti-
tution or
amends
making to
the ow-
ners.

so stolne to bee his, and so sold in the same Sanctuary.

6. *Item*, If any person having tuition of the said Sanctuary, from thence issue out by day or by night, and commit or doe any robbery, murder, treason, felony, or battery, without the said Sanctuary. And thereupon resort againe to the said Sanctuary for tuition; the said Deane, Commissary, or Depute, shall upon credible information given unto him of the said robbery, murder, treason, felony, or battery so done (withoutenforth) commit the same misdoer to ward, there to remaine as long as he will abide in the said Sanctuary. And if so bee hee will depart from thence, he shall depart at an houre to be assigned unto him by day betwixt sunne and sunne.

7. *Item*, That subtle pickers of Lockes, counterfeitours of Keyes, contrivers of Sealx, forgers of false evidences, workers of counterfeit Chaines, Beades, Brouches, Ouches, Rings, Cups, Spooones silvered, and plates of Copper gilt, uttered for Gold, unto the common hurt of the people, be not suffered in the said Sanctuary. And if any being within the said Sanctuary be holden suspect of the things abovesaid, let him be committed to ward, till he find sufficient surety, as in the third Article abovesaid.

8. *Item*, That common Putuers, Strumpets, and Bawdes be not supported in the said Sanctuary: And if they claime the tuition of the said Sanctuary, that they bee set in open ward on day times, till shame cause them to depart, or to amend their vicious living.

9. *Item*, That deceitfull games, as playes at hazzard, the Dice, the Guck, the Kayelles, the Cloysh, and other such unlesfull and reprovabable games bee not used, supported, nor cherished within the said Sanctuary.

10. *Item*, That all Artificers dwelling within the said Sanctuary (as well Barbours as other) keepe holy the Sundayes and other great Festivall dayes without breach, or exercising of their craft, in such wise as done the Inhabitants of the said City of London. And if they doe the contrary, to bee committed to ward, till they

Ff 3

finde

For offen-
ces com-
mitted by
Sanctuary
persons.

For Pick-
lockes,
counter-
feiters of
divers no-
torious
crimes.

For strum-
pets,
bawdes, &
other
souleli-
vers.

Against
unlawfull
games.

For Artifi-
cers dwel-
ling in
the San-
ctuary.

For such
as come
to live in
the San-
ctuary, to
take an
oath.

finde sufficient surety, as in the third Article above said, to use their crafts in manner and forme as doe the Inhabitants of the said City, and according to the ordinances of the same City.

II. Item, That every person coming to the said Sanctuary for immunity and tuition of the same, that hee at his admission to the said Sanctuary, bee sworne on a booke, to obey, keepe, and observe the Articles above said, and every each of them with their pains and rules appertaining to the same. And the King by the advice above said would, granted and ordained, that this Act be exemplified under his great Seale, and be enrolled in his Chancellery, to the intent that the ordinance above said remaine of Record, and that his subjects may have knowledge thereof.

Nos autem tenore precedentium ad requisitionem dilecti & fidelis nostri Galfridi Baleyne, Maioris Civitatis nostre London, & Aldemannorum ejusdem Civitatis, duximus exemplificandum per presentes: In cuius rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus Patentes, Teste meipso apud westmon. 24. die Novembris, Anno Regni nostri, 36.

Examinatur per Io-
hannem Fankes, & Clericos.
Thomam Ive.

By the meanes and friendly helpe of Master William Williams, Clarke of the Chamber of London, I prevailed to have the true copy of the said Articles: and therefore in this manner have here inserted them.

This Colledge was surrendred to King Edward the sixth, the second of his reigne, in the yeere of Christ, 1548. And the same yeere, the Colledge Church being pulled down, in the East part thereof a large Vine-Taverne was builded; and withall, downe to the west, and throughout the whole precinct of that Colledge, many other houses were builded, and highly priced, letten to strangers borne, and other such as there claimed benefit of priviledges, granted to the Canons, serving God day and night (for so bee the words in the Charter of William the Conqueror) which may hardly be wrested to artifi-

cers, buyers, and sellers, otherwise than is mentioned in the 21. of S. Matthewes Gospel.

Lower downe, on the west side of Saint Martins lane, in the Parish of St. Anne, almost by Aldersgate, is one great house, commonly called Northumberland house: it belonged to Henry Percy. King Henry the fourth, in the seventh of his reigne, gave this house, with the tenements thereunto appertaining, to Queene Iane his wife, and then it was called her VVardrope: it was afterward a Printing-house; but now a Taverne.

VVithout Aldersgate, on the East side of Aldersgate streete, is the Cooks Hall: Which Cookes (or Pastelars) were admitted to be a Company, and to have a Master and VVardens, in the two and twentieth of Edward the fourth. From thence, along unto Hounsditch, or Barbican streete, bee many faire houses. On the west side also be the like faire buildings, till yee come to Long lane, and so to Goswell streete.

In Britaine streete, which tooke that name of the Dukes of Britaine lodging there, is one proper Parish Church of Saint Buttolph: In which Church was sometime a Brotherhood of Saint Fabian and Sebastian, founded in the yeere 1377. the 51. of Edward the third, and confirmed by Henry the fourth, in the sixth of his reigne. Then Henry the sixth, in the 24. of his reigne, to the honour of the Trinity, gave licence to Dame Ioane Astley, sometime his Nurse, to R. Camood and T. Smith, to found the same a Fraternity, perpetually to have a Master and two Custos, with Brethren and Sisters, &c. This Brotherhood was indowed with Lands, more than thirty pounds by the yeere, & was suppressed by Edward the sixth.

There lye buried, John de Bath, Weaver, 1390.

Philip at Vine, Capper, 1396.

Benet Gerard, Brewer, 1403.

Thomas Biljington founded a Chauntry there, and gave to that Church an house, called the Helmet upon Cornhill.

John Bradmore, Chirurgeon, Margaret and Katharine his wives, 1411.

John Michael Serjeant at Armes, 1415.

Allen Bret, Carpenter, 1425.

Maitha.

Cookes
Hall.

Britaine
street.
Parish
Church of
S. Buttolph.

Robert

Robert Malton, 1426.

John Trigilion, Brewer, 1417.

John Mason, Brewer, 1431.

Rob. Camood, Clerke of the Pipe in the Kings Exchequer, 1466.

Rich. Emmesey, John Walpole.

I. Hartshorne, Esquire, servant to the King, 1400. And other of that Family, great Benefactors to that Church.

W. Marrow, Grocer, Maior, and Katharine his wife, were buried there, about 1468.

The Lady Anne Packington, widdow, late wife to John Packington, Knight, Chirographer of the Court of Common Pleas: she founded Almes houses neere unto the white Friers Church in Fleetstreet, the Clothworkers in London have oversight thereof.

Here lye buried the bodies of Richard Downis, and Joane his wife. which Richard deceased the day of 1500. And the said Joane dyed the 13. day of Ianuary, 1519.

Hic jacet Johannes Rukeby, nuper Civis & Attornatus London, & Elizabetha uxor ejus. Qui quidem Joh. obiit 1 die Mensis Septembris, 1427.

The Corps of Iohn Millsam lyeth here; Who lived fourescore and one yeere.

Free of the Notaries he was,
a friendly Citizen;
And eke a long time in Guild-Hall,
an Attorney hath been:
who willingly this mortall life
did yeeld with constant mind,
In perfect hope through Christ his blood,
th'immortall life to find:
And now is gone the way before,
that we also must wend;
For Death is due to every man,
by it all things must end.

Ianuary the 18. day, 1567.
Out of this life he tooke the way.

Domina Margareta & Lichtervelde filia Iohannis supremi Flandriae Praetoris, nuptum primum Nobili viro Johanni Wits, Toparchae Bouchardiae, & Franconatus apud Flandros, Burghi Magistro: Peperit ei Ferdinandum, Jacobum, & Margaretam, D. Domino Adolpho à Meet-

kerck Equiti Aurato, & summo Flandriae, ex quo Mater facta est Edovardi, Elizabethae & Salomes. Matriona excellentissimo ingenio, ornatissimis moribus, insigni pietate, aliisque summis praedita virtutibus. Marito in utraque fortuna assidua comes, Exiliique postremi fida socia. Vixit Ann. 45. Mens. 7. dies 14. Pie in Deo obdormivit, Idus Novembris, C15. 15. XC. 1111. Londini Anglorum. His additus est tumulus Nobilis viri Pauli Knibbii, i. Ser. Daniae Regis, Consiliarii generi supradicti Adolphi à Meerkerck, qui dum apud Ser. Aug. Reginam dicti Regis Legatum agit Lond. Pie defunct. est, 8. Id. Octob. C15. 15. XII.

Cinibus hosce suis
posuit Van Heilas honores
Digna horum meritis
alii Monumenta reponent.
Patience Vaincre.

DEO.

Here resteth the body of William Purde, Esquire, late Clerke of the Pipe and Privie Seale, which payed the generall tribute of Nature, divided from the mundane vexations by natural death, the 15 day of August, the 31. yeere, in the reigne of King Henry the eighth.

Hic jacet Petrus Swift, de London, Generosus, dum vixit Auditor Eccles. Cathedrali D. Pauli London. Qui obiit 2. die Septemb. An. Dom. 1562. Cujus, &c.

Pars Terrestris.

Joannis Coston, Registrarii sedis Archiepiscopalis Cantuar. Principalis, Almag. Curiae Cant. de Arcubus Lond. Procuratorum generalium unius. Sexaginta annos cum multa pietate & probitate sub Polo praetergressus, 3. Julii, 1614. animam efflavit. Relictis Simone & Anna, filio & filia unicus in sacros cineres redact. sub pedibus diem novum expectat.

Heere lyeth Robert Greene, Gentleman, who departed this world on Thursday, the twelfth of November, and was buried

An ancient
Tomb in
the South
Ile of the
Quire.

In the
South Ile
a plated
Grave-
stone.

A grave-
stone in
the South
Ile of the
Quire.

In the
same Ile
upon a
painted
Table.

A grave-
stone in
the same
South Ile.

A grave-
stone in
the same
Ile.

A small
Monu-
ment on a
pillar in
the same
Ile.

ried in this Church, upon Saturday, the fourteenth day of the same Month, 1590.

An ancient Tomb in the East end of the Chancell.

Here under this Tombe lyeth the body of Dame Anne Packington, widow, late wife of Sir Iohn Packington, Knight, late Chirographer in the Court of Common Pleas: which Dame Anne deceased the 22. day of August, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1563.

A small Monument in the East end of the Chancell.

Iohannes Sotherton, Baro Scaccarii, sincera fretus in Deum pietate, studiosa in Principem fidelitate, spectata in omnes humanitate & benevolentia, annum ætatis ingress. octogesimum, placidè in Christo obdormivit, 26. Octob. Anno Domini, 1605. & una cum duabus conjugibus, Francisca & Maria castiss. feminis hic sepultus.

Francisca, filia & hæres de Iohannes Smith de Cromer, Norff. Per quam habuit unum filium Christopherum, obiit Octob. 1563.

Maria, filia Edovardi Woton, Medicinæ Doctoris, per quam habuit alterum filium Iohannem, & unicam filiam Mariam. Obiit 10. Iunii.

Iohan. primogenitus Francisca, unigenitus Mariæ privignus, non ingratus Christopherus Sotherton posuit.

An. Dom. 1604. Martii 31. Obiit.

A small Monument in the East end of the Chancell.

Michael Crud, Divini Verbi Concionator, atque huius Ecclesiæ Pastor fidelis, post vitam piè gestam, tam in partibus transmarinis, quam in natali solo, in Anno ætatis suæ quinquagesimo, pacificè dormivit in Christo, atque juxta tumulatur impensis Margaretæ ejus relictæ, quæ hoc fieri in foelicem Marii memoriam curavit.

D. O. M.

A comly Monument in the End of the Chancell.

Gulielmo Mill, Armigero, fidè, charitate, & in arduis constantia celebrimo, Marito charissimo conjunx amantissima, in honoris perpetui tesseram Monumentum hoc lugubre mœrens posuit.

Gulielmus iste Croydoniæ (Surriæ Comitatus emporio) natus, Gulielmi Mill, & Hawisæ Harwell secundogenitus, ex antiqua Millorum de

Horscombe (Agri Governiensis) familia oriundus, liberaliter educatus, Graienfis Hospitii Alumnus, in literis foeliciter versatus, Consilii Sanctioris in Camera quam Stellatam dictitant amanuens prior per annos quinquaginta, deinde Clericus, & Actuarius summus, viginti plus minus ibidem suis meritis evasit. Fratres duos Nicholaum & Iohannem inuuptos, Elizabetham, Franciscam, Milicentam, Margaretam atque Annam, uterinas, & Margaretam sororem habuit. Margaretam, Thomæ Greeke, Fisci Regii Baronis, filiam, (Gulielmi Butleri viduam) in uxore grandævus duxit. Tandem Londini in Carthusianis 16. die Iulii, Anno Verbi incarnati, 1608. Ætatis suæ 71. (nulla suscepta prole) vitam erumnosam ut Christo viveret, piè sed placidè commutavit.

Non temerè sepimur,
nec nos Fortuna gubernat,
Sed Deus es vitæ,
Dux es & ipse via.

Fraternæ Pictatis Symbolum.

Iohannis Mill, Gulielmi Parris Armigeri, de Croydon, filius secundò genitus, vita integerrima defunctus hic coelebs requiescit, corpore autem sub Marmore istic pulverescente, Animus in Coelis secundam per Christum Iesum, repurgatæ carnis assumptionem expectat. Obiit 27. die Mensis Augusti, An. Domini, 1595. Ætatis suæ 57. Gulielmo Fratre primævo atq; unico (sanctioris in Camera Stellata Consilii Clerico) superstitite.

A small Monument on a pillar in the Chancell.

What Epitaph
shall we afford this Shrine?
words cannot grace
this Pyramid of shine:
Thy sweet perfections,
all summ'd up, were such,
As Heavens (I thinke)
for faith did thinke too much.
Religious zeale
did thy pure heart command,
Pitty shine eye,
and Charity thy hand:
These Graces, joy'n'd
wish more of like degree,

A faire Pyramid erected against a pillar.

Make

*Make each mans word
an Epitaph for thee.
Calme was thy death,
well-ordered was thy life,
A carefull Mother,
and a loving wife.
Aske any, how
these Vertues in thee grew?
Thou wast a Spencer,
and a Mountague.*

Katharina Mountague obiit 7. die Decembris, Anno Domini, 1612.

*Mortua Tamworthi
spectas Monumenta viator?
Quin potius vivus,
disce quis ille fuit.
Si proavos quæras,
Generoso sanguine ductus,
Vsq̃ue per innumeros
invenietur Avos.
Si mores, dicam mores?
nec amantior æqui,
Nec Patriæ quisquam,
nec probitatis erat.
Si quæ conditio,
(si quid sit laudis in illa)
Vita sub illustri
Principe clara fuit.
Et si Principibus
laus est placuisse probatis,
Laudibus hæc pars est
annumeranda suis.
Iam volucris sua lustra
novem transegerat ætas,
Quum Mors hunc sæva
falce cruenta metar.
Hæc satis hospes, abi,
nec vivere differ in horas,
Quæ sua pars hodie,
cras tua forsan erit.*

Obiit 19. die Aprilis, 1569.

Iohanni Morleio Armigero, & Elizabethæ Wotton Conjugi, parentibus charissimis, Iohannes Morleius de Halnaker, in Comitatu Suffexiæ, Miles, & Edwardus filii, pietatis & memorix ergo hoc posuerunt.

Vixerunt Coniuges annos 16. Ille obiit die 20. Novembris, 1587. Illa die 7. Novembris, 1603. Tres filios totidemq; filias superstites reliquerunt: Iohannem, Edwardum, Willielmum Mariam, Elizabetham, & Magdalenam.

Hereunder lyeth buried in the mercy of God, the body of Thomas Goodwin, Esquire, who married Anne the daughter of Thomas Peacocke, by whom hee had issue, one daughter, named Anne. which Thomas deceased the 27. day of January, An. Dom. 1565.

*Hoc latet in Tumulo
præstanti corpore Nympha
Margareta quidem
reptque parente sata.
Censor erat genitor,
Sponsus venerabilis extat,
Woodhouse; bis decies
quinaque arista tulit.
Siste pedes igitur
sternis qui busta prophanus,
Nam Christi cupiens,
sic bonitatis erat.
Vixit & illa piè,
moriens & sancta vocatur,
Exemplo simili
vivere disce piè.*

Here lyeth buried the body of Frances, late wife of Iohn Sotherton, forraigne Apposer of the Queenes Majesties Exchequer; who departed this present life, in the true faith of Christ, the 20. of Octob. 1563.

*Barbara Bradburii
simul & Marianna Someri,
Progenies pariter
Tumulo conduntur in isto,
Vtraque Conjugio
Thomæ conjuncta Pagetto,
Vna virum moriens
septena in prole reliquit,
Altera fuit sterilis
parili quoque tempore conjux;
Ambarum pia vita fuit,
pia morsq; secuta est.*

*Prima 24. Februarii, An. Dom. 1583.
Alteræ Decembris ultimo, Anno, 1598.*

Heere lyeth buried the body of Thomas Greeke, one of the Barons of the Queenes Majesties Court of Exchequer; who dyed the 18. day of November, in the 20. yeere of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lady, Queene Elizabeth. Hee lived 63. yeeres.

Here under lyeth buried the body of Thomas Neale, the sonne of Francis Neale Esquire, one of her Majesties Auditors

A faire
plated
stone
under
the Com-
munion
Table.

A faire
Grave-
stone by
the said
Table.

Another
stone, by
the said
Table.

Another.

A grave-
stone in
the North
Ile of the
Quire.

Another
in the
same Ile.

A faire
Tombe
of white
stone in
the Chan-
cell.

Another
beautifull
Pyramides
directly
opposite
to the o-
ther.

of

A faire
Grave-
stone
in the
Jame
North Ile.

of the Exchequer; who deceased the 8. day of December, 1597. *Ætatis suæ*, 99.

Here lyeth the body of Anne, daughter of John Branche, Citizen and Draper of London, by Ioane his wife, daughter and heire of Iohn Wilkinſon, ſometime Alderman of this Citie. She was married firſt to Robert Dunne, and (after his death) to Richard Stoneley, Eſquire. By Dunne ſhe had three ſonnes; Sir Daniel Dunne, Knight, and Doct̃or of Law, her eldeſt; Samuel Dunne, and William Dunne, the yongest, Doct̃or of Phyſicke. And by Stoneley ſhe had divers children, whereof two lived to be married; Dorothea, to William Dantrey, of Suſſex; Anne, to William Higgham of Eſſex, Eſquire. Her life was vertuous and godly, and ſo dyed the eleventh day of Ianuary, An.Dom. 1611. being of the age of foureſcore and ſix yeers, having ſeene her childrens children, to the fourth generation: and lyes here buried

betweene her husbands, and among ſome other of her children, according to her deſire.

Hic jacet Sufanna, Andree Lionis Patria Garnſeyenſis, unica filia, uxor Roberti Creſwell, alias Blew-mantle, Proſecutoris ad Arma Sereniſſimæ Elizabethæ, Angliæ Reginæ.

*Quæ modo fida Deo,
quæ vixit chara marito,
Non inuisa animam
Chriſto moribunda reliquit.*

— 23. Decemb. Anno
Domini, 1590.

And thus an end of this Ward, which hath an Alderman, his Deputy; Common Counſellors, five; Conſtables, eight; Scavengers, nine; for the Wardmote Inqueſt, foureteene, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteene in London, ſeven pounds, and in the Exchequer, ſix pounds, nineteene ſhillings,

A ſmall
Monu-
ment in
the South
wall in the
body of
the
Church.



Faringdon

FARINGDON

WARD

Infra, or within.

Faringdon
Ward
within.

Faringdon
extra, and
Faringdon
infra, all
one Ward,
and then
divided
into 2. by
Parliament

Faringdon
Ward
tooke that
name of W.
Farendon.

Sir Ralph
Arderne,
Knight,
Alderman
of that
ward, now
called Fa-
ringdon, in
the reigne
of Hen. 3.

ON the South side of Aldersgate Ward, lyeth Faringdon Ward, called *infra*, or within, for a difference from another ward of that name, which lyeth without the wals of the Citie, and is therefore called *Faringdon extra*. These two Wards (of old time) were but one, and had also but one Alderman, till the 17. of Richard the second, at which time, the said Ward (for the greatnesse thereof) was divided into twaine, and by Parliament ordered to have two Aldermen, and so it continueth till this day. The whole great Ward of Faringdon, both *infra* and *extra*, tooke name of W. Farendon, Goldsmith, Alderman of that Ward, and one of the Sheriffes of London, in the yeere 1281. the 9. of Edward the first: He purchased the Aldermanrie of this Ward, as by the abstract of Deeds which I have read thereof, may appeare.

Thomas de Arderne, sonne and heire to Sir Ralph Arderne, Knight, granted to Ralph le Feure, Citizen of London, one of the Sheriffes in the yeere 1277. all the Aldermanrie, with the appurtenances, within the Citie of London, and the Suburbs of the same, betweene Ludgate and Newgate, and also without the same Gates: which Aldermanrie, Ankerinus de Avern held during his life, by the Grant of the said Thomas de Arderne, to have and to hold to the said Ralph, and to his heires, freely without all challenge, yeelding therefor yeerely to the said Thomas and his heires, one Clove or Slip of Gilliflowers, at the Feast of Easter, for all secular service and customes, with warrantie unto the said Ralph le Feure, and his heires, against all

people, Christians and Jewes, in consideration of twenty Markes, which the said Ralph de Feure did give before-hand, in name of a Gersum, or Fine, to the said Thomas, &c. Dated the fifth of Edward the first. Witnesse, G. de Rokelsey, Maior, R. Arrar, one of the Sheriffes, H. Wales, P. le Taylor, T. de Basing, I. Horne, N. Blackthorn, Aldermen of London.

After this, John le Feure, sonne and heyre to the said Ralph le Feure, granted to William Farendon, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, and to his heyres, the said Aldermanry, with the appurtenances, for the service thereunto belonging, in the seventh of Edward the first, in the yeere of Christ, 1279. This Aldermanry descended to Nicholas Farendon, sonne to the said William, and to his heyres: which Nicholas Farendon, also a Goldsmith, was foure times Maior, and lived many yeeres after; for I have read divers Deeds, whereunto he was a witnesse, dated the yeere 1360. He made his Testament, 1361, which was fifty three yeeres after his first being Maior, and was buried in Saint Peters Church in Cheape. So this Ward continued under the government of William Farendon the father, and Nicholas his sonne, by the space of fourescore and two yeeres, and retaineth their name untill this present day.

Whereas Master Stowe saith, That Thomas de Arderne, sonne and heire to Sir Ralph Arderne, Knight, granted to Ralph le Feure, Citizen of London, and one of the Sheriffes of the same Citie, in the yeere 1277. all the Aldermanrie, with the appurtenances within the Citie of London, and Suburbs of the same, betweene Ludgate and Newgate, and

John le
Feure, Al-
derman.
W. Farendon
Alderman
and one of
the She-
riffes of
London.
Nicholas
Farendon
Alderman
and Maior

Nicholas
Farendon
lived 53.
yeeres after
he had bin
once Mai-
or.

Either Mr.
Stowe was
much
wronged
in infor-
mation, or
else it was
no true
Deed
which he
saw at that
time.

also

also without the same gates. Which Aldermanie, *Ankerinus de Auerne* held, during his life, by the Grant of *Thomas de Arderne*, to have and to hold to the said *Ralph*, and to his heires, freely without all challenge, yeelding therefore yeerely to the said *Thomas* and his heires, one Clove or Slip of Gilliflowers, at the Feast of *Easter*, for all secular service and customes, with warrantie to the said *Ralph le Feure*, and his heires against all people, Christians and Jewes, in consideration of 20. marks, which the said *Ralph de Feure* did give beforehand in name of a Gersum or Fine, to the said *Thomas*, &c. Dated the fifth of *Edmund* the first. VVitnesse, *G. de Rokeley*, Maior, *R. Arrar*, one of the Sherifes, *H. Wales*, *P. le Taylor*, *T. de Basing*, *J. Horne*, and *N. Blackthorn*, Aldermen.

Finde (to the contrary) by an especiall Deed (yet to be seene) delivered me by that worthy favourer of Antiquities, Master *Iohn Williams*, Goldsmith, all the former Deed, *verbatim*, to bee granted by *William de Farndon*, Citizen and Alderman of London, (of whom the VVard, both within and without the Gates fore-named, being then but one, and governed by one Alderman onely, tooke name) to *Nicholas*, the sonne of *Ralph de Feure*, Citizen of London, in the very same manner and forme as hath beene recited, for a Clove or Slip of Gilliflowers, twenty pounds, and not Markes, given for a Gersum, or Fine, and the very same warrantie or defence against all people for ever.

To which Deed, sealed with his own Seale, as he calleth it, being the very same of the Goldsmiths Armes, yet engraved about in this manner: *Sigilli Willi. de Farndon*; he nameth as witnesses, *Domino Ioh. le Bretonn*, *Milite*, tunc *Custode London*, *Elia Russel*, and *Henry le Bole*, tunc *Viccom. London*; *Steph. Assewy*, *Ioh. de Bachkewelle*, *Roberto de Basing*, *Will. de Bettune*, *Kad. le Blund*, *Walt. de Finchingfeld*, *Ioh. de Blund*, *Thoma de Estannes*, *Richardo Assewy*, & multis aliis.

Anno Reg. Ed. fil.

R. Hen. xxj.

This VVard of *Faringdon* within the wals, is bounded thus: Beginning in

the East, at the great Crosse in VWest Cheape, from whence it runneth VWest, On the North side, from the Parish Church of Saint *Peter*, which is at the South-west corner of *Woodstreet*, unto *Guthurons lane*, and downe that Lane, to *Hugon lane* on the East side, and to *Kery lane* on the West.

Then againe into *Cheape* and to *Foster lane*, and downe that Lane on the East side, to the North side of Saint *Fosters* Church, and on the west, till over against the South-west corner of the said Church, from whence, downe *Foster lane*, and *Noble street*, is all of *Aldersgate street* Ward, till ye come to the stone wall in the west side of *Noble street*, as is afore shewed. Which said wall, down to *Nevils Inne*, or *Windfore House*, and downe *Monkes-well street*, on that west side, then by *London wall*, to *Creplegate*, and the west side of that same Gate, is all of *Faringdon* VVard.

Then backe againe into *Cheape*, and from *Foster lane* end to Saint *Martins* lane end, and from thence through *S. Nicholas Shambles*, by *Pentecost lane*, and *Butchers Alley*, and by *Stinking lane*, through *Newgate Market* to *Newgate*: All which is in the North side of *Faringdon* VVard.

On the South, from against the said great Crosse in *Cheape*, west to *Fridaies street*, and downe that streete on the East side, till over against the North-east corner of Saint *Matthews* Church, and on the west side, till the South corner of the said Church.

Then againe along *Cheape* to the *Old Exchange*, and downe that Lane, (on the East side) to the Parish Church of *S. Augustine*, which Church and one house next adjoyning in *Watheling street*, be of this Ward; and on the west side of this Lane, to the East Arch or Gate by *S. Augustines* Church, which entreth the South Church-yard of Saint *Pauls*, which Arch or Gate was builded by *Nicholas Farendon*, about the yeer 1361. and within that Gate on the said north side, to the Gate that entreth the north Church-yard, and all the north Church-yard is of this *Faringdon* ward.

Then againe into *Cheape*, and from the North end of the *Old Exchange*, west by the north gate of *Pauls* Church-yard

M. Iohn Speed can testify this to be true: for I brought the sealed Deed to him, and so divers other beside, who can beare me witness, that herein I doe no way deprave Mr. Stowe, but set downe the truth, as I receiued it.

yard, up *Pater noster Row*, by the two lanes out of *Pauls Church*, and to the signe of the *Golden Lyon*, which is some twelve houses short of *Ave Mary lane*, the West side of which lane is of this Ward.

Then at the South end of *Ave Mary Lane*, is *Creed lane*, the West side whereof is also of this Ward.

Now betwixt the South end of *Ave Mary lane*, and the North end of *Creed lane*, is the coming out of *Pauls Churchyard*, on the East, and the high street, called *Bowyer Row*, to *Ludgate*, on the West, which way to *Ludgate* is of this Ward. On the north side whereof is *S. Martins Church*: and on the South side a turning into the *Blacke Friars*.

Now to turne up againe to the north end of *Ave Marie lane*, there is a short lane, which runneth West some small distance, and is there closed up with a gate into a great house: and this is called *Amen lane*.

Then on the North side of *Pater noster Row*, beginning at the Conduit over against the *Old Exchange lane* end, and going west by *Saint Michaels Church*: at the West end of which Church, is a small passage thorow toward the north. And beyond this Church some small distance, is another passage, which is called *Panier Alley*, and commeth out against *S. Martins lane* end.

Then further West in *Pater noster Row*, is *Ivie lane*, which runneth North to the West end of *S. Nicholas Shambles*: and then West *Pater noster Row*, till over against the *Golden Lion*, where the Ward endeth for that street.

Then about some dozen houses, which is of *Baynards Castle VVard*, to *Warwicke lane* end: which *warwicke lane* stretcheth North to the high street of *Newgate Market*. And the West side of *warwicke lane* is of this *Faringdon VVard*: For the East side of *warwicke lane*, of *Ave Mary lane*, and of *Creed lane*, with the west end of *Pater noster Row*, are all of *Baynards Castle VVard*.

Yet to begin againe at the said Conduit by the old *Exchange*, on the North side thereof is a large street, that runneth up to *Newgate*, as is afore said. The first part, or South-west side thereof, from the Conduit to the *Shambles*, is

called *Bladder street*. Then on the backe side of the *Shambles* bee divers slaughter-houses, and such like, pertaining to the *Shambles*: and this is called *Mount Godard street*. Then is the *Shambles* it selfe, and then *Newgate Market*. And to the whole street on both sides up to *Newgate*, is of this VVard: and thus it is wholly bounded.

Monuments in this VVard be these: First, the great Crosse in *west Cheape street*, but in the VVard of *Faringdon*, the which Crosse was first erected in that place by *Edward the first*, as before is shewed in *West Cheape street*.

At the South-west corner of *Wood street*, is the Parish Church of *S. Peter the Apostle*, by the said Crosse, a proper Church, lately new builded. *John Sha*, Goldsmith, Maior, deceased 1503. appointed by his Testament, the said Church and Steeple to be new builded of his goods, with a flat rooffe. Notwithstanding, *Tho. Wood*, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffes, 1491. is accounted a principall benefactor, because the rooffe of the middle Ile is supported by Images of VVoodmen.

I finde to have beene buried in this Church, *Nicholas Farendon*, Maior, *Richard Hadley*, Grocer, 1592.

John Palmer, Fishmonger, 1500.

Wil. Rou, Goldsmith, Sheriffe, 1429.

Thomas Atkins, Esquire, 1400.

John Butler, Sheriffe, 1420.

Henry Warley, Alderman, 1524.

Sir John Mund, Goldsmith, Maior, deceased, 1537.

Augustine Hinde, Clothworker, one of the Sheriffes, in the yeere 1550. whose Monument doth yet remaine, with this inscription here-under, &c. the other being gone.

Sir Alexander Avenon, Maior, 1579.

Here-under this Stone lieth buried the body of *Augustine Hinde*, Clothworker, Alderman, and late Sheriffe of London: who deceased the tenth day of August, Anno Domini, 1554. Here also lieth *Dame Elizabeth his wife*, by whom hee had issue foure sons and two daughters: which *Dame Elizabeth* deceased the 12. day of Iuly, An. Dom. 1569.

God grant us all such race to run:
To end in Christ as they have done.

Gg

The

Bladder
street.

Mount Go-
dard street.

Parish
Church of
S. Peter in
Cheape.

Amen lane.

Panier lane.

Ivie Lane.

Long shop
in Cheape.

The long Shop or Shed, incroching on the high street before this Church wall, was licensed to bee made in the yeere 1401. yeelding to the Chamber of London, 30. s. 4. d. yeerely for the time. Also the same Shop was letten by the Parish, for three pounds at the most, many yeeres since.

Guthuruns
Lane.

Then is *Guthuruns lane*, so called of *Guthurun*, sometime owner thereof: the inhabitāts of this lane (of old time) were Goldbeaters, as doth appeare by Records in the Exchequer. For the *Easterling* money was appointed to be made of fine silver, such as men made into foyle, and was commonly called silver of *Guthuruns lane*, &c. The Imbroiderers Hall is in this Lane. *John Throwstone* Imbroiderer, then Goldsmith, Sheriffe, deceased 1519. gave 40. l. towards the purchase of this Hall. *Hugon lane*, on the East side, and *Kery lane* (called of one *Kery*) on the West.

Imbroide-
rers Hall.

Hugon lane.

Kery lane.

Sadlers
Hall.
Foster lane.
Parish
Church
of S. Fos-
ters.

Then in the high street on the same North side, is the *Sadlers Hall*: and then *Foster lane*, so called, of *Saint Fosters*, a faire Church, lately new builded. *Henry Coote*, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffes, deceased, 1509. builded *S. Dunstons Chappell* there. *John Throwstone*, one of the Sheriffes, gave to the building thereof 100. pounds by his Testament. *John Browne*, Sergeant-Painter, Alderman, deceased, 1532. was a great Benefactor, and was there buried. *William Trist*, Selerar to the King, 1425. *John Standelfe*, Goldsmiths, lye buried there. *Richard Galder*, 1544. *Agnes*, wife to *William Milborne*, Chamberlaine of London, 1500.

A faire
Stone in
the Chan-
cell.

Hic jacet Dominus Thomas Baby, quondam Capellanus Aurifabrorum London. Qui obiit 3. die Mens. Novemb. An. Dom. 1452. Cujus, &c.

A faire
stone by
the Com-
munion
Table.

Here lieth buried the body of *John Lonyson*, Esquire, Master of the Mint of England, Citizen and Goldsmith of London: who most joyfully changed this miserable and wearisome life, with the felicity and happinesse of Gods Kingdome, in good Religion and godly charitie, in true feare and stedfast faith, with a full perswasion of remission in the blood of *Iesus Christ*, the one and twentieth

day of May, An. Dom. 1583. being about the 59. yeere of his age.

Here lyeth interred the body of *Christopher Wase*, late Citizen and Goldsmith of London, aged 66. yeeres, and dyed the 22. of September, 1605. who had to wife *Anne* the daughter of *William Prettyman*, and had by her three sonnes and three daughters.

A Monu-
ment in
the wall,
South of
the Quire

Reader, stay,
and thou shalt know
what he was
that here doth sleepe:
Lodg'd amidst
the stones below,
Stones that oft
are seene to weepe.
Gentile was his
birth and breed,
His carriage gentle,
much contenting:
His word accorded
with his deed,
Sweet his nature,
soone relenting.
From above
he seem'd protected,
Father dead
before his birth;
An Orphane, onely
but neglected,
Yet his branches
spread on earth,
Earth, that must
his bones containe,
Sleeping till Christs
Trumpe shall wake them,
Joyning them
to soule againe,
And to blisse
eternall take them.
It is not this rude
and little heape of stones,
Can hold the same,
although it containes the bones.
Light be the earth,
and hallowed for thy sake,
Resting in peace,
peace that so oft didst make.

Under the Stone right against this Monu-
ment, lye buried the bodies of *Robert Marsh*, Citizen and Grocer of London,
and *Florence* his first wife, by whom he
had

A small
Monument
in the wall
with a gilt
plate.

had issue seven Sonnes. By Elizabeth, his second wife, (left living) he had issue three sonnes and a daughter. He departed this life the 7. day of October, Anno Dom. 1602. after he had lived 65. yeeres and three dayes.

Here under lyeth buried the body of Mistress Martha Prescot, the wife of Alexander Prescot, Citizen and Alderman of London: whose soule the Lord tooke to his mercy the 26. day of Novemb. 1616. when she had lived a married wife just 23. yeeres that day, and 40. yeeres, 2. moneths, 3. weekes, and odde dayes, from the time of her birth. She had issue by her said Husband, 6. Sonnes, and 5. daughters, and her youngest of all, being a daughter, named Elizabeth, lyeth here under interred, in the same Grave, on the same day of buriall with her said mother.

Lord, of shine infinite
grace and pitie,
Have mercy on me
Agnes, sometime the wife
Of William Milborne,
Chamberlaine of this Citie,
which tooke my passage
fro this wretched life,
The yeere of Grace,
one thousand, one hundred and five,
The twelfth day of Iuly,
no longer was my space,
It pleased then my Lord
to call me to his grace.
Now ye that are living,
and see this picture,
Pray for me here
while ye have time and space,
That God of his goodnesse
would me assure,
In his everlasting mansion
to have a place.

Then downe Foster Lane, and Noble street, both of Aldersgate street Ward, till ye come to the stone wall, which incloseth a Garden-plot before the wall of the Citie, on the West side of Noble street, and is of this Faringdon Ward. This Garden-plot, containing 95. Elles in length, 9. Elles and an halt in bredth, was by Adam de Burie, Maior, the Aldermen, and Citizens of London, letten to John de Nevell, Lord of Raby, Radalph and Thomas, his sonnes, for threescore

yeeres, paying 6. s. 8. d. the yeere. Dated the 48. of Edw. 3. having in a seale pendant on the one side, the figure of a walled Citie, and of S. Paul, a Sword in his right hand, and in the left a Banner. 3. Leopards, about that Seale, on the same side written, *Sigillum Baronum Londoniarum*. On the other side, the like figure of a Citie, a Bishop sitting on an Arch, the inscription, *Me: quae se: peperi: ne: Cesset: Thoma: tueri*.

Thus much for the Barons of London, their common seale at that time.

At the North end of this Garden-plot, is one great house builded of stone and timber, now called the Lord Winfords house, of old time belonging to the Nevells, as in the 19. of Rich. 2. it was found by inquisition of a Iurie, that Elizabeth Nevell dyed, seized of a great Messuage in the Parish of S. Olave in Monkes-well street in London, holden of the King in free Burgage, which shee held of the gift of John Nevell of Raby, her husband, and that John Lavimer was next sonne and heire to the said Elizabeth.

In this West side is the Barber Chirurgeons Hall. This Company was incorporated by meanes of Thomas Morestede, Esquire, one of the Sheriffes of London, 1436. Chirurgeon to the Kings of England, Henry the fourth, fifth, and sixth. He deceased 1450. Then Iaques Fries, Physician to Edw. the fourth, and William Hobbs, Physician and Chirurgeon for the same Kings body, continuing the suit the full time of twenty yeeres, Edward the fourth, in the second of his reigney, and Richard Duke of Gloucester, became Founders of the same Corporation, in the Parish of Saint Cosme and Damiane. The first assembling of that Mysterie was by Roger Strippe, William Hobbs, Thomas Goddard, and Richard Kent, since the which time they builded their Hall in that street, &c.

At the North corner of this street, on the same side, was sometime an Hermitage or Chappell of Saint Iames, called in the wall, neere Creplegate: it belonged to the Abbey and Convent of Garadon, as appeareth by a Record, the seven and twentieth of Edward the first: And also the 16. of Edward the third,

G g 2 williams

Barons of London their seale

Barber Chirurgeons their Hall.

Hermitage of S. Iames in the wall.

A faire plated stone under the Communion Table.

A faire plated Grave-stone in the middle Ile.

William de Lions was Hermit there, and the Abbot & Covent of *Garadon* found two Chaplaines, *Cistercian* Monkes of their house: in this Hermitage one of them, for *Aymor de Valence*, Earle of *Pembrooke*, and *Mary de Saint Pauls* his Countesse.

Of these Monkes, and of a Well pertaining to them, the street tooke that name, and is called *Monkes-well street*. This Hermitage with the appurtenances, was in the reigne of *Edw.* the 6. purchased from the said King by *W. Lambe*, one of the Gentlemen of the Kings Chappell, Citizen and Cloth-worker of *London*: Hee decessed in the yeere 1577. and then gave it to the Cloth-workers of *London*, with other Tenements, to the value of fifty pounds the yeere, to the intent they shall hire a Minister to say divine Service there.

Againe, to the high street of *Cheape*, from *Foster Lane* end to *S. Martins*, and by that Lane to the Shambles or Fleish-market, on the North side whereof is *Pentecost lane*, containing divers slaughter-houses for the Butchers.

Then was there of old time a proper Parish Church of *S. Nicholas*, whereof the said Fleish-market tooke the name, and was called *S. Nicholas Shambles*.

This Church, with the Tenements and Ornaments, was by *Henry* the eight given to the Maior and Communalty of the Citie, towards the maintenance of the new Parish Church, then to be erected in the late dissolved Church of the *Gray Friars*: so was this Church dissolved and pulled downe: in place whereof, and of the Church-yard, many faire houses are now builded, in a Court with a Well, in the midst whereof the Church stood.

Then is *Stinking lane*, formerly so called, or *Chick lane*, at the East end of the *Gray Friars* Church: it is now kept clean and free from annoyance, and called by the name of *Butchers-Hall Lane*; and there is the Butchers Hall.

In the third of *Richard* the second, motion was made, that no Butcher should kill any flesh within *London*, but at *Knightsbridge*, or such like distant place from the wals of the Citie.

Then the late dissolved Church of *Gray Friars*, the originall whereof was thus:

In the yeere 1224. being the 8. yeere of the reigne of King *Henry* the third, there came out of *Italy* nine Friars of the Order of the *Franciscans*, or *Frier Minors*, five whereof were Priests, and the other foure Lay-men. The Priests placed themselves at *Canturbury* in *Kent*; but the other foure came to *London*, and were lodged (for some short while) among the preaching Friars, who lived then in *Oldborne*. Afterward, they obtained to be placed in *Cornhill*, *London*, in an house belonging to one *John Travars*, who was then one of the Sheriffs of *London*, in the same yeere 1224. In which house they made themselves Celles, and inhabited there for a certaine time; till their number so increased, and the Citizens devotion grew to be so great, that (within few yeeres after) they were thence removed, by the meanes of one *John Ewin*, Mercer, who purchased a void plot of ground, neere to *Saint Nicholas Shambles*, where to erect an House for the said Friars.

Divers Citizens seemed herein to joyne with the said *John Ewin*, and erected there very beautifull buildings, upon the same ground so formerly purchased by *John Ewin*, and a great part builded at his owne charge, which hee appropriated to the Communalty of *London*, and then entred into the same Order of Friars, as a Lay Brother.

William Ioyner, Lord Maior of *London*, in the yeere 1239. builded them a Chappell, which cost him two hundred pounds Sterling, which Chappell made part of the Chancell, as it now standeth.

Henry Walleis, who was likewise Lord Maior of *London*, builded them a body of a Church, which afterward was pulled downe, and made as now it is.

Mr. Walter Forter, Alderman of *London*, builded a Chapter-house for them, and gave divers vessels of Brasse for the Kirchin service; building places also for sicke persons, and other Offices beside.

Thomas Felcham builded the Vestry house.

Gregory Rokefley, Lord Maior of *London*, builded their Dorters and Chambers, and gave Beds to them.

M. Bartholomew of the Castel, builded a faire house or Refectory for them.

Mr. Peter

How the *Gray Friars* house became first to a *Friery*, collected out of an ancient Manuscript delivered to me by a friend.

Pentecost Lane.

Parish Church of *S. Nicholas*.

Stinking Lane, or *Chicke lane*.

Gray Friars Church.

The building of a Chappell for them.

The body of a Church.

Their Chapter-house builded.

The Vestry house.

The Dorters and Chambers. The Hall or Refectory.

Mr. Peter de Helyland builded the Infirmitory, and divers places for diseased persons.

Mr. Bevis Bond, Herald, and King at Armes, builded the studies.

Margaret, Queene, second wife to Edward the first, began the Quire of their new Church, in the yeere 1306. to the building whereof, in her life time she gave 2000. marks, and 100. marks by her Testament.

John Britaine, Earle of Richmond, builded the body of the Church, to the charges of 300. pounds, and gave many rich Jewels and ornaments to be used in the same.

Mary, Countesse of Pembroke 70. l.

Gilbert de Clare, Earle of Gloucester, and bestowed 20. great beames out of his Forrest of Tunbridge, 20. l. starlings.

Lady Helianor le Spencer, Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, Sister to Gilbert de Clare, gave summes of money, and so did divers Citizens, as Arnold de Tolinea, one hundred pounds.

Robert Pica Lisse, who became a Friar there, 300. pounds.

Bartholomew de Almaine, 50. pounds.

Also Philippe, Queene, wife to Edward the third, gave 62. pounds.

Isabel, Queene, Mother to Edward the third, gave threescore and tenne pounds. And so the worke was done within the space of 21. yeeres, 1537.

This Church, thus furnished with windowes, made at the charges of divers persons; the Lady Margaret Segrave, Countesse of Norfolk, bare the charges of making the Stalles in the Quire, to the value of 350. marks, about the yeere 1380. Richard Whittington, in the yeere 1429. founded the Library, which was in length, one hundred twenty and nine foot, and in breadth, thirty one; all seeled with Wainscot, having 28. Desks, and eight double Settles of Wainscot. Which (in the next yeere following) was altogether finished in building, and within three yeeres after, furnished with Bookes, to the charges of five hundred fifty six pounds, tenne shillings, whereof Richard Whittington bare 400. pounds, the rest was borne by Doctor Thomas Winchelsey, a Friar there: and for the writing out of D. Nicholas de Lira his

Workes, in two Volumes to be chained there, 100. Markes, &c.

The seeling of the Quire at divers mens charges, 200. markes, and the painting at 50. markes: their Conduit head and water-course was given them by William Tayler, Taylor to Hen. 3.

This whole Church contained in length 300. foot, of the feet of S. Paul, in breadth eighty nine foot, and in height from the ground to the roose, 64. foot, and 2. inches, &c. It was consecrated, 1325. and at the generall suppression, was valued at 32. pound, 19. shillings, surrendered the 12. of November, 1538. the 30. of Hen. 8. the ornaments and goods being taken to the Kings use: the Church was shut up for a time, and used as a Store-house of goods taken prizes from the French: But in the yeere 1546. on the third of January, it was againe let open. On the which day preached at Pauls Crosse the Bishop of Rochester, where he declared the Kings gift thereof to the Citie, for the relieving of the poore, which gift was by Patents.

S. Bartholomews Spittle in Smithfield, lately valued at 305. pounds, 6. shillings, 7. pence, and surrendered to the King, of the said Church of the Gray Friars, and of two Parish Churches, the one of Saint Nicholas in the Shambles, and the other of Saint Ewins in Newgate Market, they were to be made one Parish Church in the said Friars Church. In Lands he gave for maintenance of the said Church, with divine service, reparations, &c. 500. markes by yeere for ever.

The 13. of January, the 38. of Henry the 8. an agreement was made betwixt the King and the Maior, and Communnalty of London, dated the 27. of December: by which the said gift of the Gray Friars Church, with all the Edifices and ground, the Fratrie, the Library, the Dortar, and Chapter-house, the great Cloistrie and the lesser; Tenements, Gardens and vacant grounds, Lead, Stone, Iron, &c. The Hospitall of Saint Bartholomew in West Smithfield, the Church of the same, the Lead, Bels, and Ornaments of the same Hospitall, with all the Messuages, Tenements and appurtenances.

Length & breadth of Gray Friars Church.

Gray Friars Church made a Parish Church.

The Maior and Communnalty of London Parsons of Christs Church, the Vicar to be at their appointment.

Library of the Gray Friars

The Parishes of *S. Nicholas* and of *S. Ewin*, and so much of *S. Pulchers* Parish as is within *Newgate*, were made one Parish Church in the *Gray Friers Church*, and called *Christs Church*, founded by King *H.* the 8.

The Vicar of *Christs Church* was to have 26. *l.* 13. *s.* 4. pence the yeere. The Vicar of *S. Bartholomew* 13. *l.* 6. *s.* 8. pence. The Visiter of *Newgate* (being a Priest) ten pounds. And other 5. Priests in *Christs Church*, all to be helping in divine Service, ministring the Sacraments and Sacramentals, the five Priests to have 8. pounds the piece. Two Clerks, 6. pounds to each. A Sexton, 4. pounds. Moreover, he gave them the Hospitall of *Bethlem*, with the Laver of Brasse in the Cloister, by estimation eightene foot in length, and two foot and an halfe in depth, and the water-course of Lead to the said Frier-house belonging, containing by estimation in length, 18. Acres.

Christs Hospitall.

In the yeere 1552. began the repairing of the *Gray Friers House*, for the poore fatherlesse children. And in the moneth of *November* the children were taken into the same, to the number of almost 400. On *Christmas* day in the afternoone, while the Lord Maior and Aldermen rode to *Pauls*, the children of *Christs Hospitall* stood, from *Saint Laurence lane* end in *Cheape*, towards *Pauls*, all in one Livery of Russet Cotton, three hundred and forty in number; and at *Easter* next they were in Blue at the Spittle, and so have continued ever since.

What further I have read and understood, concerning the first beginning and erection of this famous Hospitall, followeth, according to the originall Copie, set downe by *M. Richard Grafton*.

Mr. Doctor *Ridley*, then Bishop of *London*, came and preached before the Kings Majestie at *westminster*. In which Sermon, he made a fruitfull and godly Exhortation to the rich, to be mercifull unto the poore: and also to move such as were in authority, to travaile by some charitable way and meanes, to comfort and relieve them. Whereupon, the Kings Majestie (being a Prince of such towardnesse and vertue for his yeeres, as *England* before never brought forth, and

being also so well retained and brought vp in all godly knowledge, as well by his deare Vncle the late * Protector, as also by his vertuous and learned Schoolmasters) was so carefull of the good government of the Realme, and chiefly to doe and prefer such things as most especially touched the honour of Almighty God. And understanding, that a great number of poore people did swarme in this Realme, and chiefly in the Citie of *London*, and that no good order was taken for them, did suddenly (and of himselfe) send to the said Bishop, as soone as his Sermon was ended, willing him not to depart, untill that he had spoken with him. And this that I now write, was the very report of the said Bishop *Ridley*, who (according to the Kings command) gave his attendance. And so soone as the Kings Majestie was at leasure he called for him, and caused him to come unto him in a great Gallery at *westminster*, where (to his knowledge, and the King likewise told him so) there was present no more persons than they two; and therefore made him sit downe in one Chayre, and hee himselfe in another, which (as it seemed) were before the comming of the Bishop there purposely set, and caused the Bishop, maugre his teeth) to be covered, and then entred communication with him in this manner:

First, giving him hearty thanks for his Sermon and good Exhortation: hee therein rehearsed such speciall things as he had noted, and that so many, that the Bishop said:

Truely, truely (for that commonly was his Oath) I could never have thought that excellency to have bene in his Grace, but that I beheld, and heard it in him.

At the last the Kings Majesty much commended him for his Exhortation, for the reliefe of the poore.

But my Lord (quoth he) you willed such as are in authority to bee carefull thereof, and to devise some good order for their reliefe: wherein, I thinke you meane mee, for I am in highest place; and therefore am the first that must make answer unto God for my negligence, if I should not bee carefull therein, knowing it to bee the expresse Commandement of Almighty God, to have compassion of his poore and needy members,

* *Edw. Seymour Duke of Somerset*

Ex R. Grafton.

Doct *Ridley* preached before King *Edw. 6.* Mercy & Charity.

A most vertuous and noble saying of King *Edw.* to Bishop *Ridley*.

members, for whom wee must make an account unto him. And truly, my Lord, I am (before all things else) most willing to travaile that way, and I doubting nothing of your long and approved wisdom and learning, who having such good zeale, as wishest helpe unto them; but also that you have had some conference with others, what waies are best to be taken therein, the which I am desirous to understand: and therefore I pray you to say your minde.

The Bishop thinking least of that matter, and being amazed, to heare the wisdom & earnest zeale of the King, was (as hee said himselfe) so astonied, that hee could not well tell what to say. But, after some pause, said, That hee thought (at this present) for some entrance to bee had, it were good to practise with the City of London, because the number of the poore there are very great, and the Citizens also are many and wise; and hee doubted not but that they were also both pitifull and mercifull; as the Maior and his Brethren, and other the Worshipfull of the said City. And that if it would please the Kings Majesty to direct his gracious Letters unto the Maior of London, willing him to call unto him such assistants as hee should thinke meete, to consult of this matter, for some order to bee taken therein; hee doubted not but good would follow thereon. And hee himselfe promised the King to be one himselfe that should earnestly travaile therein.

The King (forth-with) not onely granted his Letter, but made the Bishop tarry untill the same was written, and his hand and Signet set thereto: And commanded the Bishop not onely to deliver the said Letter himselfe; but also to signifie unto the Maior, that it was the Kings especiall request and expresse commandement, that the Maior should therein travell; and so soone as he might conveniently, give him knowledge how far he had proceeded therein. The Bishop was so joyous of the having of this Letter, and that now hee had an occasion to travell in so good a matter, wherein hee was marvellous zealous, that nothing could have more pleased and delighted him: wherefore the same night hee came to the Lord

Maior of London, who was then Sir Richard Dobbs, Knight, and delivered the Kings Letter, and shewed his message with effect.

The Lord Maior not only joyously received this Letter: but with all speede agreed to set forward the matter; for he also favoured it very much. And the next day, being Munday, hee desired the Bishop of London to dine with him, and against that time the Maior promised to send for such men, as he thought meetest to talke of this matter, and so hee did. He sent first for 2. Aldermen and 6. Commoners, and afterward more were appointed, to the number of 24. In the end, after sundry meetings (for by the meanes and good diligence of the Bishop, it was well followed) they agreed upon a Booke that they had devised, wherein first they considered on nine speciall kindes and sorts of poore people, and those they brought into these three Degrees:

Three degrees of Poore.

1. The poore by impotency.
2. Poore by casualty.
3. Thriftlesse poore.

1. The Poore by Impotency are also divided into three kindes; that is to say:

1. The fatherlesse poore mans childe.
2. The aged, blinde, and lame.
3. The diseased person by Leprosie, Dropisie, &c.

2. The Poore by Casualty are likewise of three kindes; that is to say:

1. The wounded Souldier.
2. The decayed Householder.
3. The visited with any grievous disease.

3. The Thriftlesse Poore are 3. kindes in like manner; that is to say:

1. The Riotous, that consumeth all.
2. The Vagabond, that will abide in no place.
3. The Idle person, as Strumpets and others.

For these sorts of Poore, three severall houses were provided: First, for the Innocent and Fatherlesse, which is the Beggars

The readiness of the Lord Maior to preferre this good deede.

9. Sorts of poore people distinguished into 3. degrees.

The first beginning of Hospitals.

The Citizens of London moved to be assistants in this charitable action.

The kings letter sent by the Bishop to the Lord, Maior of London.

Beggars childe, and is (indeed) the seed and breeder of beggary, they provided the house that was the late Gray Friers in London, and called it by the name of Christs Hospitall, where poore children are trained up in the knowledge of God, and some vertuous exercises, to the overthrow of beggary.

For the second degree was provided the Hospitals of Saint Thomas in Southwarke, and Saint Bartholomew in VVest Smithfield, where are continually (at least) 200. diseased persons, which are not only there lodged and cured, but also fed and nourished.

For the third degree they provided Bridewell, where the vagabond and idle Strumpet is chastised, and compelled to labour, to the overthrow of the vicious life of idlenesse.

They provided also for the honest decayed House-holder, that he should be relieved at home at his house, and in the Parish where hee dwelled, by a weekly reliefe and pension. And in like manner they provided for the Lazer, to keepe him out of the City, from clapping of dishes and ringing of Bels, to the great trouble of the Citizens, and also to the dangerous infection of many, that they should be relieved at home at their houses, by severall pensions.

Now after this good order taken, and the Citizens (by such meanes as were devised) willing to further the same: the report thereof was made to the Kings Majesty, and his Grace (for the advancement thereof) was not only willing to grant such as should be Overseers and Governours of the said houses, a Corporation and authority for the government of them: but also required, that hee might bee accounted as the chiefe Founder and Patron thereof.

And for the furtherance of the said worke, and continuall maintenance of the same, hee of his meere mercy and goodnesse granted, that whereas (before) certaine lands were given, to the maintaining of the house of the Savoy, founded by King Henry the seventh, for the lodging of Pilgrims and Strangers, and that the same was now made but a lodging for Loyerers, Vagabonds, and

Strumpets, that lay all day in the fields, and at night were harboured there, the which was rather the maintenance of beggary, than any reliefe to the poore: gave the same lands, being first surrendered by the Master and Fellowes there (which lands were of the yeerly value of 600. pounds) unto the City of London, for the maintenance of the foundation aforesaid.

And for a further reliefe, a Petition being made to the Kings Majesty, for a licence to take in Mortmaine, or otherwise without licence, lands to a certaine yeerly value, and a space left in the Patent, for his Grace to put in what summe it would please him: Hee looking on the voide place, called for pen and inke, and with his own hand wrote this summe, in these words, 4000. Markes by the yeere, and then said in the hearing of his Councell, Lord, I yeeld thee most hearty thanks, that thou hast given me life thus long, to finish this worke to the glory of thy Name. After which foundation established, he lived not above two dayes: whose life would have been wished equall to the Patriarkes, if it had pleased GOD so to have prolonged it.

By example of the charitable act of this vertuous young King, Sir W. Chester, Knight, and Alderman of London, and Jo. Calthrop, Citizen and Draper of the same City, at their owne proper costs and charges, made the bricke wals and way on the backe side, which leadeth from the said new Hospitall, unto the Hospitall of Saint Bartholomew, and also covered and vaulted the Town-ditch, from Aldersgate to Newgate, which (before) was very noysome, and contagious to the said Hospitall.

This Hospitall being thus erected, and put into good order, there was one Richard Castell, alias Casteller, Shoemaker, dwelling in Westminster, a man of great travaile and labour in his faculty with his owne hands, and such a one as was named, The Cocke of Westminster, because both Winter and Summer hee was at his worke before foure of the clocke in the morning. This man thus truly and painfully labouring for his living, God blessed and increased his labours so abundantly, that he purcha-

The first beginning of S. Thom. and S. Bartholm. Hospitals.

The first beginning of Bridewell.

Reliefe for decayed house-holders & Lazars.

The king acquainted with the Cities furtherance.

K. Edward the sixth Founder of the Hospitals in London.

The Savoy land. surrendered to the King, and given to the City of London.

The words of the blessed King.

Sir William Chester, Knight, and Jo. Calthrop, Citizen and Draper.

Rick Castell, Shoemaker, The Cocke of Westminster.

sed lands and tenements in *Westminster*, to the yeerly value of forty and foure pounds. And having no childe, with the consent of his wife (who survived him, and was a vertuous good woman) gave the same lands wholly to Christs Hospitall aforesaid, to the reliefe of the Innocent and Fatherlesse Children, and for the succour of the miserable, sore and sicke, harboured in the other Hospitals about *London*.

Saint *Bartholomews* Hospitall is incorporated by the name of the Maior, Communalty, and Citizens of the Citie of *London*, Governours of the Hospitall for the poore, called *Little Saint Bartholomews*, neere to *West Smithfield*, of the Foundation of King *Henry* the 8.

Christs Hospitall, *Bridewell*, and Saint *Thomas* the Apostle in *Southwarke*, are incorporated by the names of the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens of the City of *London*, Governours of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospitals of *Edward* King of *England*, the sixth, of *Christ*, *Bridewell*, and Saint *Thomas* the Apostle, &c.

The defaced Monuments in this Church were these: First, in the Quire, of the Lady *Margaret*, daughter to *Philip*, King of *France*, and wife to *Edward* the first, Foundress of this new Church, 1317.

Of *Isabel*, Queene, wife to *Edward* the second, daughter to *Philip*, King of *France*, 1358.

Ioane of the Tower, Queene of *Scots*, wife to *David* Bruise, daughter to *Edward* the second, dyed in *Hartford* Castle, and was buried by *Isabel* her mother, 1362.

William Fitzwaren, Baron, and *Isabel* his wife, sometime Queene of the Isle of *Man*.

Isabel, daughter to *Edward* the third, wedded to Lord *Conse*, of *France*, after created Earle of *Bedford*.

Eleanor, wife to *John*, Duke of *Britaine*.

Beatrix, Duchesse of *Britaine*, daughter to *Henry* the third.

Sir *Robert* Lisle, Baron, the Lady *Lisle*, & *Margaret* de *Rivers*, Countesse of *Devon*, all under one Stone.

Roger Mortimer, Earle of *March*, beheaded, 1329.

Patar, Bishop of *Carbon* in *Hungary*, 1331.

Gregory Rockley, Maior, 1282.

Sir *John* Devereux, Knight, 1385.

John Hastings, Earle of *Pembroke*, 1389.

Margaret, daughter to *Thomas* Brotherton, Earle Marshall, shee was Duchesse of *Northfolke*, and Countesse Marshall, and Lady Segrave, 1389.

Richard Havering, Knight, 1388.

Robert Trisilian, Knight, Chiefe Justice, 1308.

Geffrey Lucy, son to *Geffrey* Lucy.

John Aubry, son to *John* Maior of *Norwich*, 1361.

John Philpot, Knight, Maior of *London*, and the Lady *Jane* Stamford his wife, 1384.

John, Duke of *Burbon*, and *Angue*, Earle of *Claremond*, *Mountpencier*, and Baron *Beangen*, who was taken prisoner at *Agencourt*, kept prisoner eightene yeeres, and deceased 1433.

Robert Chalons, Knight, 1439.

John Chalons.

Margaret, daughter to Sir *John* Philpot, first married to *T. Santlor*, Esquire, and after, to *John* Neyband, Esquire.

Sir *Nicholas* Brembar, Maior of *London*, buried 1386.

Elizabeth Nevil, wife to *John*, son and heyre to *Ralph*, Earle of *Westmerland*, & mother to *Ralph* Earle of *Westmerland*, and daughter to *Thomas* Holland, Earle of *Kent*, 1423.

Edward Burrel, son to the Lord *Burrel*.

In *Alhallowes* Chappell; *James* Fines, Lord *Say*, 1450. and *Helenor* his wife, 1452.

John Smith, Bishop of *Landaaffe*, 1478.

John, Baron *Hilson*.

John, Baron *Clinton*.

Richard Hastings, Knight, Lord of *willoughby* and *wells*.

Thomas Burder, Esquire, beheaded, 1477.

Robert Lisle, sonne and heyre to the Lord *Lisle*.

In our Lady Chappell; *John* Gisors of *London*, Knight, and Lord Maior.

Humfrey Stafford, Esquire, of *Worcestershire*, 1486.

Robert Bartram, Baron of *Bothell*.

Ralph Barons, Knight.

william

The incorporation of St. Bartholomews Hospitall in West Smithfield.

The incorporation of the Hospitals of King Edward the sixth.

Monuments in Christs Church.

4 Queens buried in this Church.

William Apleton, Knight.
 Reynold de Cambrey, Knight.
 Thomas Beaumont, sonne and heyre
 to Henry Lord Beaumont.
 John Butler, Knight.
 Adam de Howton, Knight, 1417.
 Bartholomew Caster, Knight of Lon-
 don.
 Reinfrede Arundel, Knight, 1460.
 Thomas Covil, Esquire, 1422.
 In the Apostles Chappell; walter
 Blunt, Knight of the Garter, and Lord
 Mountjoy, Treasurer of England, sonne
 and heyre to T. Blunt, knight, Treasu-
 rer of Normandy, 1474.
 E. Blunt, Lord Mountjoy, 1475.
 Alice Blunt, Mountjoy, sometime wife
 to wil. Browne, Maior of London, and
 daughter to H. Kebl, Maior, 1521.
 Anne Blunt, daughter to I. Blunt,
 knight, Lord Mountjoy, 1480.
 Sir Allen Cheiny, knight, and Sir T.
 Greene, knight.
 William Blunt, Esquire, son and heire
 to walter Blunt, Captaine of Gwynes,
 1492.
 Elizabeth Blunt, wife to Robert Cur-
 son, knight, 1494.
 Bartholomew Burwash, and John Bur-
 wash, his son.
 John Blunt, Lord Mountjoy, Captaine
 of Gwynes and Harnes, 1485.
 John Dinham, Baron, sometime Treas-
 urer of England, knight of the Garter,
 1501.
 Eleanor, Duchesse of Buckingham,
 1530.
 John Blunt, knight, 1531.
 Rowl. Blunt, Esquire, 1509.
 Robert Bradbury, 1489.
 Nicholas Clifton, knight.
 Francis Chape.
 Two sonnes of Allayne, Lord Cheiny,
 and John, sonne and heyre to the same
 Lord Allayne Cheiny; knight.
 John Robsart, knight of the Garter,
 1450.
 Allayne Cheiny, knight.
 Thomas Malory, knight, 1470.
 Thomas Yong, a Justice of the Bench,
 1476.
 John Baldwin, Fellow of Grayes Inne,
 and Common Serjeant of London,
 1469.
 walter Wrotlesley, knight, of warwick-
 shire, 1473.

Sir Stephen Jennings, Maior, 1523.
 Thomas a Par, and John Wiltwater,
 slaine at Barner field, 1471.
 Nicholas Poynes, Esquire, 1512.
 Robert Elkenton, knight, 1460.
 John Water, alias Torke, Herald, 1520.
 John More, alias Nory, King of Arms,
 1491.
 George Hopton, knight, 1489.
 Betweene the Quire and the Altar,
 Ralph Spiganel, knight.
 John Moyle, Gentleman of Grayes
 Inne, 1495.
 William Huddy, knight, 1501.
 John Cobham, a Baron of Kent.
 John Mortaine, knight.
 John Deyncort, knight.
 John Norbery, Esquire, high Treasu-
 rer of England.
 Henry Norbery his son, Esquire.
 John Southlee, knight.
 Tho. Sakwile.
 Tho. Lucy, knight, 1525.
 Robert de la Rivar, son to Mauricius de
 la Rivar, Lord of Tormerton, 1457.
 Jo. Malmaynas, Esquire, and Tho. Mal-
 maynas, knight.
 Hugh Aston, Taylor, 1530.
 Nicholas Malmaynas.
 Hugh Parsal, knight, 1490.
 Alexander Kirkeon, knight, &c.
 In the body of the Church; William
 Paules, Esquire, of Somerssetshire, 1482.
 John Moyle, Gentleman, 1530.
 Peter Champion, Esquire, 1511.
 Jo. Hart, Gentleman, 1449.
 Alice Lar. Hangerford, hanged at Ty-
 borne for murdering her husband, 1523.
 Edward Hall, Gentleman of Grayes
 Inne, 1470.
 Ri. Churchyard, Gentleman, Fellow
 of Grayes Inne, 1498.
 John Bramre, Gentleman of Grayes
 Inne, 1498.
 John Mortimer, knight, beheaded,
 1423.
 Henry Frowike, Alderman.
 Reynold Frowike.
 Philip Pass, 1518.
 William Porter, Serjeant at Armes,
 1515.
 Tho. Grantham, Gentleman, 1511.
 Edmond Rosheley, Gentleman, 1470.
 Henry Rosson, Gentleman of Grayes
 Inne, 1485.
 Nicholas Mounsgomery, Gentleman,
 sonne

sonne to Io. Mountgomery of Northamp-
tonshire, 1485.

Sir Bartholomew Emfield, knight.

Sir Barnard S. Peter, knight.

Sir Ralph Sandwich, knight, Custos of
London.

Sir Andrew Sakevile, knight.

John Tresawall, Gentleman, and
Taylor of London, 1520.

All these, and five times so many
more have beene buried there, whole
Monuments are wholly defaced: for
there were nine Tombes of Alabafter
and Marble, invironed with strikes of
Iron, in the Quire, and one Tombe in
the body of the Church, also coped
with Iron, all pulled downe, besides
sevenscore Grave-stones of Marble, all
fold for fifty pounds, or thereabouts,
by Sir Martin Bopes, Goldsmith and
Alderman of London, of late time bu-
ried there.

These two, Sir Christopher Edmonds,
and Dame Dorothy his wife, lived to-
gether 44. yeeres, in perfect love and so-
ciety: both servants to one Prince, and
in great credit both in the Court and
Country where they lived, both for their
Religion, fidelity to their Sovereigne, and
liberality to the Poore.

This is the Monument of Sir Christopher
Edmonds, Knight, who was a domesti-
call servant to the most sacred Queene
ELIZABETH, both before her Coro-
nation, and after, so long as he lived. He
was of great credit and estimation in his
Country, for his integrity of life, upright-
nesse in justice, and hospitality, and
gave to this Hospitall of Christs Church
three hundred pounds, towards the main-
tenance of the poore children. Hee lived
seventy and two yeeres, and died Anno
Domini, 1596.

This is the interrement of Dame Dorothy
Edmonds, wife to the said Sir Chri-
stopher, and daughter to Christopher
Litcot, Esquire, who also served the
most gracions Mayden-Queene, ELI-
ZABETH, being (ever since her Coro-
nation, and before) of her most Honoura-
ble Privy Chamber: who joyned with
the said Sir Christopher, her husband,
in the said gift of three hundred pounds

to this Hospitall, being a Legacie (onely
spoken of by him) and performed by her.

Times Triumph on the death of
Master Robert Rogers, who deceased
Anno 1601. in the manner of a
Dialogue, between Time,
Death, and Rogers.

Death.

Stand fairely encountred both,
Grave, Sovereigne Time;
Borne of Eternity,
Ages Father:
Prince of all Power; all
Powers on earth are thine,
That doest my Ruines
truest Records gather;
Lend thy consent, thy
helping hand to mine;
And Death will make Times
Soveraignty as great
As the three Sisters,
Ladies of sterne Fate.

Time.

Impartiall Death, Honours
respectlesse foe,
Grim, meager Caytife,
wherefore doest thou come?
Must Vertues children
to the slaughter goe,
In thy bloud-yawning
Cell to fill a roome?
Can none but they, quench
thy bloudy thirst? Death. No;
Rogers I come for: Time,
thou canst not save him,
This Dart must strike him,
and grim Death will have him.

Rogers.

Death, welcome; all by thee
(I know) must end;
Nor doe I care for
for longer life than this:
I thanke thee, thou hast stai'd
so long; (kinde friend.)
Sweete Time, be patient,
pardon mine amisse,
If I have time mis-spent;
alas, we all offend.
If, said I? yes, 'tis
certaine, sure I have;
For which offence (deare

Time)

A faire
Monumēt
in the
South wal
of the
Quire.

A faire
Monumēt
close by,
in the
same wall.

Time) I pardon crave.

Time.

Death, grant me this (sweet)
doe not kill him
Till I returne but
from the Destinies.
Dea. I cannot stay a moment.
Rog. Oh will him
(*Grave Time*) to strike me then :
I *Death* despise.
Dea. There lye thou dead.
Time. Thou canst not spill him :
Time shall erect a Trophee
of such fame,
That while *Time* lives,
dye shall not *Rogers* name.

T I M E S *Epitaph.*

Give me an Adamantine Pen,
and Lease of Brasse,
To character his name,
whose like nere was.
A single life he led,
loving to all,
The poore mans succour,
the reliefe of thrall :
Vertues example, guide
to eternall life ;
In carriage courteous,
all devoid of strife.
Here lyeth he interred,
Rogers his name,
Times onely Sonne,
eternized by Fame.
Ougly Detraction, flye,
and blacke Oblivion, hence ;
Whil' *st Rogers* dust lyes here,
Time will his fame commence.

*Behold the Workes of God, done by
his Servant, Dame MARY
R A M S E Y.*

SHe hath given a yeerly mainte-
nance for two Fellowes, and foure
Schollers in *Cambridge*.

More, two Livings of good value,
when they shall become fit to supply
them.

More, towards certaine Sermons to
be preached in this Church yeerly.

More, in *Christs Hospitall* a free Wri-
ting-Schoole for poore mens children.

More, in the Country a free Gram-
mar-Schoole for the poorer fort.

*All which severall gifts before re-
membred, are to continue yeerly
for ever.*

Forma, Decus, Mores,
Sapientia, Res & Honores,
Morte ruunt subita ;
vivit post funera Fama.

*The rest of the godly Workes
done by this good Lady.*

SHe hath given a worthy mainte-
nance to the poore of *Christs Hof-
pitall*.

More, a bountifull gift for the hea-
ling of poore wounded Souldiers.

More, a liberall maintenance for ten
poore maimed Souldiers.

More, a liberall maintenance for ten
poore aged Widowes.

More, a bountifull gift to release
poore men out of prison.

More, a bountifull gift to relieve
poore men in prison.

More, a yeerly Stipend to poore
Maides Marriages.

More, to the reliefe of the Poore of
foure severall Parishes.

All which severall gifts are for
ever.

*Her faith hath wrought, her Tree was
not barren. And yet an unprofitable
Servant. 1596.*

Gamaliel Pye, under this Stone
doth lye in peace and rest, (Realm,
Whose service to his Prince and
well knowne not to be least :

At *Bullen*, *Muttrel*, & each place else,
where then the King had warres,
Not any one that serv'd in Campe,
lesse feared wounds and scarres.

In age he liv'd in peace and love,
abhorring worlds inconstancy,
And chosen was eleven times
the Warden of his Company.

The poore, sicke, lame, abroad, at
home, his bounty ever felt,
But chiefly his owne Parishioners,
where threescore yeers he dwelt.
He held disdain to brawle, or seeke
what

Vpon a
Monumēt
on a Pillar
by the
Tombe,
First, on
the one
Table.

Secondly,
on the o-
ther Ta-
ble.

A faire
plated
stone in
the Quire

what others had to doe;
And with his wife he liv'd
full forty yeeres and two.
He liv'd devout, and dy'd devout,
the chiefeft way to Heaven;
The complete date of this his life,
was fourescore yeers and seven.

*Mole sub hac, si forte roges
quis (Candidè Lector)*

*Vel qualis recubar?
Gamaliel Pius est.*

*Vita pium, nomenque pium,
mors sancta piumque
Exhibet, & vita est,
nomine, morte Pius.*

S. Memoriz.

*Gualtero Haddono, Equestri loco nato In-
risconsulto, Oratori, Poeta celeberrimo,
Græcæ, Latinæque eloquentiæ
sui temporis facili principi, sapientiæ
& sanctitatis vitæ, in id eveſto, ut
Reginæ Elizabethæ à supplicum libellis
Magister esset: Destinareturque
majoribus nisi fato immaturus cessisset:
Interim in omni gradu viro longè
eminentissimo, Coniugi suo optimo meritiſſimoque
Anna Suttona, uxor eius
2. flens, mærens desiderii sui signum
posuit. Obiit Anno Salut. hum. 1572.
Ætatis 56.*

Within this Grave enclosed here,
Anne Beaumont now doth rest,
A loving and a faithfull wife,
with many children bleſt.
She served God with zeale of truth,
and learn'd to flye from sinne;
And as she learn'd his holy will,
so liv'd and dy'd therein.
A friend to such as vertue sought,
a foe unto no wight;
A helpe to those that feared God,
with all her power and might.
The poore shall oft bewaile her want,
by whom they found reliefe; (bent,
VVhose minde with earnest care was
to ease them of their griefe.
Thus happy she, that now is gone
from hence, reward to finde;
Vnhappy yet for such her friends,
as she hath left behinde:
But thrice unhappy for his losse,
that doth her praise rehearse;
A wofull praise unto her Sonne,
who wrote this dolefull Verſe.

*Anne, wife unto Nicholas Beaumont, of
Coleoverton, in Leicestershire; E-
squire, and daughter unto VVilliam
Saunders, of Welforde, in North-
hamptonshire, Esquire, and halfe sister
unto Walter Haddon, Master of the
Requests, departed this life the 7. day of
September, An. Dom. 1581. leaving be-
hinde her sixe children.*

*Hic jacent corpora Wil. Drewe, Ar-
mig. fil. Joh. Drewe, de Ken, in Com.
Devon. Armig. & Eliz. ux. ejus. fil. &
hæred. Wil. Cecil. ac consang. & hæ-
red. Tho. Cecil. Armig. Quæ quidem
Elizab. obiit 10. die Novemb. Anno
Dom. 1586. Et prædict. Wil. Drewe
obiit, &c.*

We dye to live, that liv'd to dye,
Through Jesus Christ, and so did I:
Which Christ, as I have loved best,
Among his Saints I trust to rest.

*Vnder this Stone lyeth buried the body of
Robert Smith, Gentleman: who had
to his first wife, Elizabeth Reycroft,
by whom hee had issue three daugh-
ters, viz. Margaret, Iulian, and
Ioane. And he had to his second wife,
Margaret Larkin, by whom hee had no
issue. The which Robert dyed the eighth
day of December; Anno Domini
1581. whose soule resteth with God.*

*Here lyeth buried Margaret, the wife of
Lawrence Huffie, Doctor of Law, and
daughter of sir Iohn White, Knight: for
her vertuous life, worthy of memory: who
dyed the third day of August, 1569.*

D. Opt. Max. Law.

*Gulielmo Herberto, naturali F. Georgii
Herberti de Swansey, Militis, Ioan-
nes eiusdem Georgii ex filio Nepos,
ac Sereniss. Elizabethæ Angliæ Re-
ginæ à supp. libellis. H. S. mæsto ani-
mo P. K. Ianuar. 1590.*

*Here lyeth the body of Iohn Tredwey, of
Easton, in the Conntie of Northamp-
ton, Gentleman; who dyed the 10. day
of May, An. Dom. 1610.*

*Rodolpho Waddingtono, huius scholæ
per annos 48. Moderatori digniss.
H h Qui*

Another
plated
stone on
the other
side of the
Table.

A faire
plated
stone in
the South
side of the
Quire.

A faire
plated
stone in
the South
llc.

A plated
stone at
entring
into the
Quire.

A Grave-
stone in
the North
Chappell
of the
Quire.

A faire
Monumēt
in the
wal, at the
upper end
of the
Chancell.

A faire
plated
stone by
the Com-
munion
Table.

A small Monumēt created in the Schoole wal, in the Cloyster, where (according to his desire) he lyeth buried.

Qui postquam una cum uxore sine prole, anno 47. suavissimè degisset, An. ætatis 84. An. Dom. 1614. Aug. 24. in Domino placidè obdormivit.

Ioanna uxor ejus mœstiss. posuit.

*Hic Waddingtonus tenui
requiescit in urna,
Nestor verè annis,
& gravitate Cato.
Tullius eloquio, Damon
sincerus amico,
Et par præceptis
(Quintiliane) tibi.
Dulcis, amens, amans,
cultis, præstante, probata,
Vir, Vates, Coniux,
Moribus, Arte, Fide.
Tales secula puto paucos
antiqua dedisset:
Postera non multos
secula datura pares.*

Vita.

*Angligena hunc peperit
Londinum gloria gentis,
Ætæna huic Artis
semina prima dedit.
Granta tulit segetem
fructumq; tumescere fecit,
Londini Messes
Orphana turba tulit.*

From this Church, West to Newgate, is of this Ward.

Now for the South side of this Ward, beginning again at the Crosse in Cheap, from thence to Friday Street, and downe that street, on the VWest side, till over-against the North-west corner of Saint Matthewes Church. And on the VWest side, to the South corner of the said Church, which is wholly in the VVard of Faringdon. This Church hath these few Monuments:

Thomas Pole, Goldsmith, 1395.

Rob. Johnson, Goldsmith, Alderman.

John Twisleton, Goldsmith, Alderman, 1525.

Ralph Allen, Grocer, one of the Sheriffs, deceased 1546.

Anthony Gamage, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffs, deceased 1579.

Anthony Cage.

John Mabbe, Chamberlaine of London, &c.

Allen at Condit, and Thomas Warling-

worth founded a Chauntry there.

Sir Nicholas Twisford, Goldsmith, Maior, gave to that Church an House, with the appurtenances, called the Grifon on the Hope, in the same street.

*Anthony Cage entombed
here, doth rest,
Whose wisedome still
prevail'd the Common-weale:
A man with Gods good
gifts so amply blest,
That few, or none,
his doings may impeale.
A man unto the widow
and the poore,
A comfort and
a succour evermore.
Three wives he had,
of credit and of fame:
The first of them,
Elizabeth, that light;
VVho buried here, brought
to this Cage by name,
Seventene young Plants,
to give his Table light.
The second wife (for her
part) brought him none;
The third and last,
no more but only one.
He deceased the 24. day of Iune, An-
no Domini, 1583.*

*In the midst of this Quire lyeth the body of
Gaius Newman, Citizen and Gold-
smith of London, of the age of 66. years.
Hee had issue by his wife Anne, the
daughter of Nicholas Cullum, of Lon-
don, Merchant-Taylor, 7. sonnes and 5.
daughters, Gabriel, Gaius, Robert,
Nicholas, Francis, Thomas, and
Hugh; Elizabeth, Mary, Anne, Sa-
rah, and Iudith. He deceased the third
day of March, 1613.*

*Here lyeth buried the body of John Perte,
Citizen and Fishmonger of London;
who tooke to wife Elizabeth Eyre, the
daughter of Henry Eyre, Citizen and
Skinner of Lond. by whom he had issue
one only daughter, named Mary. The
said John deceased the tenth day of Octo-
ber, Anno Domini 1604. being aged
51. yeeres.*

As Man liveth, so he dyeth;
As Tree fallerth, so it lyeth:

Anne

A comely Monumēt in the wall on the Chancel South side.

A fair Monumēt in the North wal of the Chancel.

Another Monumēt in the same wall.

A Plate in the South wal of the Chancel.

Parish Church of S. Matthew in Friday Street.

Anne Middleton, thy life well past,
Doth argue restfull blisse at last.

Obiit Anno à partu Virginis Mariæ,
1596. Mens. Ianuar. die 11.

Anno Reg. Regina Elizabethæ, 39.
Ætatis suæ, 54.

Old Change

From this Friday streete, West to the Old Exchange, a streete so called, of the Kings Exchange there kept, which was for the receipt of Bullion, to bee coyned. For Henry the third, in the sixth yeere of his reigne, wrote to the Scabines and men of Ipre, that hee and his Councell had given prohibition, that none, Englishmen, or other, should make change of Plate, or other Masse of Silver, but only in his Exchange at London, or at Canturbury. Andrew Bukerell then had to farme the Exchange of England, and was Maior of London in the reigne of Henry the third. John Somerscote had the keeping of the Kings Exchange over all England. In the eighth of Edward the first, Gregory Rockfley was keeper of the said Exchange for the King. In the fifth of Edward the second, William Hausted was keeper thereof. And in the 18. Roger de Fromwicke, &c.

These received the old Stamps, or Coyning-Irons, from time to time, as the same were worne, & delivered new to all the Mints in England. as more at large in another place I have noted.

This streete beginneth by West Cheape in the North, and runneth downe South to Knight-Rider streete; that part thereof which is called Old Fish-streete: But the very Housing and Office of the Exchange & coynage, was about the midst thereof, South from the East gate that entreth Pauls Church-yard, and on the VWest side, in Baynards Castle Ward.

On the East side of this Lane, betwixt West Cheape and the Church of St. Augustine, Henry walkeis, Maior, (by licence of Edward the first) builded one row of houses, the profits rising of them, to be imploied on London Bridge.

Parish Church of St. Augustine

The Parish Church of St. Augustine, and one house next adjoyning, in Wathe-ling streete, is of this Ward called Faringdon. This is a faire Church, and lately well repaired, wherein be Monuments remaining, of H. Reade, Armourer, one of the Sheriffes, 1450.

Robert Bellesdon, Haberdasher, Maior,
1491.

Sir Townley.

Wil. Dere, one of the Sheriffes, 1450.

Robert Raven, Haberdasher, 1500.

Thomas Apleyard, Gentleman, 1515.

William Moncaster, Merchant-Tailor,
1524.

Wil. Holt, Merchant-Taylor, 1544.

Hic jacet Magister Robertus Bursted, Baccalarius Iuris civilis, & huius Ecclesiæ quondam Rector. Qui obiit 16. die mens. Augusti, An. Dom. 1417. Cuius, &c.

Hic jacet Magister Iohannes Battaill, quondam Rector huius Ecclesiæ. Qui obiit Anno Domini, 1426. sexto die Mensis Augusti, Cuius, &c.

Ecce ut defuncti
cineres mirere beatos,
Ecce in tantillo
temporis quantus honor.
Dudum vita mihi fuerat,
quæ patria mundus,
Sed mihi jam Cælumi
Patria, vita Deus.
Dudum mortis eram
peccato victima, sed jam
Iustitiæ Christo victima;
quantus honor?

Hic requiescit in pace corpus Roberti Brett, Civis & Mercatoris-Scissoris London, filii & heredis Roberti Brett, de Whitstanton, in Com. Somerset, Armig. Qui uxorem duxit Elizabeth, filiam Reginaldi Highgati, Armig. Ex ea genuit 11. filios, & 3. filias, è quibus 4. filii & 1. filia superstites sunt. Idem Robertus & Elizabetha in sancto conjugii statu 31. An. vixerunt. Et obiit 9. Aprilis, An. Domini, 1586. Ætatis 63.

Hunc Tumulum propriis sumptibus fieri fecit Elizabetha uxor ejus, 10. die Septemb. Anno Domini, 1596. Cum jam post obitum mariti prædicti, decem annos viduam vixisset, atque hic etiam sepeliri decrevit, quando cunque Deo placuerit ex hac naturali vita tollere.

Here resteth the body of Edward VViat, late of Tillingham, in the County of Essex, Esquire, who deceased the 24. of August, 1571. He had one onely wife, Mary, the daughter of Sir VVilliam Waldegrave, of Smalbridge, in the
Hh 2 County

A plated stone under the Communion Table.

The like stone by the other.

A small Monument in the East end of the Quire South Ile.

A faire plated stone at the entrance into the Quire.

Country of Suffolke, Knight, by whom hee had issue three sonnes and foure daughters; but all his said children dyed young, except one sonne, named Edward, whom hee left behinde him alive, about the age of eleven yeeres. His said wife, his Executrix, caused this Monument to be made.

Hic jacet Richardus Warner, dum vixit, Cives Civitatis London, ac quondam Magister Fraternitatis Sancti Joannis Baptistæ, Scissor, in Civit. prædict. & Margareta uxor ejus. Qui quidem Richardus obiit 18. die Mens. Januarii, Anno Domini, 1476.

Here lieth Richard Coxe, sometime Citizen and Skinner of London, which deceased the eight day of March, Anno Domini, 1467. And Agnes his wife; the which deceased the 13. day of April, Anno Dom. 1472.

Then is the North Church-yard of *Pauls*, in the which standeth the Cathedrall Church, first founded by *Ethelbert* King of *Kent*, about the yeere of Christ, 610. He gave thereto lands, as appeareth: *Ethelbertus, Rex, Deo inspirante, pro anima sua remedio, dedit Episcopo Melito terram quæ appellatur Tillingeham, ad Monasterii sui solatium, scilicet, S. Pauli: & ego Rex Ethelbertus ita firmiter concedo tibi præfati Melito potestatem ejus habendi & possidendi, ut in perpetuum in Monasterii utilitate permaneat; &c. Athelstan, Edgar, Edward the Confessor, and others also, gave lands thereunto. William the Conquerour gave to the Church of Saint Paul, and to Mauricius, then Bishop, and his successors, the Castle of *Stortford*, with the appurtenances, &c. He also confirmed the gifts of his Predecessors, in these words: Omne I. Rex Angl. Clamo quietas in perpetuum, 24. Hidas quas Rex Ethelbert dedit S. Paulo juxta murum London, &c. The Charter of King William the Conquerour, exemplified in the Tower, Englished thus:*

William, by the grace of God, King of Englishmen, to all his welbeloved French and English people, greeting. Know yee, that I doe give unto God and the Church of Saint Paul of London, and to the Rectors

and Servitors of the same, in all their Lands which the Church hath, or shall have, within Borough, and without, Sack and Sock, Thole and The, Infangtheefe, and Griithbriche, and all free, Ships by Sea, and by Land, on Tide, and off Tide, and all the Rights that into them Christendome by rad and more speake, and on Burright hamed, and on Burright worke, afore all the Bishoppricks in mine Land, and on each other mans Land. For I will, that the Church in all things be as free, as I would my Soule to be in the day of Judgement. Witnesse, Osmond our Chancellour, Lanfrank the Archbishop of Canturbury, and T. Archbishop of Yorke, Roger, Earle of Shrewsbury, Alane the Countie, Geoffrey de Magna villa, and Ralph Peverel.

In the yeere 1087. this Church of *S. Paul* was burnt with fire, and therewith the most part of the Citie: which fire began at the entrie of the West gate, and consumed the East gate. *Mauricius*, then Bishop, began therefore the foundation of a new Church of *S. Paul*; a worke, that men (of that time) judged would never have beene finished, it was to them so wonderfull, for length and breadth; and also the same was builded upon Arches (or Vaults) of stone, for defence of fire; which was a manner of worke (before that time) unknowne to the people of this Nation, and then brought in by the *French*: and the stone was fetcht from *Cane* in *Normandy*. This *Mauricius* deceased in the yeere, 1107.

Richard Beaumour succeeded him in the Bishopricke, who did wonderfully increase the said Church, purchasing (of his own cost) the large Streets & Lanes about it, wherein were wont to dwell many Lay-people; which ground hee began to compasse about with a strong wall of stone, and gates. King *Henry* the first gave to the said *Richard* so much of the Mote (or Wall) of the Castle, on the *Thames* side, to the South, as should bee needfull to make the said Wall of the Church, and so much as should suffice to make a Wall without the way on the North side, &c.

It should seeme, that this *Richard* inclosed but two sides of the said Church or Cemitory of Saint *Paul*, to wit, the South and North side: for King *Edw.* the second, in the 10. of his reigne, granted, that

One faire stone for both these, in the body of the Church.

Cathedral Church of S. Paul.

Dedloris Gentium.

S. Pauls Church burnt.

Foundation of the new Church of S. Paul builded.

Stone brought from Cane in Normandy.

Wall about Pauls Church-yard.

The common Bell in Pauls Church-yard, rung for the calling together of the Citizens to their Folke-motes.

that the said Church-yard should bee inclosed with a wall, where it wanted, for the Murthers and Robberies that were there committed. But the Citizens then claimed the East part of the Church-yard, to be the place of assembly to their Folke-motes; and that the great Steeple, there situate, was to that use, their common Bell, which being there rung, all the Inhabitants of the City might heare and come together. They also claimed the West side, that they might there assemble themselves together, with the Lord of Baynards Castle, for view of their Armour, in defence of the City. This matter was in the Tower of London referred to *Harvins de Stanton*, and his fellow Iustices *Itenerantes*; but I finde not the decision or judgement of that controversie.

True it is, that *Edward* the third, in the 17. of his reigne, gave commandement for the finishing of that VVall: which was then performed, and to this day it continueth; although now on both the sides (to wit, within and without) it be hidden with dwelling houses.

Richard Beaumour deceased in the yeere 1127. and his successors (in proceffe of time) performed the worke begun.

The Steeple of this Church was builded and finished in the yeere 1222. The Crosse on the said Steeple fell downe, and a new was set up in the yeere 1314.

The new worke of *Pauls* (so called) at the East end above the Quire, was begun in the yeer 1251. *Henry Lacy*, Earle of *Lincolne*, Constable of *Chester*, and *Custos* of *England*, in his time was a great Benefactor to this worke, and was there buried, in the yeere 1310. Also *Ralph Baldocke*, Bishop of *London*, in his life time gave 200. Markes to the building of the said new worke, and left much by his Testament towards the finishing thereof: hee deceased in the yeere 1313. and was buried in the Lady Chappell. Also the new worke of *Pauls*, to wit, the crosse Iles, were begun to be new builded in the yeere 1256.

The first of February, in the yeere 1444. about two of the clocke in the afternoone, the Steeple of *Pauls* was fired by Lightning, in the midst of the Shaft or Spire, both on the West side, and on the South: but by labour of many well

disposed people, the same (to-appearance) quenched with Vineger; so that all men withdrew themselves to their houses, praying God. But between 8. and 9. of the clocke in the same night, the fire burst out againe more fervently than before, and did much hurt to the Lead and Timber, till by the great labour of the Maior and people that came thither, it was throughly quenched.

This Steeple was repaired in the yeer 1462. and the Weather-cocke againe erected: *Robert Godwin* winding it up, the rope brake, and hee was destroyed on the Pinacles, and the Cocke was soe bruised. But *Burchwood* (the Kings Plummer) set it up againe. Since the which time, needing reparation, it was both taken down, and set up in the yeer 1553. At which time it was found to bee of Copper, gilt over, and the length, from the bill to the taile, being 4. foote, and the breadth over the wings 3. foot and a halfe, it weighed 40. l. the Crosse, from the Bole, to the Eagle (or Cock) was 15. foote and 6. inches of assise; the length thereof, overthwart, was 5. foot and 10. inches, and the compasse of the Bole was 9. foot and 1. inch. The inner body of this Crosse was Oake, the next cover was Lead, and the outermost was of Copper, red varnished. The Bole and Eagle, or Cocke, were of Copper, and gilt also. The height of the Steeple was 520. foot, whereof the stone-worke was 260. foot, and the Spire was likewise 260. foote. The length of the whole Church, is 240. Taylors yards, which make 720. foot. The breadth thereof is 130. foot: And the height of the body of that Church, is 150. foot.

This Church hath a Bishop, a Deane, a Presenter, Chancellour, Treasurer, and five Archdeacons, to wit, of *London*, *Middlesex*, *Essex*, *Colchester*, and *Saint Albans*: It hath Prebendaries thirty, Canons twelve, Vicars Corall fixe, &c.

The Colledge of *Petty Canons* there, was founded by King *Richard* the second, in honour of *Queene Anne* his wife, and of her Progenitors, in the seventeenth of his reigne. Their Hall and Lands was then given unto them, as appeareth by the Patent, Master *Robert Dokesworth* then being Master thereof.

Hh 3

In

Pauls Steeple repaired.

Weather-cocke of Pauls Steeple.

Height of the Steeple.

Length of Pauls Church.

Governors of this Church.

Petty Canons of Pauls.

Pauls Steeple.

The new worke of Pauls in the East.

Pauls Steeple fired by Lightning.

In the yeere 1408. the *Petty Canons* then building their Colledge, the Maior and Communalty granted them their Water-courses, and other easements.

There was also one great Cloyster, on the North side of this Church, inuironing a plot of ground, of old time called *Pardon Church-yard*; whereof *Thomas More*, Deane of *Pauls*, was eyther the first Builder, or a most especial Benefactor, and was buried there.

About this Cloyster, was artificially and richly painted the Dance of *Machabray*, or Dance of Death, commonly called the *Dance of Pauls*; the like whereof was painted about *S. Innocents* Cloyster at *Paris* in *France*: the Meeters or Poesie of this Dance were translated out of *French* into *English* by *John Lidgate*, Monke of *Bury*, the Picture of Death leading all estates; at the dispenche of *Ienken Carpenter*, in the reigne of *Henry* the sixth. In this Cloyster were buried many persons, some of Worship, and others of Honour: The Monuments of whom, in number and curious workmanship, passed all other that were in that Church.

Over the East Quadrant of this Cloyster, was a faire Library, builded at the costs and charges of *Walter Sherington*, Chancellour of the Duchy of *Lancaster*, in the reigne of *Henry* the sixth: which hath beene well furnished with faire written bookes in Vellam; but few of them now doe remaine there.

In the midst of this *Pardon Church-yard*, was also a faire Chappell, first founded by *Gilbert Becker*, Portgrave, and principall Magistrate of this City, in the reigne of King *Stephen*, who was there buried. *Thomas More*, Deane of *Pauls*, before named, re-edified or new builded this Chappell, and founded three Chaplaines there, in the reigne of *Henry* the fifth.

In the yeere 1549. on the tenth of April, the said Chappell, by commandement of the Duke of *Somerset*, was begun to bee pulled downe, with the whole Cloystrie, the Dance of Death, the Tombes and Monuments: so that nothing thereof was left, but the bare Plot of ground, which is since converted into a Garden for the *Petty Canons*.

There was also a Chappell at the North doore of *Pauls*, founded by the same *Walter Sherington*, by licence of *Henry* the sixth, for two, three, or foure Chaplaines, indowed with 40. *l.* by the yeere. This Chappell also was pulled down in the reigne of *Edw.* the sixth, & in place thereof a faire house builded.

There was furthermore a faire Chappell of the holy Ghost in *Pauls* Church, on the North side, founded in the yeere 1400. by *Roger Holmes*, Chancellor and Prebendary of *Pauls*, for *Adam Bery*, Alderman and Maior of *London*, 1364. *John Wingham* and others, for seven Chaplaines, and called *Holmes* his Colledge. Their common Hall was in *Pauls* Church-yard on the South side, neere unto a Carpenters yard. This Colledge was with others suppressed in the reigne of *Edward* the sixth. Then under the Quire of *Pauls* is a large Chappell, first dedicated to the name of *I E S V*, founded, or rather confirmed the 37. of *Hen.* the 6. as appeareth by his Patent therof, dated at *Crowdowne* to this effect:

Many Liege-men and Christian people, having begun a Fraternity and Guild to the honour of the most glorious name of Iesu Christ our Saviour, in a place called the Crowds of the Cathedral Church of Pauls in London, which hath continued long time peaceably, till now of late: whereupon they have made request, and we have taken upon us the name and charge of the foundation, to the laud of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the holy Ghost, and especially to the honour of Iesu, in whose honour the Fraternity was begun, &c.

The King ordained *William Say*, then Deane of *Pauls*, to bee the Rector, and *Richard Ford* (a Remembrancer in the Exchequer) and *Henry Bennis* (Clarke of his Privie Seale) the Gardians of these Brothers & Sisters; they and their successors to have a common seale, licence to purchase lands or tenements, to the value of 40. *l.* by the yeere, &c.

This foundation was confirmed by *Henry* the seventh, the 22. of his reigne, to Doctor *Collet*, then Deane of *Pauls*, Rector there, &c. And by *Henry* the 8. the 27. of his reigne, to *Richard Pace*, then Deane of *Pauls*, &c.

At the West end of this *Iesus Chappell*, under the Quire of *Pauls*, also was and

Great
Cloystrie
of *Pauls*.

Dance of
Pauls.

Library of
Pauls.

Chappell
in *Pardon*
Church-yard

Chappell
at the
North
doore of
Pauls.

Holmes
Colledge.

Iesu chap-
pell.

Parish
Church of
S. Faith.

and is a Parish Church of S. Faith, commonly called Saint Faith under Pauls, which served (as still it doth) for the Stationers, and others dwelling in Pauls Church-yard, Pater noster Row, and the places neere adjoyning.

The said Chappell of Iesus, being suppressed in the reigne of Edward the 6. the Parishioners of S. Faiths Church were removed into the same, as to a place more sufficient for largenesse and lightfomnesse, in the yeere 1551. and so it remaineth.

The Monuments there are these :

Here buried is Elizabeth,
of honour worthy Dame,
Her Husband erst Lord Shandoys was,
her Sonne hath now like name :
Her Father was of Wilton Lord,
a Gray of puissant fame,
Her Brother left with us behinde,
now Lord is of the same.
Her vertuous life yet still doth live,
her honour shall remaine,
Her corps, though it be growne to dust,
her Soule the heavens containe.

Quæ obiit 29. die Decembris,
Ann. Dom. 1559.

Lo, Thomas Mond, Esquire by birth,
doth under buried lye,
To shew, that men (by Natures Law)
are borne to live and dye :
In Shropshire at the Mindtowne borne,
the time we here prefixe,
And dyed the seventh of February,
in Anno seventy sixe.
Threescore and seven yeeres he saw,
though body lye in Tombe :
His soule (immortall) lives in heaven,
by Gods eternall doome.

Natus octavo Mensis Julii, 1510.
Obiit septimo Februarii, 1576.

Here under this stone resteth, in the mercy
of God, the body of M. Thomas Dock-
wray, Notary, late one of the Proctors of
the Arches, Citizen and Stationer of
London, and Anne his wife. The which
Thomas deceased the 23. day of Iune,
An. Dom. 1559. &c.

Cur Sacerdos eram,
iam factus vile cadaver ?

Et cito pulvis erit :
Quæso memento mei.
Silte gradum qui me
teris hic, & funde precatus
Me Deus ut levet hinc,
ducat ad usque Polum.

William Babham, and Alice Button
his wife, An. Dom. 1577.

Lo here the certaine end
of every mortall one,
Behold, alive to day,
to morrow dead and gone.
Live well, so endlesse life
(by death) you shall obtaine,
Nought lose the good by death,
since life thereby they gaine.

Dum mihi persuasi
me quæfiviq; salutem,
En morior dixit,
nam Deus esse diem :
Non equidem invideo,
peccati debita merces,
Cum sit mors nostri,
cum reus omnis homo,
Cumq; operum requies,
& sit mihi vita perennis,
In Christo morior,
mors mihi gratus adest,
Quem mors sic rapuit ;
Cujus sunt ista sepulchra
Si quæras, subsunt
quæ tibi cuncta notant.

Lodovicus Nicols, Civis London, fili-
lius tertius Thomæ Nicols, North-
hamptoniensis hic sepelitur. Obiit
22. Aprilis, 1592. Anno Ætatis
suæ, 28.

Ad vocem Tubæ resurgent mortui.

Here lyeth the body of George Whitgift,
Esquire, one of the naturall brothers of
Iohn Whitgift, late Lord Archbishop
of Canturbury : which George deceased
the 19. day of April, An. Dom. 1611.

William Lambe,
so sometime was my name,
Whiles I alive
did run my mortall race,
Serving a Prince
of most immortal fame,
Henry the eighth,
who of his Princely grace,

This stone
is covered
with a
Pew, that
nothing
can bee
seene but
these ver-
ses.

In the
middle lye
a faire pla-
ted stone.

A faire
plated
stone in
the Chan-
cell.

Another
stone in
the Chan-
cell.

Vpon a
brasse
plate fixed
on a Pillar
by the
Tombe in
the open
Church
beneath

In

A fair pla-
ted stone
over a
Vault in
the East
end of the
Church,

A faire
plated
stone
neere to
the former

Another
stone close
adjoyning

In his Chappell
allowed me a place.
By whose favour,
from Gentleman t'Esquire,
I was prefer'd,
with worship for my hire.

With wives three
I joynd wedlocke band,
Which (all alive)
true lovers were to me:
Ioane, Alice and Ioane,
for so they came to hand,
VVhat needeth praise,
regarding their degrees?
In wively truth
none stedfast more could be.
VVho though in earth
death's force did once dissever,
Heaven yet (I trust)
shall joyne us all together.

O Lambe of God,
which sinne didst take away,
And (as a Lambe)
waist offered up for sinne;
VVhere I (poore Lambe)
went from thy flocke astray,
Yet thou (good Lord)
vouchsafe thy Lambe to winne
Home to thy Fold,
and hold thy Lambe therein?
That at the Day, when
Lambes and Goats shall sever,
Of thy choice Lambes,
Lambe may be one for ever.

*Vnder which remembrance there are two
Verses more added, containing both a pe-
tition, and an injunction of duty to the
poore, who weekly receive their allow-
ance, at the hands or appointment of the
worshipfull Company of Stationers: To
whom he bearing great affection, and ha-
ving also no small affiance in them, made
them his disposers and Stewards in that
behalf. The Verses are these:*

*I pray you all
that receive bread and pence,
To say the Lords Prayer
before you goe hence.*

As for the Verses engraven upon the
upper stone of the Tombe, they are
these:

*As I was, so are ye,
As I am, you shall be.
That I had, that I gave,
That I gave, that I have.
Thus I end all my cost,
That I left, that I lost.*

Then was there on the North side of
this Church-yard, a large Charnell-
house for the bones of the dead, and o-
ver it a Chappell of an old foundation,
such as followeth:

In the yeere 1282. the 10. of *Edward*
the first, it was agreed, that *Henry Wal-
leis*, Maior, and the Citizens, for the
cause of shops by them builded, without
the wall of the Church-yard, should as-
signe to God, and to the Church of *S. Paul*,
tenne Markes of rent by the yeere
for ever, towards the new building of a
Chappell of the blessed Virgin *Mary*,
and also to assigne five Markes of yeere-
ly rent to a Chaplaine to celebrate
there.

Moreover, in the yeere 1430. the 8.
of *Henry* the sixth, licence was granted
to *Ienken Carpenter* (Executor to *Richard Whittington*) to establish upon the said
Charnell, a Chaplaine, to have eight
Markes by the yeere. Then was also in
this Chappell two Brotherhoods. *Robert Barton, Henry Barton*, Maior, and
Thomas Mirfin, Maior, all Skinners,
were intombed, with their Images
of Alabaster over them, grated or
cooped about with iron, before the said
Chappell; all which was pulled down
in the yeere 1549. The bones of the
dead, couched up in a Charnell, under
the Chappell, were conveyed from
thence into *Finsbury* field, (by report of
him who paid for the carriage) amoun-
ting to more than one thousand Cart
loads, and there laid on a moorish
ground, in short space after raised by
soylage of the Citie upon them, to
beare three Milles. The Chappell and
Charnell were converted into dwelling
houses, ware-houses, and Sheds before
them, for Stationers in place of the
Tombs.

In the East part of this Church-yard
standeth *Pauls Schoole*, lately new
builded, and endowed in the yeere
1512. by *John Collet*, Doctor of Divini-
ty, and Deane of *Pauls*, for 153. poore
mens

Charnell-
house with
a Chappel

The bene-
volence is
given eve-
ry Friday
ordinarily
through-
out the
yeere.

*Rome
Wolfe.*

*Pauls
Schoole.*

menschildren to be taught free in the same Schoole, for which he appointed a Master, a Surmaster or Vther, and a Chaplaine, with large stipends for ever, committing the oversight thereof to the Masters, Wardens and Assistants of the Mercers in London, because hee was sonne to Henry Collet, Mercer, sometime Maior. He left to these Mercers Lands, to the yeerely value of 120. l. or better.

Neere unto this Schoole, on the North side thereof, was (of old time) a great and high Clochier, or Bell-house, foure square, builded of stone, and in the same a most strong frame of timber, with foure Bels, the greatest that I have heard, these were called *Iesus* Bels, and belonged to *Iesus* Chappell, but I know not by whose gift. The same had a great spire of timber, covered with Lead, with the Image of Saint Paul on the top, but was pulled downe by Sir Miles Partridge, Knight, in the reigne of Henry the eighth. The common speech then was, that hee did set one hundred pounds, upon a cast at Dice against it, and so wonne the said Clochier & Bels of the King: and then causing the Bels to be broken as they hung, the rest was pulled downe. This man was afterward executed on the Tower hill, for matters concerning the Duke of *Summerset*, the fifth of *Edward* the sixth.

In place of this Clochier, of old time, the common Bell of the Citie was used to be rung, for the assembly of the Citizens to their Folke-motes, as I have before shewed.

About the middest of this Church-yard, is a Pulpit-crosse of timber, mounted upon steps of stone, and covered with Lead, in which are Sermons preached by learned Divines, every Sunday in the fore-noone. The very antiquity of which Crosse is to me unknowne.

I read, that in the yeere 1259. King Henry the third commanded a generall Assembly to be made at this Crosse, where he in proper person commanded the Maior, that on the next day following, he should cause to be sworne before the Aldermen, every Stripling, of 12. yeeres of age, or upward, to be true to the King and his heires, Kings of England.

Also, in the yeere 1262. the same King caused to be read at *Pauls* Crosse, a Bull, obtained from Pope *Vrbane* the fourth, as an absolution for him, and for all that were sworne to maintaine the Articles made in Parliament at *Oxford*.

Also, in the yeere 1299. the Deane of *Pauls* accursed, at *Pauls* Crosse, all those which had searched in the Church of *S. Martin* in the field, for an hoord of gold, &c.

This Pulpit-crosse was by tempest of lightning and thunder, defaced. *Thomas Kempe*, Bishop of *London*, new builded it, in forme as it now standeth.

In the yeere 1561. the fourth of *June*, betwixt the houres of three and foure of the clocke in the afternoon, the great spire of the steeple of *S. Pauls* Church, was fired by lightning, which brake forth (as it seemed) two or three yards beneath the foot of the Crosse, and from thence it burnt downward the spire to the battlements, stone-werke, and Bels, so furiously, that within the space of 4. houres, the same steeple, with all the roofes of the Church, were consumed, to the great sorrow and perpetuall remembrance of the beholders. After this mischance, the *Queenes* Majestie directed her Letters to the Maior, willing him to take order for speedy repairing of the same: And she, of her gracious disposition, for the furtherance thereof, did presently give and delivert in gold, one thousand Markes; with a warrant for a thousand Loads of Timber, to be taken out of her Woods, or else-where.

The Citizens also gave first a great benevolence, and after that three Fifteenes to be speedily paid.

The Clergie of *England*, within the Province of *Canturbury*, granted the fortieth part of the value of their Benefices, charged with first fruits; the thirtieth part of such as were not so charged; but the Clergie of *London* Dioces, granted the thirtieth part of all that payed first fruits, and the twentieth part of such as had paid their fruits.

Six Citizens of *London*, and two Petie Canons of *Pauls* Church, had charge to further and oversee the worke, wherein such expedition was used, that within one Moneth next following the burning thereof, the Church was covered with

Clochier
in *Pauls*
Church-
yard.

Common
Bell of the
City.

Pulpit-
crosse in
Pauls
Church-
yard.

Pauls stee-
ple and
Church
newly
burnt.

Speedy
repairing
of *Pauls*
Church.

The
Queenes
gift.

Benevo-
lence.

with boards and lead, in manner of a false rooffe against the weather, and before the end of the said yeere, all the said Iles of the Church were framed out of new timber, covered with lead, and fully finished.

The same yeere also, the great roofes of the West and East ends were framed out of great timber in *Yorkshire*, brought thence to *London* by Sea, and set up, and covered with lead, the North and South ends were framed of timber, and covered with lead, before *April*, 1566.

Concerning the Steeple, divers models were devised and made, but little else was done, through whose default God knoweth: it was said, that the money appointed for the new building of the Steeple, was collected.

Monuments in this Church, be these:

First, as I read of *Erkenwalde*, Bishop of *London*, buried in the old Church, about the yeere of Christ, 700. whose body was translated into the new work, in the yeere 1140. being richly shrouned, above the Quire, behinde the high Altar.

Sebba, or *Seba*, King of the East Saxons, was first buried in the old Church, afterward removed into the new, and laid in a coffin of stone, or gray Marble, having this Inscription hanging by it:

Hic jacet Sebba, Rex orientalium Saxonii, qui conversus fuit ad fidem per Erkenwaldum, Londonens. Episcopum, Anno Christi, 677. Vir multum Deo devotus, adibus religiosus, crebris precibus, & piis Eleemosynarum fructibus plurimum intentus, vitam privatam & Monasticam cunctis Regni divitiis & honoribus preferens. Qui cum regnasset Ann. 30. habitum Religiosum accepit, per benedictionem waltheri Londinensis Antistitis, qui prefato Erkenwaldo successit. De quo Venerabilis Beda, in Historia Gentis Anglorum, &c.

Ethelred, King of the West Saxons, was likewise buried in the old Church, and after removed, lying next unto King *Sebba*, and this Inscription fastned by him:

Hic jacet Ethelredus, Anglorum Rex,

filium Edgari Regis, cui in die consecrationis hic post impostam Coronam, fertur S. Dunstanus Cantuar. Archiepiscopus dira pradixisse his verbis: Quoniam aspirasti ad Regnum per mortem fratris tui, in cuius sanguine conspiraverunt Angli, cum ignominiosa Matre tui: Non deficiet Gladius de domo tua, saviens in te omnibus diebus vite tue, interficiens de semine tuo, quousque Regnum tuum transferatur in Regnum alienum, cuius ritum & linguam, gens cui præsides non novit; nec expiabitur, nisi longa vindicta peccatum tuum, & peccatum Matris tue, & peccata virorum, qui interfuerunt consilio illi nequam. Quæ sicut à viro sancto prædicta erant, evenerunt: Nam Ethelredus variis praeliis per Suam Danorum Regem, filiumque suum Canutum fatigatus & fugatus, ac tandem Londini arcta obsidione conclusus, miserè diem obiit, Anno Dominice Incarnationis, 1017. postquam Annis 36. in magna tribulatione regnasset.

William Norman, Bishop of *London*, in the reignes of the Kings, *Edward the Confessor*, and *William the Conqueror*, deceased Anno 1070. and was after newly buried in the body of the Church, with this Epitaph or Memory:

Gulielmo, viro sapientia & vite sanctitate claro, qui primum Edwardo Regi & Confessori familiaris, nuper in Episcopum Londinensem erectus; nec multò post apud invictissimum Principem Gulielmum Angliæ Regem ejus nominis primum: Ob prudentiam, fidemque singularem, in Concilium adhibitus; Amplissima tunc urbi celeberrimæ privilegia ab eodem impetravit: Senatus populusque Londinensis bene merenti posuit. Sedit Episcopus Annos 20. Decessit Anno à Christo nato, 1070.

Hæc tibi (clare Pater) posuerunt Marmora Cives, Præmia non meritis æquiparanda tuis. Namque sibi populus te Londoniensis amicum Sensit, & huic urbi non leve præsidium. Reddita libertas duce te, donataque multis:

In another coffin of gray Marble by the other. *Ethelred*, surnamed the unready.

Monuments in Paul

Church. At the entrance of the north side or Ile of the Quire.

Being first buried in the Quire, & afterward removed into the body of the Church, at the Citizens earnest suit, and upon good occasion.

Te duce, res fuerat
publica muneribus.
Divitias, genus, & formam
brevis opprimat hora,
Hæc tua sed pietas
& benefacta manent.

To William, a man famous in wisdom
and holiness of life, who first with S. Ed-
ward the King and Confessor being fa-
miliar, of late preferred to be Bishop of
London, and not long after (for his pru-
dencie and sincere fidelity) admitted to
be of Councell with the most victorious
Prince, William, King of England, of
that name the first, who obtained of the
same, great and large priviledges to this
famous Citie. The Senate and Citizens
of London, to him, having well deserved,
have made this. Hee continued Bishop
twenty yeeres, and dyed in the yeere af-
ter Christs Nativity, 1070.

These Marble Monuments to thee
thy Citizens assigne,
Rewards (O Father) far unfit
to those deserts of thine.
Thee unto them a faithfull friend
thy London people found,
And to this Towne, of no small weight,
a stay both sure and sound.
Their Liberties restor'd to them,
by meanes of thee have beene,
Their Publike weale by meanes of thee,
large gifts have felt and found.
The Riches, Stocke, and beauty brave,
one houre hath them suppress:
Yet these thy vertues and good deeds,
with us (for ever) rest.

The Lord Maior of London, and the
Aldermen his brethren, upon those so-
lemne dayes of their resort to Pauls,
have long time used to walke to the
Grave-stone, where this Bishop lyeth
buried, in remembrance of their former
priviledges by him obtained.

And now of late yeeres, there is an
Inscription fastned to that Pillar which
is next his Grave; termed, *The revivall
of a most worthy Prelates remembrance*:
There erected at the sole cost and char-
ges of the Right Honourable and wor-
thily affected, Sir Edward Barkham,
Knight, Lord Maior of the Citie of Lon-
don, Anno 1622. speaking thus to the
walkers in Pauls:

Walkers,
whosoere ye be,
If it prove
you chance to see
Vpon a solemne
Scarlet day,
The Citie-Senate
passe this way,
Their gratefull Memory
for to show
Which they the
reverend ashes owe
Of Bishop Norman,
here inhum'd,
By whom this Citie
hath assum'd
Large priviledges:
Those obtain'd
By him, when
Conquerour William reign'd:
This being by thankfull
Barkham's minde renu'd,
Call it The Monument
of Gratitude,

*Hic jacet Magister Fulco Lovell, quondam
Archidiaconus Colcestriae. Floruit sub
Henrico 3. Rege.*

*Hic requiescit in Domino Rogerus cogno-
nomento Niger, quondam Canonicus hu-
jus Ecclesie S. Pauli: Ac deinde in Lon-
dinenf. Episcopum consecratus Anno
Salutis, 1228. vir in literatura profun-
dus, moribus honestus ac per omnia lau-
dabilis, Christiana Religionis amator,
ac defensor strenuus. Qui cum pastorale
Officium vigilanter & studiose rexisset
Annis 14. diem suum clausit extremum,
apud Manerium suum de Stebunheath,
3. Calend. Octob. An. Christi, 1241.
Regnante Rege Henrico 3.*

*Contigit his diebus, dum Episcopus iste Ro-
gerus in hac Ecclesia ante majus Altare
staret insularius ad celebrandum divina,
quod tanta in aëre facta est nubium
densitas, ut vix alterum discernere pos-
sit, quam confestim secuta est tonitruum
horribilis concussio, cum tanta fulminis
coruscatione, ac fœtore intolerabili, ut
omnes qui aderunt rapide fugientes, ni-
hil verius quam mortem exspectarent. So-
lus Episcopus cum uno Diacono remansit
intrepidus. Aëre tandem purgato, E-
piscopus residuum rei divina explevit.*
Epitaphium

Set up at
the Lord
Maiors
cost and
charges.

An inscrip-
tion in
the wall.

In the
middle of
Quire,
next to
the place
where
they stand
to heare
Sermons.

This man
is termed
by some
Richard de
Grosvend.

Right a-
gainst the
little
South
door in
the lower
Church.

Epitaphium ejus super Tumulo.
 Ecclesie quondam
 Præsul præsentis, in Anno
 M. bis C. quater X.
 jacet hic Rogerus humatus.
 Hujus erat manibus
 Domino locus iste dicatus:
 Christe suis precibus
 veniam des, tolle reatus.

At the en-
 tring the
 middle
 doore of
 the Quire,
 a faire pla-
 ted stone.

*Hic infra jacet corpus Magistri Thomæ de
 Evre, Legum Doctoris, istius Ecclesie S.
 Pauli quondam Decani, qui die nono
 Mensis Octobris, Anno Domino Mille-
 simo, quadringentesimo, & sui Decanatus
 Anno 12. diem suum clausit extremum.
 Cuius anima propitiatur Deus, Amen.*

A very
 goodly
 Tombe,
 curiously
 framed of
 white
 stone, ha-
 ving his
 Lance &
 Target
 hanging
 by it.

*Hic in Domino obdormivit Iohannes Gan-
 davenfis, vulgò de Gant, à Gandavo
 Flandrie urbe loco natali, ita denomina-
 tus, Edwardi 3. Regis Angliæ filius, à
 patre Comitris Richmondie titulo orna-
 tus. Tres sibi uxores in Matrimonio du-
 xit: Primam, Blancham, filiam & hæ-
 redem Henrici, Ducis Lancastrie, per
 quem amplissimam adiit hereditatem:
 Nec solum Dux Lancastrie, sed etiam
 Leicestrie, Lincolnie, & Derbie Comes
 effectus: E cuius sobole Imperatores, Re-
 ges, Principes, & Proceres propagati sunt
 plurimi. Alteram habuit uxorem Con-
 stantiam (quæ hic contumelatur) filiam
 & heredem Petri, Regis Castilie & Le-
 gionis, cuius iure optimo titulo Regis Ca-
 stilie & Legionis usus est. Hæc unicam
 illi peperit filiam Katharinam, ex qua ab
 Henrico Reges Hispanie sunt propagati.
 Tertiam vero uxorem duxit Katharinā,
 ex Equestri Familia, & eximia pulchri-
 tudine feminam, ex qua numerosam sus-
 cepit prolem: unde genus ex Matre du-
 xit Henricus 7. Rex Angliæ prudentis-
 simus, cuius felicissimo coniugio cum Ed-
 wardi 4. filia, è stirpe Eboracensi, Regia
 illæ Lancastriensium & Eboracensium
 Familie, ad exoptatissimam Angliæ pa-
 cem coaluerunt.*

*Illustrissimus hic Princeps, cogno-
 mento Plantagenet, Rex Casti-
 liæ & Legionis, Dux Lancastrie,
 Comes Richmondie, Leice-
 striæ, Lincolnie & Derbie,
 Locumtenens Aquitania, Mag-*

*nus Senescallus Angliæ, Obiit
 Anno 22. Regni Regis Richardi
 2. Annoq; Domini, 1399.*

*Hic requiescit Simon Burley, Banerettus,
 Quinque Portuum Præfectus, Ordinis
 Garterii Miles, & Richardo 2. Consili-
 arius longè charissimus. Connubio sibi
 coniunctas habuit ex amplissimis Famili-
 is duas uxores: alteram Staffordie, al-
 teram Baronis de Roos filiam. Verù diffi-
 cilimo illo tempore, cum inter Angliæ pro-
 ceres omnia sub iuvene Principe simulta-
 ribus agitantur, in tantū nōnullorū odi-
 um incurrit, ut Parliamentaria autori-
 tate capite plecteretur, Anno Domini,
 1388. Posterius autem eadem postea au-
 thoritate sub Rege Henrico quarto sunt
 restituti. Obiit Anno Salutis, 1398.*

Vnder a
 faire Mo-
 nument
 in the
 North
 Walke a-
 gainst the
 Quire.

*Perversus patet hos,
 Anglorum qui jacet hic flos,
 Legum qui tuta
 dictavit vera statuta:
 Ex Hengham dictus,
 Radulphus vir benedictus.*

Anno 1308.

*In the North Walke, against the
 Quire, lye all these buried:*

*Sir Iohn Poulney, Citizen, Draper,
 and Lord Maior of London, in the yeere
 1348. lyeth buried in a faire Chappell,
 builded by himtelfe, on the North side
 of Pauls Quire, wherein he founded 3.
 Chaplaines.*

*Hamond Chickwell, six times L. Maior
 of London, 1328.*

*Henry Guildford, Clarke, at the Altar
 of the Apostles, 1313.*

*Richard Newport, Bishop of London,
 1318.*

*William Chatelesbunt, Canon in the
 New Worke, who had a Chauntrie
 there.*

*Sir Nicholas Wokendon, Knight, at the
 Altar of S. Thomas, in the new Worke,
 1323.*

*Iohn Chesbul, Bishop of London, 1279.
 Robert Monden, and Iohn Monden, his
 brother, both Canons, in the New
 Worke, 1332.*

*Richard de Plesseys lyeth in the North
 Walke, just before S. Georges Chappel,
 Anno 1361.*

william

Within
 the North
 wall bur-
 ed.

William Melford, and Richard de Placito, both Archdeacons of Colchester, 1345. Iye buried before Saint Thomas Chappell.

Adam de Burie, Lord Maior of London in the yeere 1364. Iyes buried in a Chappell of S. Mary Magdalen, or the Holy Ghost, called Holmes Colledge, because Roger Holmes, Chancellor and Prebend of Pauls, was there buried, in the yeere 1400.

The Dutchesse of Bedford, Sister to Philip, Duke of Burgundy, Anno Dom. 1433.

Robert Fitz-Hugh, Bishop of London, Anno, 1435.

Perpetuæ pietati Sacrum,

Guil. Herberro, Pembrochie Comiti, Equiti Aurato, pranobilis ordinis Anglici. Hen. 8. à Cubiculis: Edwardi 6. R. Equitum Magistro: Wallie Presidi: Tumultu Occidentali cum Russello & Grayo Baronibus paribus auspiciis summa rerum preposito: Maria Regina contra perduelles ac expeditione ad Augustam Veromanduorum historius exercitus duci: bis summo in agro Caletum limitum Prefecto: Elizabethæ Reginae Officiorum seu magno Regiæ Magistro. Pariter & Domina Anna ex vetusta Parorum gente oriunda, Sorori Katharina Reginae, Hen. 8. R. sexto matrimonio conjunctæ, ac Marchionis Northamptonii, prudentissima Femina, pietatis, religionis, probitatis, omnisque Avitæ virtutis retinensissima fidei Comitissæ conjugii. Secunda conjugis superstite, Georgio Salopia Comite genita, insigni præter antiquam Nobilitatis Decus, uirtute femina.

Henrico Pembr. Comiti.
Liberis reliquis ex Edwardo Equiti Aurato.
Domina Anna, Bar. Talbot nupta.

Henr. F. ac Comes P. P. Charif. sibi ac suis P.

Obiit } Aetatis, } Anno } 63.
Salutis, } 1569.

Si quis erat prudens
unquam fidusq; Senator,
Si quis erat Patriæ
charus amansq; suæ,
Si quis ad externas
Legatus idoneus oras,
Si cui iustitiæ
cura bonique fuit,
Is Mafonus erat,
fit tota Britannia testis,
Testis amor Procerum,
fit populi que favor,
Tempore quinque suo,
regnantes ordine vidit,
Horum à Consiliis
quatuor ille fuit.
Tres & sex decies
vixit non amplius annos;
Hic tegitur corpus,
spiritus astra tenet.

Hunc Tumulum Coniux
posuit dilecta marito,
Quemq; viro posuit,
destinat ipsa sibi.
Triste Nepos Carmen,
quem fecit adoptio natum,
Tum Patris inscripsit,
tum Patru Tumulo.

Obiit Anno, 1566.

Alexandro Nowello, Lancastriensi, prisca Nowellorum gente oriundo, Theologiæ Doctore, Edis S. Pauli Decano, ad exemplum hospitali, Rob. Nowelli, cuius hic cum suis miscetur cineres, Fratri, & opum quæ sibi iure testamentario cesserunt, diribitori pietissimo. Marianis temporibus propter Christum exulanti: Reducum. i. vera Religionis, contra Angliæ Papistas duobus Libris assertori primæ & ultime quadragesimalis Concionis per an. 30. p. m. continuos ad S. Elizabetham, summa libertate Praconi; Scholæ Middletonianæ Patrono; Coll. Enei Nasi Oxonii, ubi ab anno ætatis 13. Annos 13. studuit, 13. studiofis & 200. Libris annuis opera, & impensis suis ampliati: Presidi Scholæ Paulinæ plurimorum bonorum auctori: Pietatis frequentissimis Concionibus & triplici Catechismo propagatori: qui publicum se in utriusq; Academia, & Ecclesiarum exterarum testimonium, atq; æternorum Principum Edwardi 6. & Elizabethæ iudicum procerumque provocavit: Pauperum (Literarum

Right over against the East of Pembrokes Tombe, in the same Ile.

A faire Monumēt in the wall above Iohn of Gaunt's Tombe.

Holmes Colledge.

In the Quire.

A very beautifull Tombe, wherein beliyeth buried with his wife.

*præcipue) nutritori: afflictorum morbis
corporis vel animi consolatori.*

Hoc Sepulchrum ob munificentiam
& merita erga Remp. & optimum
statum Ecclesiæ suæ ab eo pervigili
administrat. redditum, Exec. O. D.
S. M. Posuit.

Quam speciosa Vestigia
Evangelizantium pacem!

Exul quæ amisit
primævo flore Nowellus,
Fœnore centena
repperit aucta redux
Dat Christus, reddit
danti longævus honores,
Reddenti æternos
gratia dantis haber,
Præco, Auðor, Condus,
Christo, Colit, Ampliat, ornat,
Voce, Libris, Opibus,
Sabbatha, Templâ, Schola;
Dans, meditans, orans,
Christi expiravit in ulnis,
Sic oritur, florer,
demoriturq; Deo.

Sedit B.R.P. & Ecclesiæ P.M. 42.
Nonagenarius, cum nec animi
nec corporis oculi caligarent. O-
biit, Anno Domini, 1601. Feb.
13.

Virtuti & Honori Sacrum.

*Franciscus Walsinghamus, ortu Familia
multis seculis illustri, claritatem gene-
ris Nobilitate, ingenii præstantibusq; a-
nimi dotibus superavit. Puer, ingenuè
domi educatus, generosis moribus arti-
busq; optimis animum excoluit. Adoles-
cens, peregrinatus in exteras Regiones,
earum Instituta, Linguas, Policiam, ad
civilem scientiam reiq; publicæ usum
didicit. Invenis, exilium Maria reg-
nante subiit voluntarium Religionis er-
go. Serenissimæ Regine Elizabethæ, ma-
tura jam ætate, Orator fuit apud Gal-
lum, turbulentiſſimo tempore, annis cō-
pluribus: rursus bis in Galliā, semel in
Scotiam, semel in Belgiam, super gravis-
simis Principis negotiis Legatione fun-
ctus est: eiq; annis sedecim ab intimis
Conciliis & secretis fuit, ac triennium
Cancellarius Ducatus Lancastriæ. Qui-
bus in muneribus tanta cum prudentia,*

*abſtinentia, munificentia, moderatio-
ne, pietate, industria & sollicitudine
versatus est; ut à multis periculis Patri-
am liberarit, servarit Rempublicam,
conformarit pacem, juvare cunctos stu-
duerit, imprimis quos doctrina aut bel-
lica virtus commendarit, seipsum deni-
que neglexerit, quo prodisset aliis, eos-
que valetudinis & facultatum suarum
dispendio sublevaret.*

*In Matrimonio habuit lætissimā feminam
Vrsulam, & stirpe S. Barbarum, antiquæ
Nobilitatis: E qua unctam filiam sus-
cepit, Franciscam, Philippo Sydneio
primum nuptam: deinde honoratissimo
Comiti Essexiæ*

Obiit Apr. 6. 1590.

Shall Honour, Fame,
and Titles of renowne
In clods of clay
be thus inclosed still?
Rather will I,
though wiser wits may frowne,
For to enlarge his fame,
extend my skill.
Right gentle Reader,
be it knowne to thee,
A famous Knight
doth here interred lye,
Noble by birth,
renown'd for policie,
Confounding foes,
which wrought our jeopardy.
In forraine Countries
their intents he knew,
Such was his zeale
to doe his Countrie good,
When dangers would
by enemies ensue,
As well as they themselves
he understood.
Lanch forth ye Muses
into streames of praise,
Sing and found forth
praise-worthy harmony;
In England Death
cut off his dismall dayes,
Not wrong'd by death,
but by false trechery.
Grudge not at this
unperfect Epitaph,
Herein I have
express't my simple skill,
As the first fruits
proceeding from a grasse,

Make

There is
neither
Tomb, or
any other
Monu-
ment, but
only this
Inscripti-
on.

These
Verses,
called
Acrosticks
are all
there has
ged up.

Make then a better
whosoever will.
*Disce quid es, quid eris,
Memor esto quod morieris.*
E.W.

England, Netherland, the
Heavens and the Arts,
The Souldiets and the
World have made fixe parts
Of the Noble *Sidney*,
for none will suppose,
That a small heape of
stones can *Sidney* inclose.
His body hath England,
for she it bred.
Netherland his bloud,
in her defence shed.
The Heavens have his Soule,
the Arts have his Fame;
All Souldiers the grieve:
the VWorld his good Name.

*Hic jacet Robertus Benn, de Newport
Cranley, in Comitatu Surrey, Gene-
rosus. Qui obiit decimo die mensis Fe-
bruarii, Anno Verbi Incarnati, 1606.
Cum ante annos triginta, in vigore sci-
licet ætatis sue, mortis non immemor,
Sepultura sibi locum in hac Ecclesia à
Decano & Capitulo impetraverat. Hanc
novissimam & ultimam suam volunta-
tem, Elizabetha Benn, dilecta Conjux
ejus executæ est.*

Veniet iterum qui me in lucem
reponet dies.

*Ioannes wolleius, Eques Auratus, Regina
Elizabetha à Secretioribus Conciliis,
Secretarius Linguae Latine, Cancellari-
us Ordinis Periscelidis: Doctrina, Pie-
tate, Fide, Gravitate clarissimus.*

Obiit Anno 1595

Wolleii, clarum nomen,
Natusque Paterque,
Ambo Equites, Natus
Franciscus Patre Ioanne:
Clarus, ut hæredem
virtutis, amoris, honoris
Præstaret, Monumenta sibi
hæc, & utrique Parenti
Constituit, generis, qui
nominis, unicus hæres:

Tam citò tam claros est
defecisse dolendum.

Ille Pater, lumen
literarum Nobile, sydus
Oxonæ, ex meritis
Reginæ accitus Elizæ,
Vt qui à Secretis cum
scriberat illa Latine,
Atque à Conciliis cum
consultaret in Aula,
At Periscelidis qui
Cancellarius esset,
Tantum illo ingenio voluit,
tantum instat in illo.

Non minùs omnimoda
virtute illa inclyta Mater,
Nobilibus Patre & Fratre
illustrissima Moris;
Clara domo per se:
fed Elizam ascivit Eliza
Clarior ut fieret
Wolleio ornata marito,
Quo viduata, viro, quo
non præclarior alter,
Nubar Egertono, repetat
sed mortua primum.

Franciscus tandem, at nimium
citò, utrumque sequutus,
Hic jacet ante pedes
Eques Illustrissimus, illis,
Hæc poni iussit, seque
& tria nomina poni,
Sic voluit, placuit Superis
pia grata voluntas.
Discite mortales, memores
sic esse Parentum,
Discite qui legitis, sic,
sic petit æthera virtus.

Inclyta Ioannes
Londini gloria gentis,
Is tibi qui quondam
Paule Decanus erat,
Qui toties magno
resonabat pectore Christum,
Doctor & interpres
fidus Evangelii:
Qui mores hominum
multum sermone diserta
Formarat, vita
sed probitate magis.
Quique Scholam struxit
celebrem cognomine Iesu,
Hæc dormit testis
membra Colesurhumo.

Ii 2

Floruit

A Table
hung up-
on the
same Pil-
lar by the
other of
Sir Francis
Wals-
gham,
without
any other
Monumēt
for each
of them.

A very
goodly
Tombe,
erected
betweene
the Chap-
els of St.
George, and
our Lady,
enclosing
the bodies
of Sir John
Wolley, his
wife, and
Sir Francis
Wolley, his
son, buri-
ed in Anno
1611.

A comely
Tombe, at
entring
into the
South Ile
of the
Quire.

Floruit sub Henrico 7. & Hen-
rico 8. Reg. Obiit Anno Do-
mini, 1519.

*Disce mori mundo,
Vivere disce Deo.*

*This Epitaph was made by William Lily,
the first Schoolemaster of Pauls schoole:
which was founded by Iohn Colet, Do-
ctor in Divinity, and Deane of Pauls:
sonne to Sir Henry Colet, Mercer,
twice Lord Maior of London.*

Memoriae S.

*Gulielmo Hewit, Armigero
Roberti Hewit
A. Killamarch, in Agro. Derbieni
Filio, secundo genito.*

*Qui mortuo Fratre, Natu maiore,
Paternam crevit hereditatem,*

Posterisque transmittit:

Nobilem Mercaturam exercuit.

*Vita integerrima fuit, & moribus suavissi-
mis. Bonarum literarum studia promo-
vit. Egenorum proventus largiter auxit.*

Liberalitate,

Charitate,

Insignis,

Nec minor Pietate.

*Religionem, cum Ministris sacris, &
coluit & fovit.*

Ita per omnia se ubique gessit, ut

Probitatis,

Comitatis,

Candoris

Vivum exemplar.

*Christum Redemptorem cogitans,
Vitam ante mortem consummaverit.*

Filios genuit quatuor,

Ioannem,

Salomonem,

Thomam,

Gulielmum:

Et Filias duas.

Mariam,

Elizabetham.

Annum LXXVII. agens,

XII. Iun. CIO. D. XCIX. ad patriam

caelestem evocatus,

Magnam sui desiderium reliquit

Posteris,

Qui hoc p[ro]p[ter] ac meren.

P.P.

Next a-
bove this
Tombe in
the same
South Ile.

M.S.

Gulielmus Cokainus Eques Auratus,
Civis & Senator Londinensis, sep-
temque ab hinc annis Urbis Præfe-
ctus: Antiquâ Cokainorum Derbi-
ensium Familiâ oriundus. Qui bo-
no publico vixit, & damno publico
decessit, & gaudio publico, Regem
Iacobum, ad decorem huius domus
Dei senescentis jam & corrugatae re-
stituendum, solenniter huc venien-
tem consulari suo, magnificè exce-
pit: Idcirco in Templo publico, ad
aeternam rei memoriam

Hic situs est.

At verò & Famæ celebritas, quæ viget
in ore Hominum, & gloria Beatitu-
dinis, quam migrando adeptus est,
& splendor Sobolis, quam numero-
sam genuit, atque nobilem reliquit,
iunctim efficiunt omnia, ne dicatur

Hic situs est.

Vnâ cum illo, tot homines mortui, quot
in illo defunctæ sunt virtutes; simul-
que & acies ingenii, & popularis elo-
quii suada, & morum gravitas, &
probitas vitæ, & candor mentis, &
animi constantia, & prudentia singu-
laris, & veri Senatoris insignia

Hic sepulta sunt.

Jam tuum est Lector, felicitatis ad cul-
men anhelare per ista vestigia laudis,
& venerandi imitatione exempli cu-
rare, ne unquam virtutis sic semina,
intereant, ut dicatur

Hic sepulta sunt.

*Obiit 20. Octob. An. Dom. 1626.
Et Aetatis suæ 66.*

Hic Nicolaum me
Baconem conditum
Existima illum, tam
diu Britannici
Regni secundum
Columen, exitium Malis,
Bonis Asylum, cœca
quem non extulit
Ad hunc honorem fors,
sed equitas, fides,
Doctrina, Pietas,
unica & Prudentia,

Adjoy-
ning to
the other
in that Ile

A faire
Tombe in
the midst
of the
Chancell,
in the
same Ile.

Neu

Neu morte raptum crede :
qui unica brevi
Vita perennes
emeruit duas, agit
Vitam secundam
coelites inter animos,
Fama implet orbem,
vita quæ illi tertia est.
Hac positum in Ara est
corpus, olim animi domus,
Ara dicata
sempiternæ memoriæ.

Sacrum Memoria.

D. Chr. Hattoni, Guil. Fil. Io. Nepo. An-
tiquiss. Hattonorum Gente oriundi.
Regiæ Majestatis D. Elizabethæ ex No-
bilibus Stipatoribus : L. Vici: Saceratio-
ris Camera Generosorum unius, Prætori-
anorum Militum Ducis : Regii Pro-
Camerarii : Sanctioris Concilii Senato-
ris, Summi Angliæ ac Oxon. Acad.
Cancellarii : Ordinis Nobiliss. San-
georgiani de Periscellide Equitis.

Maximo Principis omniumque bono-
rum merore (cum 51. Annos cœ-
lebs vixisset) 20. Novemb. Anno
1591. in Ædibus suis Holburnæ piè
fato functi.

Guil. Hattonus, Eques Auratus, ejus
ex Sorore, Nepos, adoptione Fili-
us, ac hæres mœstissimus, Pietatis
ergo posuit.

*Quæ vero, quæ digna
tuis virtutibus (Heros)
Constituent Monumenta
tui ? Si qualia debet,
Posteritas, si quanta
tibi prudentia justæ
Quantus amor, si quanta
fuit facundia Lingue,
Et decus & pulchro
veniens in corpore virtus,
Illaque munificæ
semper tibi copia dextræ;
Denique quanta fuit
magna tibi gratia quondam
Principis, Equæ tuis
quæ creverat inclita factis.
Gloria tanta tibi
statuant Monumenta Nepotes.*

*Ipsa tuos caperet
vix tota Britannia Manes.*

Stay, and behold the mirror
of a dead mans house,
Whose lively person would
have made thee stay and wonder;
Looke, and withall learne to know
how to live and dye renowned;
For never can cleane life
and famous Heries sunder.

Hatton lyes here,
whose name *Hugh Lupus* gave;
Lupus the *Silices*,
sonne of *William* Conqueror,
For *Nigel*, his cleere servants sake,
Worship and Laud:
Lo, there the Spring; looke here
the Honor of his Ancestrie.

When Nature moulded him,
her thoughts were most on *Mars*;
And all the Heavens to make
him goodly, were agreeing:
Thence was he valiant, active,
strong, and passing comely,
And God did grace his minde
and spirit with gifts excelling.

Nature commends her
workmanship to Fortunes charge;
Fortune presents him to
the Court, and to the Queene:
Queene *Eliz.* (O Gods
deare Handmaid) his most Miracle,
Now hearken, Reader,
rarity not heard nor seene.

This blessed Queene, Mirror
of all that *Albion* rul'd,
Gave favour to his faith,
and precepts to his hopefull time;
First, train'd him in the statelý
band of Pensioners:
Behold, how humble hearts
make easie steps to climbe.

High carriage, honest life,
heart ever loyall,
Diligence, delight in duty,
God doth reward:
So did this worthy Queene,
in her just thoughts of him,
And (for her safety) made
him Captaine of her Guard,

I i 3

Now

Vpon a
Monumēt
fixed on a
Pillar by
the Tomb

A very
faire and
goodly
Fombe
out of the
Chancell,
above it,

These
fers are in-
scribed on
the other
side of the
Tombe.

First, she
made him
one of her
Moble
Pentio-
ners.

Next,
Captaine
of her
guard.

Next,
Vice
Chamber-
laine, and
of the
Councell.

Now doth she prune this Vine,
and from her sacred brest
Lessons his life, makes wise
his heart for her great Councels,
And so Vice-Chamberlaine;
where forreine Princes eyes
Might well admire her choice,
wherein she most excels.

Lastly, L.
Chancel-
lor of Eng-
land.

So sweetly tempred was
his soule with vertuous Balme;
Religious, just to God
and *Cæsar* in each thing;
That he aspired to
the highest Subjects Seat,
Lord Chancellor (measure
and conscience of an holy King.)

Robe, Coller, Garter,
dead Figures of great Honor,
Almes-deeds, with faith,
honest in word, franke in dispence,
The poore's friend, not popular,
the Churches Pillar;
This Tombe shewes the one,
the Heavens shrine all the other.

*Franciscus Florus ad memoriam Heri
sui defuncti lucensq; sui solatium posuit.*

Anno Domini, 1593.

*Thomas Heneage, Eques Auratus, ex an-
tiqua Heneagiorum Familia, in Comi-
tatu Lincolnensi oriundus; Ingenii
splendore, morum, elegantia, orationis
facultate, & optimis studiis ornatissi-
mus, Camera Regiæ Thesaurarius,
Pro-Camerarius, Ducatus Lancastriæ
Cancellarius, & ab intimis Conciliis
Elizabethæ Reginæ, cui privata &
principi, fide & fama integra maximis
negotiis spectatus, summa cum gratia,
Annis 38. inſervivit: Hic secundum
Christi*

Adventum in pace expectat.

Vna cum Anna, uxore charissima,
filia Nicolai Points, Equitis Aurati,
ex Joanna, filia Thomæ Baronis
Berkley, femina lectissima, sanctis-
simis moribus, & à teneris ad mor-
tem usque Elizabethæ Reginæ præ-
dilecta Famula. Que illi unicum fi-
liolum infantia præreptum, & unica
enixa filiam, Hæredem Elizabe-

tham, Moylo Finch, Equiti Aurato,
enuptam.

Obiit ille 17. Octob. An. Dom. 1594.

Prævit illa Novemb. An. Dom. 1592.

*Optimis & charissimis parentibus, Elizabe-
thæ Finch mæstissima hoc posuit.*

*John Elmar, Bishop of London, buried
in Anno, 1594.*

*Richard Fletcher, Bishop of London,
buried in Anno, 1596.*

These are the glories
of a worthy praise,
Which (Noble *Baskerville*)
here now are read,
In honour of thy life,
and latter dayes,
To number thee
among the blessed dead.

A pure regard
to thy Immortall part,
A spotlesse Minde,
a Body prone to paine,
A giving Hand,
and an un-vanquish't Heart,
And all these Vertues
void of all disdaine.
And all these Vertues
yet not so unknowne,
But Netherlands, Seas,
Indiaes, Spaine, and France,
Can witnesse that these
Honors were thine owne;
Which they reserve,
thy merit to advance:
That Valour should not
perish void of Fame,
Nor Noble Deeds,
but leave a Noble Name.

*Eustacius de Fauconbridge, Regis Inſici-
arius, una atque altera Legatione per-
fundus in Gallia, sub Ioanne & Henri-
co 3. Regibus: Quibus ab intimis Con-
ciliis, & supremis Angliæ Thesaurari-
us fuit: Post Concessionem Guil. de San-
cta Maria huius Ecclesiæ Antistitis,
Electus est in Episcopum Londinen-
sem, Anno Verbi Incarnati, 1221.
Consecratus à Benedicto, Rossensi Epif-
copo, cum jam abesset Archiepiscopus
Cantuariensis. Quumq; sedisset Annos
7. Menses 6. obiit diem pridie Cal. No-
vemb. Anno Salutis, 1228.*

Henricus

Both these
lye before
S. Georges
Chappell
without
Monu-
ments.

A very
goodly
Tombe
Eastward
behind
the high
Altar.

Buried in
the South
Ile above
the Quire
within the
wall.

He lies al-
so buried
in the
same
South Ile
above the
Quire.
Hee all o-
lyeth bu-
ried there

At the
East end
behinde
the high
Altar.

Episcopi.
1. Melius.
2. Wm.
3. Wm.
4. Wm.
5. Wm.
6. Wm.
7. Wm.
8. Wm.
9. Wm.
10. Wm.
11. Wm.
12. Wm.
13. Wm.
14. Wm.
15. Wm.
16. Wm.
17. Wm.
18. Wm.
19. Wm.
20. Wm.
21. Wm.

121. Episcopi
in Margne
mai, post
Orkenwal-
dum, firi-
um in Ca-
theda Lon-
donic. usq;
in tempora
Edwardi
senioris An-
glicani Re-
gis successit.
vixit. Quo-
rum nomi-
na adeo
oblivio
memoria, ut
nec coram
illis, nec
minister
sciantur.

*Henricus de Wingham, Regi Henrico 3. à
sacris, & Cancellarius, Decanus de To-
tenhale, & S. Martini London, Came-
rarius Gasconia; Vir (ut inquit Flori-
logus) curialis, discretus, & circumspe-
ctus. Electus Anno Christi 1259. win-
toniensis Episcopus, consentire noluit.
Tandem, post mortem Fulconis Basset,
huius Ecclesie Pontificis, eodem anno in
Episc. Londin. consecratus fuit, sed vix
tribus annis sedit.*

Obiit Anno Salutis 1262.

Hoc in loco requiescit in Domino Er-
kenwaldus 3. post Anglo-Saxonum
in Britannia ingressum Episcopus
Londinensis. Cujus in Episcopatu &
ante Episcopatum vita & conversa-
tio fuit sanctissima, ex Nobili Proso-
pia oriundus. Offic. Orientalium
Saxonum Regis erat filius, ad fidem
Christianam à Mellito primo Lon-
don. Episcopo, Anno Domini 642.
conversus.

Is priusquam Episcopus factus esset,
dua præclara construxit Monasteria
sumptibus suis, de bonis quæ jure
hæreditario sibi obvenierunt: unum
sibi in finibus Australium Saxonum
loco, qui Certesey vocatur: Alterum
Edelburgæ Sorori suæ feminae lau-
datissimæ, ad Berching in ditione
Orientalium Saxonum.

In Episcopatum vero Anno Salutis,
675. à Theodoro, Dorobernensium
five Cantuariæ Archiepiscopus sac-
cratus est. Sebbam, Orientalium
Saxonum Regem ad Christi fidem
convertit, & salutari Baptismatis un-
da suis manibus perfudit, qui statim
mundo renunciavit, se totum Deo ad-
dixit, & in hac ipsa Ecclesia Archa
Marmorea (quæ ad nostra usque tem-
pora permanet) sepultus est. Idem
Erkenwaldus celeberrimum hoc S.
Pauli Templum novis ædificiis auxit,
proventibus locupletavit, & eidem
immunitates nonnullas à Regibus
impetravit. Tandem, circiter Annum
Domini 683. spiritum Deo reddidit,
postquam Annis 11. in Pontificatu se-
disset, & magnifico Sepulchro hic
conditus est, quod nostra memoria
circiter Annum Domini 1533. hoc
loco visebatur.

*Michael Norborow, Bishop of Lon-
don, 1361.*

Robert Brewer, Deane of Pauls, 1366.

*Adam de Bury, Lord Maior of Lon-
don, 1390.*

*Ralph Baldocke, Bishop of London,
1313.*

*Robert Breybrooke, Canon of Lichfield,
Bishop of London, & made Lord Chan-
cellour in the sixth yeere of King Ri-
chard the second. Hee sate Bishop 20.
yeeres, and deceased in Anno 1404.*

*John Stokesley, Bishop of London, An-
no 1539.*

*Henry Lacy, Earle of Lincoln, had a
faire Monument erected for him with
his picture in Armour, lying on it
crosse-legged (like a Knight Templar)
as one that professed his uttermost in-
deavour, for defence of the holy Land
against the Infidels. He was buried in
Anno 1310. and his Monument is great-
ly defaced.*

Some have noted that in digging the
foundation of this new worke, namely,
of a Chappell on the South side of Pauls
Church, there were found more than
an hundred scalpes of Oxen or Kine, in
the yeere one thousand three hundred
and sixteene, which thing (say they)
confirmed greatly the opinion of those,
which have reported, that (of old time)
there had been a Temple of *Iupiter*, and
that there was daily sacrifice of beasts.

Othersome both wise and learned,
have thought the Buckes head borne
before the Procession of Pauls, on Saint
Pauls day, to signifie the like. But true
it is, I have read an ancient Deed to
this effect:

Sir William Band, Knight, the third
of Edward the first, in the yeere 1274.
on Candlemas day, granted to *Harvy
de Borham*, Deane of Pauls, and to the
Chapter there, that in consideration of
twenty two Acres of ground or land,
by them granted within their Mannor
of *westley in Essex*, to bee inclosed into
his Parke of *Curingham*; hee would (for
ever) upon the Feast day of the Conver-
sion of Paul in VVinter give unto them
a good Doe, seasonable and sweete, and
upon the Feast of the Commemoration

of

In the
new
workes of
S. Dun-
stons
Chappell.

In our La-
dy Chap-
pell, at the
East end
of the
Quire.
R. Baldocke
was Found-
er of that
Chappell.

In the
new work
of Pauls
betweene
our Lady
Chappell
and Saint
Dunstons.

Wil. Tasson.
Chappell
on the
South Ile
of Pauls
builded.
Scalps of
Oxen
found in
digging
the founda-
tion.

A Bucks
head born
before the
Procession
at Pauls.

of Saint *Paul* in Summer, a good Buck, and offer the same at the high Altar, the same to bee spent amongst the Canons residents: the Doe to bee brought by one man at the houre of Procession, and thorow the Procession to the high Altar, and the bringer to have nothing: the Bucke to be brought by all his meyny in like manner, and they to have payd unto them by the Chamberlaine of the Church twelve pence onely, and no more to be required.

This Grant hee made, and for performance, bound the Lands of him and his heyres to bee distrained on: and if the Lands should bee evicted, that yet he and his heires should accomplish the gift. Witnesse, *Richard Tilbery*, *William de Wockendon*, *Richard de Harlowe*, Knights, *Peter of Stanford*, *Thomas of Waldon*, and some others.

Sir Walter Baude, sonne to *William*, confirmed this gift, in the thirtieth of the said King, and the witnesses thereunto, were *Nicholas de Wockendon*, *Rich. de Rokeley*, *Thomas de Mandevile*, *Iohn de Rochford*, Knights, *Richard de Broniford*, *William de Markes*, *William de Fulham*, and other. Thus much for the Grant.

Now, what I have heard by report, and have partly seene, it followeth:

On the Feast day of the Commemoration of Saint *Paul*, the Bucke being brought up to the steps of the high Altar in *Pauls Church*, at the houre of Procession, the Deane and Chapter being appparelled in Coapes and Vestments, with Garlands of Roses on their heads, they sent the body of the Bucke to baking, and had the head fixed on a Pole, borne before the Crosse in their Procession, untill they issued out of the VVest doore; where the Keeper that brought it, blowed the death of the Bucke, and then the Horners that were about the City, presently answered him in like manner: For the which paines, they had each man of the Dean and Chapter, foure pence in mony, and their Dinner, and the Keeper that brought it, was allowed, during his abode there (for that service) Meate, Drinke, and Lodging, at the Deane and Chapters charges, and five shillings in money at his going away, together with

a Loafe of bread, having the picture of Saint *Paul* upon it, &c.

There was belonging to the Church of Saint *Paul*, for both the dayes, two speciall futes of Vestments; the one embroidered with Buckes, the other with Does, both given by the said *Bauds* (as I have heard.) Thus much for that matter.

Now to the residue of the Monuments which are beneath the staires, in the sides and body of the Church.

Sir Iohn Beauchamp, Constable of Dover, Warden of the Cinque Ports, Knight of the Garter, the sonne of *Sir Guy Beauchamp*, Earle of *warwicke*, and brother to *Thomas* Earle of *warwicke*, lyeth buried in the body of the Church, on the South side, 1358. within a proper Chappell purposely made for him.

This deceased Nobleman (by ignorant people) hath been erroneously mis-termed, and said to bee Duke *Humfrey*, the good Duke of *Glocester*: who lyeth honourably buried at Saint *Albans*, in *Hartfordshire*, twenty miles from *London*. In idle and frivolous opinion of whom, some men (of late times) have made a solemne meeting at his Tombe, upon Saint *Andrewes* day in the morning (before Christmasse) and concluded on a breakfast or dinner, as assuring themselves to be servants, and to hold diversity of offices under the good Duke *Humfrey*.

Likewise on *May-day*, Tankard-bearers, Watermen, and some other of like quality beside, would use to come to the same Tombe early in the morning, and (according as the other) have delivered serviceable presentation at the same Monument, by strewing herbes, and sprinkling faire water on it, as in the duty of servants, and according to their degrees and charges in Office. But as Master *Stowe* hath discreetly advised such as are so merrily disposed, or simply proteste themselves to serve Duke *Humfrey* in *Pauls*: if punishment of losing their dinners daily there, bee not sufficient for them; they should be sent to St. *Albans*, to answer there for their disobedience, and long absence from their so highly well-deserving Lord and

In a
comely
Chappell
in the bo-
dy of the
Church,
on the
South side

Divers
fond peo-
ples opi-
nion con-
cerning
Duke
Humfrey
buried in
Pauls
Church

A due and
fit Penitence
for fond
Duke
Humfreyes
idle ser-
vants.

and Master, because in their merry disposition they please so to call him.

Margaret, Countesse of Shrewsbury, in the Crowdes, or Iesus Chappell, as appeared by an Inscription on a Pillar there.

Here before the Image of Iesus, lyeth the worshipfull and right Noble Lady Margaret, Countesse of Shrewsbury, late wife of the true and victorious Knight, and redoubtable warrior, I. Talbot, Earle of Shrewsbury; which worshipfull man dyed in Guien, for the right of this Land. Shee was the first daughter, and one of the heyres of the right famous and renowned Knight, Richard Beauchamp, late Earle of Warwicke (which dyed in Roane) and of Dame Elizabeth his wife; the which Elizabeth was daughter and heyre to Thomas, late Lord Berkly, on his side, and on her mothers side, Lady Lisle, and Tyes. which Countesse passed from this world the fourteenth day of Iune, in the yeere of our Lord 1468. On whose soule Iesus have mercy, Amen.

Wenlocke, by his last Will, dated 1477. appointed, that there should be dispended upon a Monument, over the Lady of Shrewsbury, where shee is buried, afore Iesus, one hundred pounds. He left Sir Humfrey Talbot his Supervisor. This Sir Humfrey Talbot, Knight, Lord Marshall of the Towne of Callis, made his Will the yeere 1492. Hee was the younger sonne of John Earle of Shrewsbury, and Margaret his wife. He appointed a Stone to be put in a Pillar, before the grave of his Lady Mother in Pauls, of his Portraiture and Armes, according to the Will of John Wenlock: But for want of roome and lightfomnesse in that place, it was concluded, that the Image of Iesus should be curiously painted on the wall in Pauls Church, over the doore that entreth into the said Chappell of Iesus, and the Portraiture also of the said Lady Margaret, Countesse of Shrewsbury, kneeling in her mantle of Armes, with other of her Progeny; all which was so performed, and remaineth till this day.

In the Chappell of Iesus, Thomas Dowroy, William Lambe, 1578. and ma-

ny other have beene interred.

John of London under the North Roode, 1266.

John Lovell, Clarke.

John Romane.

John of Saint Olave.

Walter Bloxley.

Sir Allen Boxhul, Knight of the Garter, Constable of the Tower, Custos of the Forrest and Parke of Clarendon, the Forrest of Brokholt, Grovell, and Melchet, buried beside S. Erkenwalds Shrine.

Hic jacet Dominus Richardus de Pirinton, quondam Archidiaconus Colcestriae, Canonicus & Stagiarius hujus Ecclesiae. Qui obiit 26. die Augusti, Anno Domini, 1387. Cujus animae propitiatur Deus.

John Nevil, Lord Latymer, in Anno 1542. whose widow was the last wife unto King Henry the eighth, lyeth there interred; but his Tombe is very much wronged and defaced.

Thomas Lynacrus, Regis Henrici 8. Medicus, Vir & Graece & Latine atque in re Medica longe eruditissimus. Multos aetate sua languentes, & qui jam animam desponderant, vitae restituit: Multa Galeni opera Latina lingua mira & singulari facundia vertit. Egregium opus de emendata structura Latini sermonis, amicorum rogatu, paulo ante mortem edidit. Medicinae studiosis Oxoniae publicas lectiones duas, Cantabrigiae unam in perpetuum stabilivit. In hac Urbe Collegium Medicorum fieri sua industria curavit, cujus & Praesidens proximus electus est: Fraudes dolosque mire perosus, fidus amicis, omnibus ordinibus juxta charus: Aliquot annis antequam obierit Presbyter factus. Plenus annis, ex hac vita migravit multum desideratus, Anno Domini 1524. die 7. Octob.

Vivat post Funera Virtus.

Thomas Lynacro clarissimo Medico, Ioannes Caius posuit, Anno 1557.

Memoria Sacrum.

Edwardo Stanhopo, Michaelis Stanhopi

Margaret Countesse of Shrewsbury, her Monument painted over the entry of Iesus chappell.

An inscription in brasse, by Sir John Beauchamp's Tombe.

In Saint Thomas Chappell, neere the North doore.

A brasse Plate above in the wall, neere the North doore.

A Monu-
ment ere-
cted in
the wall,
neere to
the staires
going up
into the
North
Quire.

piex ordine Equestri filio, Equiti
Aurato, Legum Doctōri, Episcopi
Londinensis Cancellario, Archiepi-
scopi Cantuariensis Vicario Gene-
rali, in publicis Ecclesiæ & Reipub-
licæ negotiis versatissimo. Qui certa
spe in Christo resurgendi, piē placi-
deque animam Deo reddidit, die 16.
Martii, 1608.

*Ioannes, Baro Stanhopus de Haring-
ton, & Michael Stanhopus, E-
ques Auratus, fratres mæstissi-
mi, Officiose Pietatis ergo P.P.*

A comely
Chappell
founded
by himself
on the
north side
the body
of the
Church.

*Thomas Kempe, Bishop of London, in
a proper Chappell, termed of the Tri-
nity, lyeth there buried in Anno 1489.
As appeareth not onely by his name
and Armes thereon in divers places;
but likewise by this ensuing inscription,
engraven on a Plate, and fixed in the
same Chappell.*

*Infra Capellam istam requiescit corpus D.
Thoma Kemp, quondam Episcopi Lon-
don, fundatoris ejusdem, & unius Can-
tariæ perpetuæ in eadem. Qui multa
bona tempore vitæ suæ Ecclesiæ Sancti
Pauli dedit, & stetit 39. Annis, 84.
diebus Episcopus London. Ac obiit 28.
die mensis Martii, An. Domini 1489.
Cujus anima propitiatur Deus. Amen.*

In the
same
Chappell.

*Richard Vaughan, likewise Bishop of
London, lyeth buried in the said Chap-
pell, 1607.*

Beneath
the north-
west Pil-
lar, that
supports
Pauls stee-
ple, in a
Chappell
builded by
himselfe.

*Richard Fitz-James, Bishop of London,
lyeth buried under a faire Tombe, and
in Saint Pauls Chappell, builded of
Timber, with stayres mounting up
thereto, over his Tombe of gray Mar-
ble, in Anno 1521. But this Chappell
was burned by fire falling from the
steeple, and his Tombe taken thence.*

A Brasse
plate fixed
in the
wall, by
the great
North
doore.

*Gulielmo Lilio, Pauliæ Scholæ olim Pra-
ceptor Primario, & Agnetæ Conjugi,
in sacratissimo hujus Templi Cæmeterio
hinc à tergo nunc destructo conspulsis:
Georgius Lilius, hujus Ecclesiæ Canoni-
cus, parentum memoria piæ consulens,
Tabellam hanc ab amicis conservatam,
hic reponendam curavit.*

*Obiit ille G. L. An. Dom. 1522.
Calend. Mart. Vixit An. 54.*

Memoria Sacrum.

*Thomas Ravis, claris natalibus Maul-
denæ in Suthreia natus, Regius A-
lumnus in Scholâ VVestmonasteri-
ensi educatus, in Academiam Oxo-
niensem adscitus, omnes Academi-
cos honores consequutus, & Magi-
stratibus perfunctus, Decanus Eccle-
siæ Christi ibidem constitutus, &
bis Academiae Pro-Cancellarius.
Vnde ob doctrinam, gravitatem, &
spectatam prudentiam, à Rege Iaco-
bo, primum ad Episcopatum Glo-
cestrensem provectus, deinde ad
Londinensem translatus, & demum
à Christo, dum Ecclesiæ Patriæ, &
Principi vigilarêt, in Cœlestem Pa-
triam evocatus, placidè pieque emi-
gravit, & quod mortale fuit, certa
spe resurgendi hic deposuit, die 14.
Decembris, An. Salutis 1609.*

A faire
Tombe in
the wall,
at the up-
per end of
the North
Ile, below.

*Gulielmus Harington, Iuriconsultus, Pro-
tonotarius Apostolicus, D. Pauli Cano-
nicus, ex illis quos Residentiarios dicunt:
Patria Eboracensis natus, in pago qui E-
stryngton vocitatur, Patre Gulielmo Ha-
ringtono, viro claro, genere orto in pago
Commerlandiæ non ignobili, qui Neu-
byging nuncupatur, & Matre Ioanna;
Filia Gulielmi Haske, aliter Balivi
dicti, viri Generosi in eodem pago E-
stryngton nata: memor exitus vitæ, qui
omnibus horis impender, hoc sibi Sepul-
chrum posuit. Anno Salutis humanae,
1523.*

In S. Iohn
Chappell,
neere to
the great
South
doore.

Sixe Lines this Image
shall delineate,
Hight Croft, high-borne,
in spirit and vertue high;
Approv'd, belov'd, a Knight,
stout Mars his mate,
Loves fire, Warres flame,
in Heart, Head, Hand, and Eie:
Which flatne, Warres Comet,
Grace now so resignes,
That fixt in Heaven, in
Heaven and Earth it shines.

Prosopopeia.

The wombe and Tombe
in Name be not so neere,
As Life to Death,

and

A Table
hanging
on a Pil-
lar, in the
South Ile.

and Birth is to the Beere.
Oh! then how soone to Beere
are Captaines brought,
That now doe live, and dye
now with a thought?
Then, Captaines, stay and
reade, still thinke on me,
For, with a thought,
what I am, you may be.

*As Mars neere Mors doth sound,
So Mors neere Mars is found.*

I. Da. of H.

Hoc Saxo regitur corpus Thomæ
Creke, L. Doctoris, & Almæ Curia
Cantuar. de Arcubus Londini Ad-
vocatorum unius, viri utriusque Iuris
tam Canonici quam Civilis scientia
non modo peritissimi, sed & corun-
dem usu & praxi longo tempore ex-
ercitatissimi. Cujus in Clientem
causas defendendo, industria quanta
fuit, quanta integritas, quanta fides,
quanta denique si quid contra vo-
tum, & (ut sibi videbatur) æquita-
tem, accidebat sollicitudo, & ii qui e-
jus usi sunt patrocinio optimè prædi-
care possunt, & celebris illius famæ
memoria nunquam moritura verissi-
mè prædicavit.

*Honestè vixit,
Neminem læsit,
Suum cuique tribuit.*

Hic requiescit in Domino Gulielmus
Dethick, Eques Auratus, filius &
hæres Gilberti Dethick, Equitis Au-
rati. Qui ambo fuerunt Garterii
Principales Reges Armorum An-
glia. Cor. hic An. 1584. Etatis suæ
48. Ille Anno 1612. Etatis suæ 70.
in Domino obdormierunt, expe-
ctantes resurrectionem per Jesum
Christum Salvatorem nostrum.

*Domina Thomasina sup. 40. Annos
uxor prædict. williel. & filii
Georgius, Gilbertus & Henricus
pietatis ergo posuerunt.*

Hic jacet Robertus Hare, quondam Cler.
Thesaur. & Scriptor Rotulorum de Re-
cept. & exitu Thesaur. Scaccarii. Qui
obiit senex die 2. Novemb. An. 1611.

Now, to close up all these Memories,

concerning this Cathedrall Church of
Saint Pauls, London, we may not be un-
mindfull of a very bountifull Benevo-
lence given thereto, by Master William
Parker, whose worthy gifts deserve Vo-
lumes of Remembrance. By his last
Will and Testament he hath given the
summe of five hundred pounds, to bee
employed in the repairing of the VVin-
dowes of Pauls Church, from the upper
end of the Staires, from the first entring
of the Quire, unto the upper end of the
Church: By the order and direction of
the Right Honourable the Lord Maior
of the City of London, and the Right
VVorshipfull the Aldermen, his Bre-
thren, for the time being. So are the
expresse words, set downe in the Co-
decill annexed to his Will.

Without the North gate of Pauls
Church, from the end of the Old Ex-
change, VVest up Pater noster Rowe, by
the two Lanes out of Pauls Church, the
first out of the Crosse Isle of Pauls, the
other out of the body of the Church, a-
bout the midst thereof, and so VVest
to the golden Lyon, bee all of this
Ward, as is aforesaid. The houses in
this Streete, from the first North Gate
of Pauls Church-yard, unto the next
Gate, were first builded without the
Wall of the Church-yard, by Henry
walleis, Maior, in the yeere 1282. The
Rents of those houses goe to the main-
tenance of London Bridge.

This Streete is now called Pater no-
ster Rowe, because of Stationers or Text-
writers, that dwelled there, who wrote
and sold all sorts of Bookes then in use,
namely, A. B. C. with the Pater noster,
Ave, Creed, Graces, &c.

There dwelled also Turners of Beads,
and they were called Pater noster ma-
kers, as I read in a Record of one Robert
Nikke, Pater noster maker, and Citizen,
in the reigne of Henry the fourth, and
so of other.

At the end of this Pater noster Rowe,
is Ave Mary lane, so called upon the
like occasion, of Text-writers and Bead-
makers then dwelling there.

And at the end of that Lane is like-
wise Creed lane, late so called, but some-
time Spurrier Rowe, of Spurriers dwel-
ling there. And Amen lane is added
thereunto, betwixt the South end of
warwicke

Five hun-
dred
pounds
given by
M. William
Parker, to-
wards the
glasing of
Pauls win-
dowes.

Pater noster
Rowe.

Pater noster
makers.

Ave Mary
lane.

Creed lane.

Amen lane.

Somewhat
neere to
the Con-
vocation
staires, a
faire pla-
ted stone
upon the
ground,

In the bo-
dy of the
Church,
on the
South
side, a
faire
stone, thus
inscribed.

A faire
plated
stone in
the West
end of the
middle Ile

Duke of
Britaines
house,
since Pem-
brookes
Inne, then
Aburgavenny
house, and
now Sta-
tioners
Hall.

Bowyer.
Rome.

**Parish
Church of
S. Martin
by Lud-
gate.**

2. comely
Monu-
ments,
each by
other, in
the East
end of the
Quire.

warwicke lane, and the North end of Ave Mary lane.

At the North end of *Ave Mary lane*, is one great House, builded of stone and timber, of old time pertaining to *Iohn Duke of Britaine*, Earle of *Richmond* as appeareth by the Records of *Edward the second*. Since that, it was called *Pembrookes Inne*, neere unto *Ludgate*, as belonging to the Earles of *Pembrooke* in the times of *Richard the second*, the 18. yeere, and of *Henry the sixth*, in the 14. yeere. It was after called *Aburgavenny* house, and belonged to *Henry* late Lord of *Aburgavenny*. But the VVorshipfull Company of Stationers have (since then) purchased it, and made it the Hall for the meeting of their Society, converting the stone-work into a new faire Frame of timber, and applying it to such serviceable use, as themselves have thought convenient.

Between the South end of *Ave Mary lane*, and the North end of *Creede lane*, is the coming out of *Pauls Church-yard*, on the East, and the high streere on the West, towards *Ludgate*, and this was called *Bowyer Rowe*, of *Bowyers* dwelling there in old time, now worne out by *Mercers*, and others.

In this Streete, on the North side, is the Parish Church of Saint *Martin*, a proper Church, and lately new builded: for in the yeere 1437. *Iohn Michael*, Maior, and the Commuraity, granted to *william Downe*, Parson of *S. Martins* at *Ludgate*, a parcell of ground, containing in length 28. foote, and in breadth 24. foote, to set and build their steeple upon, &c.

The Monuments here have been of
William Seven-oake, Maior, 1418.

Henry Belwase, and John Gest, 1458.

William Taverner, Gentleman, 1466.

John Barton, Esquire, 1439.

Stephen Peacocke, Mayor, 1533.

Sir Roger Cholmley.

*Gulielmo Huseo Cœlebi, Alma Cariæ Can-
tuariensis Registro, literarum scientia,
vitæ probitate, morumque urbanitate
claro, notis E. amicis omnibus dilecto.
Antonius & Katharina conjuges, Chari
parentes orbiati filio Monumentum hoc
dolentes posuerunt. Obiit quinto Ka-
lendas Novembris, Anno Dom. 1559.*

vixit annos 28. menses 3. dies 7.

Obdormiat in Domino.

Hic situs est Antonius Hufe, Armiger,
Londini natus, Archiepiscopi Can-
tuarientis, atque Capitulis de Pauli
Londinen. Registrarius primarius.
Qui aliquot annos Judicis causarum
Maritimarum officio integrè fun-
ctus, ac etiam in Magistratorum Cu-
riæ Cancellariæ concessum coopta-
tus, vergente demum ætate ad Præ-
fectum Collegiorum Mercatorum
Angliæ, tam apud Belgas, quàm a-
pud Moscovitas, & Rhutenos com-
mercia exercentium accitus, lingua
facundus, memoria tenax, ingenio,
prudencia, doctrinaque pollens, mo-
rum comitate & probitate graciosus,
Laurentio, Gulielmo, Gilberto, &
Vrsula liberis, ex Katharina conjuge
procreatis non infelix, sexagesimo
tertio ætatis Anno è vita excessit, Ka-
lendis Junii, An.Dom. 1560.

*Here lye the bodies of Florens Caldwell,
Esquire, Citizen and Haberdasher of
London, and Aldermans Deputy of the
ward of Faringdon without: And Ma-
ry Wilde, his first wife; by whom hee
had issue one daughter, named Mary,
married to Thomas Gourney, Esquire.
And Sibill Greene, his second wife.
which Florens deceased the and
Mary his wife the 19. day of Iune, An.
Dom. 1590. &c.*

Earth goes to }
Earth treads on }
Earth as to }
Earth shall to }

Earth

As Mold to Mold,
Glittering in Gold,
Return nere should,
Goe ere he would.

Earth upon
Earth goes to
Earth though on
Earth shall from

Earth

Consider may,
Naked away,
Be stout and gay,
Passe poore away.

*Be mercifull and charitable,
Relieve the poore as thou art able,
A Shroud to thy grave,
Is all thou shalt have.*

Thomas Cooke, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, of little Wolton, in the County of Lancaster, had to wife Ioyce Hanbury, with whom hee lived thirty

Another
slightly
Monument
in the
same wall.

[illegible]

A very fair
fairness
Monument
in the
same wall

thirty yeeres, and had issue one sonne, and three daughters; whereof two (viz. Elizabeth, wife to John Bourman, Mercer, and Mary, wife to Thomas Bayly, Skinner) be yet living. Hee departed this life the 17. day of April, 1608. in the 55. yeere of his age. Shee (his said wife, sole Executrix of his last will and Testament) yet surviving (to the memorie of her deare husband) erected this Monument, 1612.

To God, his Country,
and the Poore, he had
A zealous soule, true heart,
and liberall minde:
His wife, his children,
and his kindred sad,
Lacke of his love, his care
and kindnesse finde:
Yet is their sorrow swaged,
with the thought,
He hath attain'd the
Happinesse he sought.

Dies mortis, aeternae vitae natalis est.

To the Memory of William Yeardley,
Gentleman, and Elizabeth his wife,
sometime of this Parish. He died the 28.
day of October, 1523. She died the 20.
day of July, 1593.

William Yeardley, and
Elizabeth his wife,
Who lived on earth
free from strife,
Not farre from this,
in earth doth lye,
To shew, that all
that live, must dye:
Where they doe
quietly expect,
To rise againe,
as Gods elect,
They left foure
daughters, and a sonne,
Who left them this,
when they were gone.

Iaspero Cholmley, Armig. wigorniensis, Clerico Recognitionum cupiendi, sive recognitionis. Virtute cuiusdam statuti facti. & ordinati 23. Hen. 8. pro debiti recuperatione. Iussu Ricardi Pa. & Quor. Dom. Reginae in Com. Midd. Patri suo chariss. & amantiss.

tiss. Ioannes Cholmley, hoc Monu. dolens posuit, decem liberos ex Margareta sua unica conjugis procreatos, viz. Ioannem, Thomam, Gulielmum, Hugonem, Franciscum, Mariam, Iulianam, Margaretam, Annam & Janam tempore mortis superstites reliquit. Obiit ultimo die Octob. Anno aetatis suae 48. & Salutis nostrae 1586.

Here lieth the body of Thomas Antrobus, Esquire, who deceased the first day of May, 1611. Having issue by Elizabeth his late wife (the daughter of Ralph Woodeocke, Citizen and Alderman of London) three sonnes and two daughters, viz. Thomas, John, Richard, Elizabeth, and Margaret.

Here-under lyeth buried Amy Edlyn, and her sonne with her, the daughter of Richard Edlyn, of Woodhaule, in Middlesex, and the wife of Robert Gomerfall, Citizen & Ironmonger of London, who departed this life the 2. day of September, 1586, and left behinde her one sonne and one daughter.

On the South side of this Streete, is the turning into the Black Friars: which Order (sometime) had their houses in Old-borne, where they remained for the space of five and fifty yeeres; and then, in the yeere 1276. Gregory Rockley, Maior, and the Barons of this City, granted and gave to Robert Kilwarby, Archbishop of Canturbury, two Lanes or Wayes next the Streete of Baynards Castle, and also the Tower of Mount-fitchie to bee destroyed: in place of which, the said Robert builded the late new Church of the Blacke Friers, and placed them therein. King Edward the first and Eleanor his wife were great benefactors thereunto. This was a large Church, and richly furnished with Ornaments: wherein divers Parliaments, and other great meetings have beene holden: Namely, in the yeere 1450. the 28. of Henry the sixth, a Parliament was begun at Westminster, and adjourned to the Blacke Friers in London, and from thence to Leicester. In the yeere 1521. the Emperour Charles the fifth was lodged there.

In the yeere 1524. the fifteenth of April, a Parliament was begun at the

Kk

Blacke

A new faire Monument in the same wall.

A small Monument in the same wall.

The Black Friars,

Maior & Barons of this City.

A Table hanging on a pillar in the Chancell.

A comely Monument in the same wall, but on the quires South side.

Parliament
at the
Blacke Fri-
ers, called
the Blacke
Parliament.

Blacke Friers, wherein was demanded a Subsidy of 800000. pounds, to bee raised of goods and lands, 4. s. in every pound, and in the end was granted 2. s. of the pound, of their goods and lands, that were worth 20. pounds, or might dispend 20. l. by the yeere, and so upward, to be payed in two yeeres.

This Parliament was adjourned to *Westminster*, amongst the blacke Monks, and ended in the Kings Palace there the 14. of August, at nine of the clocke in the night, and was therefore called the *Blacke Parliament*.

In the year 1529. *Cardinall Campeius* the Legate, with *Cardinall Woolsey*, late at the said *Blacke Friers*, where before them, as Legates and Judges, was brought in question the Kings marriage with *Queene Katharine*, as to be unlawfull, before whom the King and Queen were cited and summoned to appeare, &c. whereof reade more at large in my *Annals*, as I have touched it.

The same yeere, in the moneth of October, began a Parliament in the *Blacke Friers*, in the which *Cardinall Woolsey* was condemned in the *Premunire*: this house valued at 104. l. 15. s. 5. d. was surrendered the 12. of November, the 30. of *Henry* the eighth.

There were buried in the ancient Church, *Margaret*, *Queene of Scots*.

Hubert de Brugh, Earle of *Kent*, translated from their old Church, by *Old Bourne*.

Robert de Attabeto, Earle of *Bellimon*.

Dame Isabel, wife to *Sir Roger Bygot*, Earle Marshall.

William and *Jane Huse*, children to *Dame Illis*, Countesse of *Arundell*, and by them lieth *Dame Illis*, daughter to the Earle *Warren*, and after Countesse of *Arundell*.

Dame Ide, wife to *Sir Waleer*, daughter to the Lord *Ferrers* of *Chartley*.

Richard de Brewes.

Richard Strange, son to *Robert Strange*.

Elizabeth, daughter to *Sir Bartholomew Badlesmere*, wife to *Sir William Bohun*, Earle of *Northampton*.

Marsh, The Earles of *March* and *Hereford*, and *Elizabeth*, Countesse of *Arundell*.

Dame Ioan, daughter to *S. Io. Carne*,

first wife to *Sir Gwilde Brian*.

Hugh Clare, Knight, 1295.

The heart of *Queene Meleanor* the Foundresse.

The heart of *Alfonse* her son.

The hearts of *John* and *Margaret*, children to *William Valence*.

Sir William Thorpe, Justice.

The Lord *Lioth*, of *Ireland*.

Maunder, wife to *Geffrey Say*, daughter to the Earle of *Warwicke*.

Dame Sible, daughter to *Wil. Pattenhulle*, wife to *Roger Beauchampe*, and by her *Sir Richard* or *Roger Beauchampe*.

The Lord *S. Amand*, and *Dame Elizabeth* his wife, daughter to the Duke of *Lancaster*.

Sir Stephen Collington, Knight.

Sir William Peter, Knight.

The Countesse of *Huntington*.

Duchesse of *Excester*, 1425.

Sir John Cornwall.

Lord *Fanbope* died at *Ampthill* in *Bedfordshire*, and was buried here, 1443.

Sir John Triptoste.

Earle of *Worcester*, beheaded, 1470. and by him in his Chappell, *James Turchet*.

Lord *Andley*, beheaded, 1497.

William Passon, and *Anne*, daughter to *Edmond Lancaster*.

The Lord *Beaumont*.

Sir Edmond Cornwall, Baron of *Burford*.

The Lady *Neuil*, wedded to the Lord *Dowglas*, daughter to the duke of *Excester* *Richard Scrope*, Esquire.

Dame Katharine Faux, alias *Cobham*.

Sir Thomas Browne, and *Dame Elizabeth* his wife.

Jane Powell.

Thomas Swinforth.

John Mawley, Esquire, 1432.

John de la Bere, *Nicholas Eare*, *Geffrey Spring*, *William Clifford*, Esquires.

Sir Thomas Brandon, Knight of the Garter, 1509.

William Stahworth, Merchant-Taylor, 1518.

William Courtney, Earle of *Devonshire*, nominate, but not created, the third of *Henry* the eighth, &c.

There is a Parish of *St. Anne*, within the Precinct of the *Blacke Friers*, which was pulled downe with the *Friers Church*, by *fir Thomas Corden*; but in the reigne

Parish
Church of
St. Anne
new build-
ed in the
*Blacke Fri-
ers*.

reigne of *Queene Mary*, hee being forced to finde a Church to the Inhabitants, allowed them a lodging Chamber above a staire, which since that time, to wit, in the yeere 1597. fell downe, and was againe (by collection therefore made) new builded and enlarged in the same yeere, and was dedicated on the eleventh of December.

Here I thought good to insert the Copy of an ancient Record, concerning the Priviledges and Liberties (in elder times) granted to the said *Blacke Friers*, which happened to my hands by friendly information, and the originall thereof brought mee, as here *Verbatim* it followeth:

Notes and Articles for maintenance of the ancient Liberties and Priviledges of the late dissolved Black Friers, neere Ludgate in London.

1. **F**irst, it appeareth, that on the 25. day of November, 1484. *John Alforde*, Shoemaker, dwelling within the *Blacke Friers* in London, was apprehended and put to death at *Tyborne* for Felony, *Thomas Newland*, alias *Norland*, and *William Martin* then being Sheriffes of London, who sought to have had the goods of the said Felon, but the Prior of the said *Blacke Friers* withstood them, and possessed the same goods to the use of the Lord of *S. Johns*, of whom the same *Friers* was then holden.

2. *Item*, The Lord of *St. Johns* hath usually made the Bridge at the *Thames*, adjoyning to the said *Friers*, and not the City of London, &c.

3. *Item*, The Prior and Covent were incorporated by Act of Parliament, in the time of *K. Hen. the 6.* whereby they might prescribe, and did alwaies use & keep the Liberty inviolately, and cleerly exempted from the Citizens.

4. *Item*, The Precinct hath alwaies bin of such liberties, as that no man hath bin arrested within the same, by any of the Sheriffes Officers. And if at any time any Officer of the City hath taken upon him to execute within the foure Gates, hee was rescued by the *Friers* and Inhabitants of Antiquitie.

5. *Item*, At all times there hath dwelt within the Precinct divers and many persons not free, and yet they have used their occupations there, without controulement of the City and Citizens.

6. *Item*, Alwaies at sundry times (of long continuance) divers and many Carpenters, Mafons, and such like, have bin sent out of the Countrey, and have wrought within the Precinct aforesaid; which is not sufferable within the Liberties of the City, by their owne customs and ordinances.

7. *Item*, Vpon the view of any person slaine, the Coroner of the Verge did alwaies make enquiry thereof. And the *Deodand* is due to the Lord of *Saint Johns*, and not to the City; but now to the *Queenes* Highnesse due by law, equity, and good conscience, whose right and lawfull title the owners and inhabitants of the said exempted place and Precinct, doe seeke with their bodies & goods to defend and maintaine against all pretended title and claime of the Citizens. Notwithstanding divers of the said Precinct & Liberty have bin greatly vexed and troubled with often imprisonments within the Compters of the City.

8. *Item*, The inhabitants within the said Precinct were never charged to watch or ward, or to be within the compasse of any imposition; such as the Citizens are used and accustomed unto by their lawes.

9. *Item*, In the time of *K. Edw. the 6.* *sir Andrew Iude* then being Maior, there was a Riot committed in the *Blacke Friers*, in the house of one Master *Lucas*, by one *Crouchman* of the City, and other persons with him. The force whereof was soone overwayed by *Sir Thomas Saunders*, and *Sir Henry Ierningham*, Knights, Master *William Moore*, Esquire, with other Gentlemen inhabiting in the said *Friers*. And the parties by pursuit were twice endighted in the *Marshalsea* court holden in Southwark: *Sir Nicholas Hare* then being Steward, and sitting at the doing thereof. After which time, the said *Crouchman* (with other Confederates with him) sought to endight the said Gentleman by an especiall Sessions in the said City. For

Forrainers traded in the Precinct freely.

Craftsmen come out of the countries.

The inquiry after the death of any one slaine, by the Coroner of the Verge.

Freedome from watching, warding, &c.

A Riot committed in the *Blacke Friers*.

John Alforde executed at *Tyborne*.

The Bridge at the *Blacke Friers*.

Incorporating of the Prior & Covent

No arrest within the *Friers* Precinct.

Letters
from the
Councell
to the
Lo. Maior.

stay whereof the Lords of the Kings Privie Councell, understanding the lewd practices of the said *Crouchman* and other, and that the Lord Maior had nothing to doe within the said Precinct; wrote their letters unto the said Sir *Andrew Iude*, then Maior, willing him not to disturbe the said Gentlemen for the said fact, to the infringing of the Liberties of the said *Friers*: The said Sir *Thomas Saunders*, and Master *William Moore* being bearers of the said Letters to the said Lord Maior; who upon deliberation, made answer to the said bearers by word of mouth, That forasmuch as there was a complaint made to him of a Rior committed within the City; hee must needes (within one moneth after) enquire by Sessions of the same, which he said could not be prejudiciall unto them, being out of the Jurisdiction of the City: for that the same should be *Non coram Iudice*, and yet they discharged of the perill of the Statute. And so they proceeded with the said Letters notwithstanding: Whereupon, the said Sir *Thomas*, and Master *William Moore*, making report of their successe with the Maior to the Lords of the Councell; they wrote eft-soones other Letters to the said Maior, but of such force touching the premises, which were also carried and delivered by the said Sir *Thomas* and Master *Moore*: Whereupon, the said Maior stayed from any further proceeding therein, or any other, &c.

A Bill put
into the
Parliament
house.

10. *Item*, In Queen *Mary* her time, the Councell of the City put a Bill into the Parliament house, seeking by the same to have the Liberties of the said *Friers*, which Bill, with all their surmises, were so utterly rejected, that their Bill never came to the question, but was so suppressed, by argument openly in the same house.

Cowarden's
Letters
Patents.

11. *Item*, The Liberties granted to Master *Cowarden*, by Letters Patents of King *Edward* the sixth, the goods of Felons therein not granted, and so due to the Queenes Majesty, whose right and title the City hath not had, nor can bee suffered to enjoy, according to their seeking; by the onely resistance of the said owners and inhabitants within the said Liberty and Precinct, clearly ex-

empted from the City, by metes and bounds on every side.

12. *Item*, The said Precinct hath alwayes been shut up and kept by Walls and Gates, so as there was no egress that way, but by licence of the Porters, who were maintained and placed by the owners of the said *Friers*, and Liberties of the same, by especiall and generall words, granted by Letters Patents under the great Seale of *England*, to divers owners and Free-holders there of the Queenes Majesty. And in especiall above all other, to Sir *Thomas Cowarden*, Knight, deceased, in his Letters Patents dated the 12. day of May, in the fourth yeere of King *Edward* the sixth, in as large, ample and full manner, and with as many pithy and effectuall words, as ever was read or scene in any Patent, made for grant of Liberties of any place exempted, as by the same Patent more largely appeareth: The true copy whereof is annexed to these Articles, by the delivery of Master *Moore*, true owner of the most part of the said liberties.

Walls and
gates be-
longing
to the
Precinct.

13. *Item*, That *James Norrice*, Curate of *S. Peters* in *Cornhill*, being sometime one of the *Friers*, and Brethren of the *Black Friers* aforesaid, neere *Ludgate* in *London*, saith and affirmeth, That one *Robert Struddell*, late Prior of the said *Friers*, was by order of Law constrained to pave the high street adjoyning round about the channell walls, from the *Flower-de-Lize* towards the hill at *Creed lane* end. And a Cage at that time standing on that side the street, adjoyning to the foresaid wall, within the Parish of Saint *Andrew*, which Cage was plucked down by the said Prior, and not since set up again; the Prior aforesaid saying; Seeing they of the City cause mee to pave all this side of the street next my wall, they shall have no Cage of others standing on my ground, against mine owne wall: And so the City never builded Cage on that side after.

The Cu-
rate of *S.*
Peter in
Cornhill his
affirmati-
on.

14. *Item*, Moreover, the said Master *Norrice* saith, That the Liberties of the *Blacke Friers* in the said Priors dayes were such, that the Lord Maior of the City of *London*, nor the Sheriffes did arrest any man within the said Liberty for any thing, as free, as hee well remembreth in all his time.

The Li-
berties of
the Pre-
cinct in
the Priors
dayes.

15. *Item*,

Four
Gates be-
longing
to the
Friers and
Porters.

15. *Item*, Hee remembreth, that foure Gates were shut in during the *Friers* time, by the commandement of the Prior. And one Father *Seagar*, being then Porter, appointed by the said late Prior, *Robert Struddell*, with others after him, at the appointment of other Priors then succeeding: And not by the Maior of London, nor any other.

The saying of Thomas Vlverston, alias Wolverston, of Garlicke Hithe, Officer to the Vintners of London, and sometime a Frier of the Blacke Friers: Taken before mee Sir Thomas Saunders, Knight, the 30. day of May, Anno Domini, 1562.

Of other
mens
doores in-
to the
Blacke Fri-
ers.

16. *Item*, He saith, he hath heard say many times among the Friers and others, that Master *Peacocke* of London, and his Predecessours, had never doore into the Blacke Friers out of his house; but by fine and agreement, made for the same with the Prior of Blacke Friers, long before his time of remembrance.

How the
Porters of
the Friers
kept their
four
Gates.

17. *Item*, He saith, that the Porters of the Friers alwayes kept their foure Gates (time out of minde) by the appointment of the Prior and Covent, cleere exempted from the City. And when the Porters perceived any suspected persons or malefactors within the limits of the Friers, they declared it to the Prior, who forthwith commanded them, to take the ayde of the honest Inhabitants within the Friers, to make search and watch for the apprehension of such lewd persons: which so found, were alwayes examined by Sir *William Kingston*, Knight, and other good men there inhabiting within the Friers, at the Porters desire, and not otherwise.

No search
or watch
within
the Pre-
cinct, &c.

18. *Item*, Hee never heard, nor did know in all his time, any search or watch to bee made within the Precinct of the Friers, by any Watchman or Constable of the City, who could never come within any of the Friers Gates, but by the Porters licence of the same Friers.

19. *Item*, He saith, that the Prior and Covent did once pave the Streetes (by his time) from the Friers Turnegate, unto the Flower-de-Lize, along by the VVall, to the Channell of the same Streete. But as for pulling downe of any Cage, he doth not well remember.

20. *Item*, He saith, if any Vagabond, or any Drunkard, or misordered person, were taken culpable within the Precinct of the Friers, they were alwayes punished in the Friers Stockes against the Church doore, by the Priors commandement; and not by the Lord Maiors, or Sheriffes of London.

21. *Item*, Sir John Portenary, Knight, inhabiting within the late Blacke Friers, neere Ludgate in London, about 30. yeeres past, doth well remember, That after the suppression of the said Blacke Friers, the Lord Maior of London would have entred into the said Blacke Friers, and claimed the Liberties of the said Blacke Friers. For the which, the Lord Cobham, the Lord Zanche, Sir Thomas Cheyney, Sir William Kingston, Sir Francis Brian, Knights, with many other VVorshipfull Gentlemen, then being Inhabitants within the Liberties and Precinct of the said late Blacke Friers, denied the Lord Maior and Citizens entrance, and would not permit nor suffer them, or any of them, to enter within the same. And shortly after, Sir Francis Brian, and Sir Thomas Cheyney, moved the Kings Majesty, then being King Henry the eighth; how the said Maior and Citizens would have entred into the said Friers. And then the Kings Majesty said unto them these words following: Are not VVee as able to keepe our Priviledges and Liberties, as the Friers did keepe their Priviledges alwayes before time, free from the City. Whereupon, they all (by one consent and agreement) sent the said Lord Maior word of the Kings Majesty his answer and pleasure therein. Whereupon the Lord Maior and Aldermen were satisfied, and would no further proceed upon the Kings right and title of Liberties; as then they promised and affirmed by the mouth of the Recorder, being sent by the Maior to the Worshopfull of the said Friers.

Paving
the street
by the
Prior and
Covent.

For pun-
ishing dis-
ordered
persons.

Against
claiming
the Liber-
ties of
Blacke Fri-
ers.

And the said Sir *John Portenary* further saith, That after the said *Friers* were suppressed, the Lord *Cromwell*, Vicar Generall, caused to bee delivered unto the said Sir *John Portenary*, the keyes of all the said *Friers*, safely to keepe from the said City, and to provide, that all within the said Liberty should bee in safety and safeguard. The which keyes were afterward delivered by the said Sir *John Portenary*, to the hands of Doctor *Layton*, and Doctor *wendie*, they being Visitors there. For the which, the said Sir *John Portenary* had a certaine reward payed unto him by the Lord *North*, then being Chancellour of the Augmentation Court. All which matter the said Sir *John Portenary* will depose to bee most certaine and true, as hee will answer at the dreadful day of Iudgement upon his soule.

22. Bee it in remembrance perpetual for infallible truth, that one *Alexander Avenon*, being Sheriffe of *London*, and one other, being Alderman of the VVard of *Faringdon infra*, came and entred very stoutly into the Liberty of the *Blacke Friers* neere *Ludgate*, the fifteenth day of May, 1562. to carry away all the Hosiers and Taylors, to come to the Guild-Hall in *London*, according to the *Queenes* new Proclamation. Which Hosiers and Taylors denied to goe with the said Sheriffe, affirming and saying, That they had put in Bonds (before their comming) to the Lord *Cobham*, and to Sir *Thomas Saunders*, Knight, two of the *Queenes* Iustices of the Peace within the said Liberty (being within the Verge, and exempted from the City of *London*) according to the *Queenes* Proclamation. And thereupon, one *John Bradford*, being Constable of the same exempted place, and within the Liberty of the said *Queenes* Verge, caused the foure Porters of the said *Friers*, to shut all the Gates; which being perceived by the said Sheriffe and Alderman, the said Sheriffe commanded the Gates to bee opened; whereunto the said Constable of the *Friers* said, That they should not be opened, before the Iustices pleasures of the *Friers* were knowne. And then the Sheriffe of *London* said, That

hee was of greater authority than the Iustices were. The Constable affirming him so to bee within the City of *London*, but not within the Precinct of the Liberty of the *Black Friers*. For the Constable said, that he had greater power & authority there than the Sheriffe had. Which being heard, and scant well digested by them; fearing further inconvenience to arise thereupon (as by sudden changing of the grieved countenance was plainly declared) the said Sheriffe and Alderman (with gentle language) desired the Constable to open the Gates quietly, and suffer them to passe thence. VVhich hee did at their gentle request and entreaty: And so they departed out of the Liberty of the *Blacke Friers*, by the Porters commandement, and gave to the Porters for opening the Gates money.

People of *Saint Martins*, as well Strangers as other (in the open high Streete) marvelling and wondering at the said Sheriffes and Aldermans inclosure within the said *Friers* Gates: On the morrow after, being the sixteenth day of May, 1562. one *Hardford* being Constable of *Saint Martins* Parish within *Ludgate*, in the high Streete there, tooke one *Trethorn*, a Hosier and Taylor, dwelling in the said *Friers*, and carried him to the Lord Maior of *London*. Who by and by (without delay, or any further speech) commanded the said *Gilbert* to the Counter in *London*. Whereupon, the said Sir *Thomas Saunders*, as one of the Iustices of the said Liberty, went to the Earle of *Arundell*, Lord Steward to the *Queenes* most honourable Household, declaring the whole circumstance of the said Sheriffe and Aldermans enterprise. And obtained a token to the Lord Maior, no further to enter the said Liberty within the Verge; untill by Law, or the Privie Councils judgement, the question moved were determined, concerning the infringing of the said ancient Liberty. All this was spoken in the presence of *Peter Baugh*, *Lewes Raybone*, and divers other Strangers. In witness whereof, the said Sir *Thomas* hath subscribed his name, with divers other here-under written, which were present.

Two Aldermens
entring
into the
Liberties
of the
Blacke Fri-
ers.

What caused
this busi-
ness in
the *Blacke*
Friars.

A further testimony concerning one Robert Flower, Tailor and Hosier in the same precinct of Blacke Friers.

23. Be it had in perpetuall memory, for a continuall perfect declaration of the truth, whereunto all matters of variance and controversie should be referred and advanced; and not the sparkes of troth to be hidden (as a Candle, bearing perfect light, under a Bushell) and so washed away in the flowing waters of unmindfull oblivion, which (amongst all good Christian men) is at all times, and in all ages to be rejected, and not to be imbraced; but rather to be buried in the bottome of the earth, never to rise againe.

In consideration whereof, by these presents, it is for an infallible truth, to be holden with all men, which shall heare or see this present writing: That Robert Flower, Taylor and Hosier, dwelling within the Precinct and liberties of the late Blacke Friers, neere Ludgate in London; was by order and commandement of the whole Bench of Aldermen, committed into one of the Compters of London, the 20. day of May, 1582. For that the same Robert Flower refused to be bound (according to order taken) from the making of monstrous great Hosien, according to the Queens gracious Proclamation in that behalf: Because the said Robert Flower had (amongst other persons) put in Bonds before the Honorable Warden of the Five Ports, and Sir Thomas Saunders, Knight, Justices within the Liberty of the Queenes Verge. After which reveiled and knowne to the Honourable Earle of Arundell, Lord Steward of the Queenes most Honourable Houshold, who caused the Knight Marshall to goe to the said Lord Maior, requiring the deliverance of the said prisoner. The Lord Maior (being sickly) made answer, that he knew nothing thereof; but desired him to speake with Master Recorder: who made answer, that the said imprisonment was done by the whole Bench of Aldermen, and he (as one particular person) could not deliver the prisoner, untill the next Court day, which could not be till two dayes after, to the great charges and hinderance of the said prisoner.

Whereupon the Lord Steward sent for Master Cholmeley, he being then Recorder of London, and commanded him

to deliver the prisoner; or else he would imprison the Maior of London, and the said Recorder, and the fattest Alderman in the Citie, which hee could get within the Verge: And declared, that the Queenes Liberties and Franchises should not bee overcome by the Lord Maior and Bench of Aldermen, so long as he was Officer: with many other words against the Citizens, which were too long to write. Adding further, that the Maior did not meddle with Saint Martins, being within the Citie, and a parcel of Westminster Deanry; much lesse should he meddle with the said liberty of the Friers, bounded out by walls and gates from the City, being in the County of Middlesex, and not within the Citie. And so commanded the Recorder to send home the prisoner into the liberty presently: which was so done accordingly: Promising, that if the L. Maior could declare or shew any good Title, whereby to breake the Liberty, the Queenes learned Councell should answer him and them therein. And then the Recorder said, he never heard before that time, that the Lord Steward did claime the precinct of the said Black Friers, to be within the liberty of the Queenes Verge: Out of which Jurisdiction the Citie of London is exempted by the Statute of 32. Hen. 8. Cap. 2. Under colour of which Statute, the Maior would bring the said Friers to be in London; which in all the Friers time was freely exempted.

All the which matter was debated in the presence of Sir Thomas Saunders, Knight; Master Robert Hopton, one of the Knight Marshals, and Mr. Bromeley, under Steward of the Marshalsea, the day and yeere above-written.

24. Item, That in Queene Maries time, or King Edwards time, her Brother, there was a man slaine within the said precinct of the Blacke Friers: and the goods of him that was supposed to doe the deed, were stayed within the said Friers, and an Inventory taken by the next Justice of Peace within the Verge, Roger Cholmeley, Knight, by the commandement of Sir Thomas Cheney, Knight; and afterward one Master Garrard and the Recorder of London, came unto the said Sir Thomas Cheney's house

A man slaine in the liberty of the Blacke Friers.

house within the same precinct, and would have made an Inventory of the goods of the partie offender aforesaid, now deceased. But the said Sir *Thomas Cheyney* would not permit nor suffer them so to doe; for that hee had made stay of the same goods for the Queene before, if it were lawfully found that the said partie had slaine the man dead. Which afterward was otherwise found by a Quest of twelve men, sitting *super visum corporis* of the dead, by the Coroner of the Verge within the said Liberty: where the Maior of London and Bench of Aldermen have not to doe, nor intermit with the Inhabitants therein: Because the whole Friars liberties, and franchises of the same, were freely given unto King *Henry* the eighth, by Act of Parliament: whereby the Lord Maior of London, and Bench of Aldermen are cleerely barred and secluded from the Friars Liberties, and the inhabitants thereof franchised, and cleane exempted from all the Citizens, and their impositions or other taxations.

The true Copie of the Vicar of Bromleys Letter in Kent, sent to Master Thomas Walsingham of Scadborough in the said County, Esquire: who sent the same Letter to Sir Tho. Saunders, Knight, he being also one of the Queenes Iustices of the Peace in the said Countie; to examine the severall particulars therein, concerning the libertie of the said Friars, &c.

Right Worshipfull; you shal understand that I have received your kinde Letter; according whereunto, these are to satisfie your minde; That I was dwelling in the *Blacke Friars* foure or five yeeres, and came thither from Oxford, where I had bene a Student of Divinity. I was also Curate of the Parish within the *Blacke Friars*, called *Saint Agnes*. Wee had within us a Porter, who did shut all the Gates every night; at nine of the clocke in the Winter, and at ten of the clocke in the Summer. No Sheriffe,

Bailiffe or Constable, nor yet the Maior of London, tooke interest there at any time, nor forreine porters had to doe within our Priviledge: And the Friars did pave both within the Turne-gate and without, unto *Saint Andrews Church*, downe by the great Garden wall: And without the Turne-gate there was a Cage, pulled downe by my time, which was set up by the Lord Maior of London. The inhabitants within the Friars never watched, neither the Constable of *Saint Martins Parish* warned any watch there, neither came within the Gates, after the houre appointed at any time. The Sheriffes of London had no Felons goods there, neither did arrest any person within the Precinct of the house. As for Bakers and Brewers that belonged to the house, they be dead.

There is one *James Norrice*, Curate, alive, who was brought up in the house, and dwelling at *Saint Michaels in Cornhill*, he can give you further instructions: whether there be any more living, I know not.

The same man spoken of before.

The fatall VESPER, or dismall EVENSONG, happening at the Blacke Friars on Sunday in the afternoone, it being the 26. day of October, 1623.

THere were upon that day, being dedicated to the service of God, assembled together in the *Black Friars* neere the French Embassadors house in ordinary, above three hundred persons of sundry Nations, as English, Scottish, Welch, and Irish, to heare a Sermon, & after that to celebrate Evensong, according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Romish Church. Of which number it is certainly knowne and confidently reported, that about the number of threescore of them, had that morning both confessed themselves, and received the Sacrament, according to the order of the Romish Church. Hee that was to supply that exercise for the present, was *Father Drury*, a Iesuite by profession, and by birth a Gentleman, being extracted out

The Vicar of Bromley dwelt formerly in the *Blacke Friars*.

out of the house of the Norfolcian *Drurys*, and sonne unto Doctor *Drury*, late professor of the Civill Law, and practiser thereof in the Court of the Arches here in *London*. Hee was by those of the Romish religion reputed to bee a man of great learning, as having studied many yeeres beyond the Sea, with much approbation and allowance of his Superiours. And although he were opposite in point of faith and beliefe unto the Religion now professed in *England*, yet was he held by the generality of our Nation, both Protestants and Papists, who knew him, and could make a true estimate of his vertues and vices by the outward circumstance and appearance of his actions, to bee a man of a good morall life, and of a plausible and laudable conversation. So that in respect of these indowments, there could nothing have been desired more by us of the Reformed Church, than that hee had not beene a Papist, but a member of our Church, Religion, and Profession. All the day before, which was the last that ever his eyes beheld, he was observed to be wondrous sad and pensive, contrary unto his wonted humour and disposition, hee being a man of a free, merry and affable conversation, as though that some spirit of prediction had foretold him of that fatall disaster, which was at hand. Thus wee read of *Cesar*, that hee was possessed with a strange and unwonted sadnesse that morning when hee entred into the Senate house, where he was stabbed to death by the Senators. And so was that *Assassine Cassius* much perplexed and troubled in minde before that mortall and bloudy battell of *Pharsalia*. By meanes of which affection, Father *Drurie* finding an indisposition in himselfe, hee would (if with his reputation hee could) have made a retraction of his promise, and a demurre of the intended exercise. But being prest on by divers of his friends, who told him that the Audience was great, and their expectation farre greater, hee did then againe resolve to goe forward with the enterprise.

The place wherein this Congregation was assembled, was not the French Ambassadors Chappell, according as

the first report went currant; for that was reserved for the use of himselfe and his family, to celebrate their Even-song after their owne manner and custome, but it was a Chamber neere unto the gate, some three stories high, being some threescore foot long, and twenty foot broad, or thereabouts. The wals were not made of Lome, composed of Laths and Rafter, and covered over with Clay and Lime, as some at first reported: but were of Brick and Stone, which are held by all Architects to bee the strongest and the surest building. But howsoever, a Gentlewoman of a noble house, and of a quicke and judicious spirit, who was then present, and had taken a curious view of the pressing multitude of the people, which was at length their owne oppression, and of the unfitnesse and uncapacity of the place besides, told him, That shee thought it would prove an action full of danger, if he should offer to preach in that place respectively in respect of the premises. But he being led on by a divine and fatall necessity, which blinds the judgement of the wise men of this world, he told her that he did meane as then to preach, and to goe forward with the greatest expedition he could, with his intended Sermon. For the accomplishment of which designe, the Father predicant being clad in those robes and ornaments which are used by those of his Order, being a Iesuit, having a Surplice girt about his middle with a linnen girdle, a red Cap with a white one underneath, turned up about the brimmes of his Cap, and his other accoutrements belonging, which the Ignatian Orders have imposed upon them: and being placed in a Chaire about the middest of the roome, which Chaire was raised up something higher than the ordinary levell of the floore: hee crossing himselfe with the signe of the Crosse, and having ended some private prayers, accommodated himselfe to his Text, between three and foure of the clocke in the afternoone of the foresaid Sunday. The words of the Text were part of the Gospel appointed for the present day, according to the order and instruction of the Church of Rome, being their fifth of November, which
account

account is thought to bee the trueſt by the Romane Catholikes, and begins ten dayes before that of England. The Goſpel was written in the eighteenth Chapter of St. *Matthewes* Goſpel, and delivered unto us by the holy Spirit, in theſe words: *Therefore is the Kingdome of Heaven likened unto a certaine man that was a King, which would take account of his ſervants. And when hee had begun to reckon, one was brought unto him which ought him ten thouſand Talents. But ſo much as hee was not able to pay, his Lord commanded him to be ſold, and his wife and children, and all that he had, and payment to be made. The ſervant fell downe and beſought him, ſaying: Sir, have patience with mee and I will pay thee all. Then had the Lord pity of that ſervant, and looſed him, and forgave him the debt. So the ſame ſervant went out, and found one of his fellowes which ought him an hundred pence: And he laid hands on him, and tooke him by the throat, ſaying: Pay that thou oweſt. And his fellow fell downe and beſought him, ſaying: Have patience with mee and I will pay thee all. And he would not, but he went out and caſt him into priſon, till hee ſhould pay the debt. So when his fellowes went and ſaw what was done, they were very ſorry, and came and told their Maſter all that happened. Then his Lord called him and ſaid unto him: O thou ungracious ſervant, I forgave thee all that debt thou deſiredſt mee, ſhouldeſt not thou alſo have had compaſſion on thy fellow, even as I had pity on thee, &c?*

The words which he inſiſted eſpecially upon, were theſe: * *O thou ungracious ſervant, I forgave thee all the debt thou oughteſt mee, ſhouldeſt not thou alſo have had compaſſion on thy fellow, even as I had pity on thee?* Vpon which ſubje& diſcourſing with much vehemency, and implying out of it the infinite mercy and goodneſſe of God, whereby he doth not onely give us all that wee have, but forgives us all our treſpaſſes and offences, bee they never ſo deeply ſtained with the ſcarlet dye and tincture of our guiltineſſe: which mercifull act of God is paraboliz'd unto us by a certain man that was a King, who tooke account of his ſervants, and after much intreaty and ſubmiſſion, forgave one ten thouſand Talents, which he ought him. And

alſo dilating by way of blame and reprehension of the ungratefull and unrelenting heart of man, who doth not forgive treſpaſſes as God doth forgive him; but out of his ſwelling and malignant humour, writes benefits in the ſand, and injuries in marble, which uncharitableneſſe of theirs is intimated in the Parable by the ungracious ſervant, who would not forgive his fellow a ſmall debt, although his Maſter had forgiven him one of a farre greater value. Moreover, upon the application of theſe words, hee did inveigh with much bitterneſſe, as ſome give out (but I know not how truly) againſt the manners and doctrine of the Proteſtants.

But having proceeded thus farre, loe what a ſudden and unexpected accident fell out. The Sermon inclining towards the middeſt, and the day declining towards an end, it being almoſt foure of the clocke in the afternoone, the multitude and crowde of the aſſembly breaking downe with their overbearing weight the beames and ſide-timbers wherewith this roome was ſupported, they fell downe into the next Chamber, the floore whereof being broken downe alſo with the deſcending weight of them and the ruines, they fell at laſt upon the loweſt Chamber of the edifice, where ſome of them periſhed, ſome were hurted and maymed, other ſome were free from all hurt and danger except of that which the preſent fright and terror did impoſe upon them, and thoſe were they eſpecially who fell not at all, but remained in one angle or corner of the Chamber, which was free from falling. Which perſons beeing thought to be betweene twenty and thirty in number, as I heard by one, who was one of them, perplexed and frightened thus as they were, by conſideration of that moſt fearefull danger, whereinto they had ſcene their fellowes and brethren to fall, who did liſt up their hands for helpe, and bear their breafte for life, whereof they then were ſpectators; and being doubtfull that they ſhould be Actors with them preſently in that Scene of their calamity; the place being weake, tottering and unaffured, for this cauſe feare and neceſſity giving

* Note that this Text was divided into three parts; whereof the firſt part treated of Godsmercie, the ſecond of mans ingratitude, the third of the Remedies which man might uſe for the procuring of Godsmercie, and cure himſelfe from this contagious diſeaſe of his ingratitude. Which firſt part onely in part he handled.

Giving motion and strength unto their armes, they opened with their Knives a Lome wall, which parted that roome and a Chamber belonging to the Ambassadors Lodging. By which meanes, after much difficulty and labour, they got their passage, and live as yet to glorifie God for their deliverance.

Presently upon the report of the fall and cry, divers persons of all sorts resorted unto the place, some out of charity, to helpe those that were thus distressed; for which cause they brought Spades, Pickaxes, and other instruments fit for that purpose; others out of meere curiosity came thither, to see this wonderfull event, and this object so full of admiration. Where, after the guards were set upon all the Advvenues and passages leading into the *Blacke Friers*, and from thence into the Ambassadors house, by the direction and command of Sergeant *Finch*, Recorder of the Citie, who was exceeding carefull that my Lord Ambassadour and his servants should not suffer any detriment in their goods or persons, being jealous in this point of the Kings, his owne, and the Citie honour: and matters being thus disposed for the safety and assurance of the strangers, after they had broken downe a wall, and opened some doores, they fell to worke upon the ruines it selfe, with all possible diligence and dexterity: where at the opening of every boord, planke, and peece of Timber, there were objects which presented themselves full of horreur and confusion.

Here you might have scene a man shaking of his legges, and striving for life: There you might have scene another, putting forth his bloudy hands, and crying for helpe: Here you might have scene one like some spectre, thrusting out his head out of the grave: There you might have scene his fellow halfe dead and halfe living, intomb'd in that grave which he was not long to keepe. Here you might have scene the living thus pressed, as they were mourning for the dead; and there the dead senselesse, as they were imbracing of the living. So that since the *Sicilian Vespers*, there was never an Evensong more dolorous vnto the *French*, nor more lamentable unto

the *Scots* and *English*. The Count of *Til-lier*, who was Ambassadour here in ordinary for the most Christian King, which place hee hath executed with great dignity and authority for many yeeres together, to the generall liking and applause of both Nations, although he was fortunate in this, that not one of his retinue perished, was much agreed with this unluckie accident, with whom the *Spanish* Delegates did condole, as by mutuall reference feeling that griefe, which fellow-feeling had made their owne.

Moreover, it was reported by one who had good intelligence in *Elie* house, that *Don Carlos Colomo's* Steward should say, that his Master would not for a million of gold, this accident should have falne out in his or *Exeter* house. A report like enough to be beleaved of those, who know how strangely zealous this Nation is in their Religion, and how jealous they are besides of their owne, their Kings, and of their Countries honour.

Neither were the sorrows meener amongst the naturals of this Kingdome, and the inhabitants of the Citie of *London*. So that here some men lost their wives, women their husbands, parents their children, children their parents, masters their servants, and one friend lamented the losse of another. So that *Rachel* was weeping for her children because they were not. *Job* was lamenting for his sonnes and daughters, because they were slaine together by the downefall of an house, whilest they were eating of their last banquet. Insomuch that the streets did eecho with their dolorous moanes, the wals and houses did resound with their cries and lamentations. The subsequent night was so full of horreur unto many, that it may be truely said of it, as was said of another dismall night in the like kind:

*Quis cladem illius notis,
quis funera fando
Explicit? aut porro est
lachrymis aquare dolorem?*

When the bodies were drawn forth of those heapes of earth and timber, which taske of charity they were accomplishing

plishing all that night, and part of the next day following, they were found to be 95. persons, or therabout, of divers conditions, besides those who were bruised, maim'd or wounded. Amongst whom were divers persons of worth and quality: as Father *Drurie*, who was the Preacher; Father *Redgate*, in whose lodging this calamity befell, the Lady *Webb*, descended of the Family of the *Treshams*, and sister unto my La. *Morley*, & my La. *Sturton*, and many more besides of that weaker sexe, who then and there were assembled at their accustomed devotions. Yet were there many who were in that unfortunate downefall, which escaped the danger strangely and wonderfully. Amongst whom was Mistris *Lucie Penriddocke*, extracted from a worthy and Noble Family, who fell betweene the Lady *Webbe* and her owne maid-servant, both of which perished, yet she was preserved alive, by meanes of a Chaire which fell hollow upon her, and sheltered her from further danger. So was yong Mistris *Webbe*, daughter to my Lady *Webbe*, who fell neere unto her mother, and *Elenor Sanders*, who was covered, with many others, whose lives were saved within the heapes of these blood-guilty ruines.

There was also a Minister, whose name I cannot learne, and therefore although he survives this misfortune, it must be buried as yet in silence, who being present at the Sermon, as being invired by some *Romish* Catholike to that exercise; who also gave him the conduct unto the place; hee fell with the rest of the multitude assembled there together, and being covered with the rubbish, boords, and other timbers, which fell upon him from the higher roomes, and prest with the weight of divers persons besides, whereof some were dead, and some were living: being in this agonie, which his present paine, and the feare of death, in his own judgement even hanging over his head, did impose (and that not without just cause) upon him; being (I say) thus distressed, and striving under those heaps & ruines for life, the hope whereof, in respect of the promised impediments, had almost forsaken him; one of the French Ambassadors Gentlemen, hearing the

noise and report of this great and dismal fall, suddenly (as hee could) opened a doore, which gave entrance into that chamber, upon the floore whereof, the heapes and ruines, together with the oppressed multitude, as then lay. Who perceiving light by the doore then opened, the place before being covered over with darknesse, he strove with all the strength and agility he could, which in him was not meane, he being a man of a very strong and able body, and at last, after the losse of his cloke and renting of his clothes, hee recovered himselfe, without any further hurt. Which the Gentleman perceiving, came and demanded of him, whether or no hee were hurt, or that he stood in need of any thing that might doe him service, or procure him comfort. But he being almost exanimated and astonisht, could not at first apprehend those courteous proffers which were tendred unto him by this stranger, who presently went and brought him into a Chamber; where after he had sate a while, and refreshed himselfe with wine, which was brought unto him; and having thus recovered his strength and spirits, hee returned to the foresaid place againe, and used his best endeavours for the relieving of others from that calamity, whereof but even now he was a fellow-sufferer. His man who attended on him, was recovered amongst the rest, hee being something bruised and hurt in the arme.

Moreover, there was a yong girle, about the age of ten yeeres, as is supposed, (when this Minister, out of his charitable and commiserating disposition, was labouring for the safety and preservation of them, whose necessities did then require it) came crying unto him, and said, O my Mother, O my Sister, which are downe under the timber and rubbish. But he wisht her to be patient for a time, and by Gods grace they should get forth quickly. Vpon which speech the child replied presently, that howsoever this accident would prove a great scandall to their Religion. A speech which is worth admiration in all men, as this Relator did truly admire it, that a childe of so tender yeeres, wherein amongst the most towardliest, there

there is scarce ability to discern betwene good and evil, should next unto that griefe, which the danger of her mother and sister did inflict upon her, lament for nothing more than for the scandall which their cause was like to suffer by the disaster.

It was reported also that many more were drawne out alive the next morning: but I will not stand too much upon the justification of this report, lest I should seeme to bee too credulous of those things, which are contrary to the rules of reason and nature.

The day following, which was Munday, and the Eve of *Simon and Jude*, there was great care had for viewing the place, and for buriall of the dead. For this cause the Recorder and Sheriffs, about one of the clocke in the afternoone, met at the *French Ambassadors house*, having first shut up *Ludgate*, to prevent the throng and resort of the people, which was exceeding great and turbulent in those places: and then having doubled their guards upon every Port and passage, and given expresse charge unto the warders, upon paine of their displeasure and punishment, that no man should enter in without theirs, or the Coroners Warrant, they fell at length to consult about the businesse, and after mature consideration, concluded, that this dolefull accident fell out, not by any indirect practise or conspiracie (as was by some maliciously reported) but that those fourescore and odde persons fell by meanes of their owne weight, and the weaknesse of those timbers which did support the Chamber.

The Iurie having thus brought in their verdict, they disposed presently for the buriall of the dead, some of whom were carried by their friends unto Churches, farre remote, there to receive their due obsequies; others were buried in the same place, & those were of the meanest ranke, whereof some twenty, or thereabout, were laid in one Sepulcher, having a common grave, as they had a common death and downefall. The conjectures concerning this event were divers: For some gave out, that it was the just punishment and vengeance of God inflicted upon the for their Idolatry. Moreover, there were divers doubting spirits

amongst the *Romane Catholikes*, who thought that this was some conspiracie of the Protestants. But if the building had beene demolished and overthrown by their indirect & treacherous means, it must have been done either by blowing it up with Gunpowder, by sapping away the earth from the foundation, by undermining it, or by cutting off, or taking away those supporters and pillars, upon whom the frame and machine of the building was grounded. All which were found to bee false, upon most diligent search and inquirie made in that behalfe. But that which carried apparent appearance of truth, and that which the Protestants and Papists did allow, who were of the more milder, temperate, and sounder judgement, was thus: That this disaster hapned not by means of any divine miracle, or humane malice; but by the defect and weaknes of the place, into which such a multitude were crowded and assembled together, the judgement of God concurring therewithall.

The Society of the Jesuites did suffer much, in losing the persons of Father *Drurie* and Father *Redgate*. And divers persons of both Religions, but especially the Priests, who are men of as great care and vigilancie, but of a farre greater moderation, did taxe and blame them, for that they brought their flocke into a place of no greater safety or assurance; and besides, because their conventicle and meeting was so publike, there being divers Protestants assembled at it, some of whom were reported to have a share in this calamity, and the times as yet not serving for such assemblies, the Kings pardon being not yet published, which was granted, as they say to all the *Romane Catholikes* of these Kingdomes. But whatsoever thou be, Protestant or Papist, that doth see this mournfull object, judge not, lest thou bee judged. Neither thinke thou, that those 18. men, upon whom the Tower of *Silviam* fell, or those persons whose blood *Pilate* mingled with their sacrifice, were more grievous sinners than all the rest of the children of *Israel*; or that these who perished thus together, were more notorious offenders than all the rest of their brethren and Religion: for assure thy selfe,

selfe, that except thou repent, thou also shalt perish. And this repentance of thine must not be *propter scandalum mundi*, for the scandall and offence of the world; for so did *Saul* repent, when out of a foolish and State-spoiling pitie, he had spared *Agag* the cursed Tirant of *Amalecke*; and but of a faire yet foule pretence, had spared the fairest of the Cattell for sacrifice: for being rebuked by the Prophet *Samuel*, he doth repent, and desires him to honour him in the sight of the Elders, and to turne unto him, and he would turne unto the Lord his God. Neither must it be *propter penam peccati*, for their punishment, that is due unto sinne; for so did *Ahab* repent, when hee was reprooved by *Elias* for killing of *Naboth*, and detaining of his Vineyard, he rent his clothes, and girded himselfe in sack-cloath, as the Text hath it: But after that the fright and terrour of Gods must terrible sentence was worne out of his minde, and the custome of sinne began to prevaile againe, he sold himselfe to commit such abominations, the like whereof were never committed in *Israel*. But our repentance must be *propter reatum peccati*, for the guilt of sinne, as sinne is a breach of the Law, and a transgression of Gods Commandement. *Quæ sic dolet commissa, ut non doleat committenda*: Which repentance doth grieve for sinnes committed, as though it meant to commit no more; and mourne for offences past, as though it did meane to passe over no more.

We must take Repentance as *Iob* did, in dust and ashes. Being dust, we must take it in dust; and being ashes, we must take it in ashes. Our transgressions in this Kingdome and in this Citie have beene most grievous, therefore our contrition should bee eminent and exemplar. Our pride hath made us, with *Lucifer*, to *superbire & superire*, to looke over our selves, not into our selves, and to esteeme our selves like unto God, when we are scarce men.

Neither is this pride *simplex peccatum*, a single and simple sinne, but it drawes after it excesse and riot, as it were, with a cart-rope: unto which luxurie of ours, neither *Persian* nor *Romane* were equall. After which follow fornications and

adulteries, which are so frequent in this place, that in vaine may we speake of the Bordellas of *Rome*, or the Stewes of *Venice*, since the Suburbs of this sinfull Citie, are as bad as the Suburraes of *Rome* or *Venice*.

Moreover, our drunkennesse is such, that although our eyes looke red, and our hearts are as fat as brawn with drinking of Wine, yet, we rise up early to drinke strong drinke: which when it hath inflamed our blood and spirits, we are ready, with *Lot*, to fall into all pollution and uncleannesse.

And last of all, wee are so uncharitable, so stony-hearted and close-fisted, that wee may bee fitly compared unto lumps of clay, tempered with blood, although we are statues of flint, without the blood or life of charity.

For this cause, repent, *ô England*, repent, *ô London*; repent Protestants, repent Papists, for your transgressions and offences: repent, repent; for by these wonderfull signes and tokens, it doth appeare most cleerely, that the Kingdome of Heaven is at hand.

A Note of such persons as were
slaine, by the fall of the Roome
wherein they were, in the
Blacke Friers, at Father
Druries Sermon,
Osob. the 26.
1623.

After Drurie the Priest.
Mr. Rodgare the Priest.
Lady webbe.

Lady Blackstones Daughter.

Thomas webbe, her man.

William Robinson, Taylor.

Robert Smith, Master Hicks man the
Apothecarie.

Mr. Davisons Daughter.

Anthony Hall his man.

Anne Hobdin, } lodging in Mr. Da-
Mary Hobdin, } visons house.

John Galloway, Vintner.

Mr. Peirson, }
his wife, } In Robin-hood Court
two sonnes } in Shoo-lane.

Mistris

Mistris *Fudall*.
 Abigal her maid.
 Two more in her house.
 John Netlan, a Taylor.
 Nathaniel Coales.
 John Halifaxe.
 Mistris *Rugbie* in Holborne.
 John worrals sonne in Holborne.
 Master *Becker*, a Cornish man.
 Thomas *Merfit*, his wife and his sonne
 and maid, in Mountague Close.
 Mistris *Summel*, and Mary her Maid,
 in Blacke Friers.
 Andrew whites daughter in Holborn.
 Mr. *Staker*, Taylor in Salisbury court.
 Elizabeth *Sommers*, in Grayes Inne lane.
 Mr. *westwood*.
 Iudeth *Bellawes*.
 A man of Sir *Lues Pembertons*.
 Elizabeth *Moore*, widdow.
 John *James*.
 Morris *Beucresse*, Apothecarie.
 Davie *Vaughan*.
 Anne *Field*.
 Mr. *Ployden*.
 Robert *Heifime*.
 One *Medalfe*.
 Mr. *Manfeild*.
 Mr. *Simons*.
 Dorothy *Simons*.
 Thomas *Simons*, A Boy.
 Robert *Pauerkes*.
 Anne *Davison*.
 Anthony *Hall*.
 Mistris *Morton* and her Maid.
 Francis *Downes*.
 Edmond *Shey*.
 Iosua *Perry*.
 John *Tullye*.
 Robert *Drury*.
 Thomas *Draper*.
 John *Staiggs*.
 Thomas *Elis*.
 Michael *Butler* in Woodstreet.
 Edmund *Rivals*.
 Edmund *Wellsb*.
 Bartholomew *Bauin*.
 Davie, an Irishman.
 Richard *Price*.
 Thomas *Wood*.
 Christopher *Hobbs*.
 Elizabeth *Astine*.
 John *Butler*.
 Clarentia, a Maid.
 Jane *Turner*.
 Mistris *Milbourne*.

Frithwith *Anne*.
 Mistris *Elton*.
 Mistris *Walsteed*.
 Margaret *Barrom*.
 Henry *Becker*.
 Sarah *Watsonne*.
 John *Bethoms*.
 Master *Harris*.
 Mistris *Tompson*.
 Richard *Fitgnist*.
 George *Ceaustour*.
 Master *Grimes*.
 One *Barbare*,
 One *Hucble*,
 VValter *ward*, } enquired for.
 Rigaret.
 John *Brabant*, a Painter in Little Brit-
 taine.
 A man-servant of Master *Buckets*, a
 Painter in Aldersgate street.

Now to turne againe to the Blacke
 Friers, through Bowyer Row, Ave Mary
 lane, and Pater noster Row, to the Church
 of Saint Michael ad Bladum, or at the
 Corne, (corruptly, at the *Querne*) so cal-
 led, because in place thereof, was some-
 time a Corne-Market, stretching up
 West to the Shambles. It seemeth that
 this Church was new builded, about
 the reigne of Edward the third. Thomas
 Newton, first Parson there, was buried
 in the Quire, in the yeere 1461. At the
 East end of this Church stood a Crosse,
 called the Old Crosse in VVest Cheape,
 which was taken downe in the yeere
 1390. since the which time, the said
 Parish Church was also taken downe;
 but newbuilded and enlarged, in the
 yeere 1430. the eighth of Henry the 6.
 VVilliam Eastfield, Maior, and the Com-
 munalty, granted of the common
 ground of the Citie, three foot and an
 halfe in breadth on the North part, and
 foure foot in breadth toward the East,
 for the inlarging thereof. This is now a
 proper Church, and hath the Monu-
 ments of Thomas Newton, first Parson.

Roger VVoodcocke, Hatter, 1475.
 Thomas Russell, Brewer, 1473.
 John Hulton, Stationer, 1475.
 John Oxney. Roger North, Merchant,
 Haberdasher, 1509.
 John Leyland, the famous Antiquary.
 Henry Prannell, Vintner, one of the
 Sheriffes, 1558.

Corne-
 market by
 Pater noster
 Row.
 Parish
 Church of
 S. Michael
 ad bladum,

Old crosse
 in West-
 Cheape.

Roger North

wil. Elkin, one of the Sheriffs, 1586.
Thomas Bankes, Barber-Chirurgeon,
1598.

A comely
Monument
in the
South side
of the
Chancell.

Here lyeth buried the body of *Henry Prannell*, late Citizen and Alderman of London, and free of the *Vintners*, who deceased the 22. day of *October*, Ann. Dom. 1589. Anno ætatis suæ, 58. He had to wife *Anne*, the daughter of *Edmond Baxtar*, and had issue by her, three sonnes and one daughter.

Another
like Mo-
nument in
the same
wall.

Here lyeth the body of *William Elkin*, Mercer, late Citizen and Alderman of London, who deceased the last day of *October*, 1593. Anno ætatis suæ, 70. who tooke to wife *Alice Robinson*, the Daughter of *Thomas Wilkes*, by whom he had issue one daughter, named *Vrfula*.

A smaller
Monument
in the
same wall.

Thomas Bankes, Barber Chirurgeon, Deputie of this Ward, who had to wife *Joan Laurence*, by whom he had issue seven sonnes and ten daughters.

John Mundham had a Chauntry there in the fourth of *Edward* the second.

Water-
Conduit
by *Pauls*
gate.

At the East end of this Church, in place of the old Crosse, is now a water-Conduit placed; *William Eastfield*, Maior, the ninth of *Henry* the sixth, at the request of divers Common-Councels, granted it to be: whereupon, in the 19. of the same *Henry*, 1000. Markes was granted by a Common Councell, towards the workes of this Conduit, and the reparations of other: this is called the *Little Conduit* in *west Cheap*, by *Pauls* gate.

Passage
thorow *S.*
Michaels
Church.

At the West end of this Parish Church, is a small passage for people on foot thorow the same Church, and West from the said Church, some distance, is another passage out of *Pater noster row*, and is called (of such a signe) *Panyer Alley*, which commeth out into the North, over against *Saint Martins Lane*.

Panyer
Alley.

Ivie lane.

Next is *Ivie Lane*, so called of *Ivie* growing on the walls of the Prebends houses; but now the Lane is replenished on both the sides with faire houses, and divers Offices have beene there kept, by Registers, namely, for the

Prerogative Court of the Archbishop of *Canturbury*, the Probate of Wills, which is now removed into *warwicke lane*, and also for the Lord Treasurers Remembrance of the Exchequer, &c.

This Lane runneth North, to the West end of *Saint Nicholas Shambles*. Of old time there was one great house, sometimes belonging to the Earles of *Britaine*, since that, to the *Lovels*, and was called *Lovels Inne*: for *Matild*, wife to *John Lovell*, held it in the first of *Henry* the sixth.

Lovels
Inne.

Then is *Eldenesse Lane*, which stretcheth North to the high street of *Newgate Market*, the same is now called *warwick lane*, of an ancient house there builded by an Earle of *Warwicke*, and was since called *warwicke Inne*. It is in Record called a Messuage in *Eldenesse Lane*, in the Parish of *S. Sepulchre*, the 28. of *Henry* the sixth. *Cicilie*, Duchesse of *warwicke*, possessed it.

Eldenesse
warwick
Lane.

warwick
Inne.

Now againe, from the Conduit by *Pauls* gate, on the North side is a large streer, running West to *Newgate*, the first part whereof, from the Conduit to the *Shambles*, (of selling Bladders there) called *Bladder street*. Then behind the Butchers shops bee now divers slaughter-houses inward, and *Tipling*-houses outward. This is called *Mount-goddard street*, of the *Tipling*-houses there, and the *Goddards* mounting from the Tappe to the Table, from the Table to the mouth, and sometimes over the head.

Bladder
street.

Mount-god-
dard street.

This street goeth up to the North end of *Ivie lane*. Before this *Mount-goddard street*, Stall-Boords were of old time set up by the Butchers, to shew and to sell their Flesh meat upon; over the which Stall-Boords, they first builded sheds, to keepe off the weather: but since that (incroching by little and little) they have made their Stall-boords and Sheds, faire houses, meet for the principall *Shambles*.

Next is *Newgate market*, first of *Corne* and *Meale*, and then of other *Viçtuals*, which stretcheth almost to *Eldenesse lane*. A faire new and strong Frame of Timber, covered with Lead, was therefore set up at the charges of the Citie, neere to the West corner of *S. Nicholas Shambles*, for the *Meale* to bee weighed,

Newgate
Market.

in

Parish
Church of
S. Ewine.

in the first of *Edward* the sixth; Sir *John Gresham* being then Maior.

On this side the north corner of *Eldenese lane*, stood sometime a proper Parish Church of *S. Ewine*, as is before said; given by *Henry* the eighth, towards the erecting of *Christs Church*: It was taken downe, and in place thereof, a faire strong frame of Timber erected, where-

in dwell men of divers Trades. And from this frame, to *Newgate*, is all of this Ward: and so an end thereof.

It hath an Alderman, his Depury; Common Counsell, twelve; Constables, seventeene; Scavengers, eighteen; Wardmore Inquest, eightene, and a Beadle: and is taxed to the Fifteene, fifty pounds.



L 13

Breadstreet



BREADSTREET

VV A R D.

Breadstreet Ward.



*B*readstreet ward beginneth in the high street of *west Cheape*, to wit, on the South side, from the *Standard* to the great *Crosse*.

Then is also a part of *Watheling Street* of this Ward, to wit, from over against the *Red Lion*, on the North side, up almost to *Pauls gate*, for it lacketh but one house of *Saint Augustines Church*. And on the South side, from the *Red Lion Gate* to the *Old Exchange*, and downe the same *Exchange*, on the East side, by the West end of *Maiden Lane*, or *Distar lane*, to *Knight-Riders Street*, or, as they call that part thereof, *Old Fish-street*. And all the North side of the said *Old Fish-street*, to the South end of *Breadstreet*, and by that, still in *Knight-Riders Street*, till over against the *Trinitie Church*, and *Trinitie Lane*.

Breadstreet.

Then is *Breadstreet* it selfe, so called, of Bread in old time there sold: for it appeareth by Records, that in the yeere 1302. which was the 30. of *Edward* the first, the Bakers of *London* were bounden to sell no bread in their shops or houses, but in the Market; and that they should have foure Hall-motes in the yeere, at foure severall termes, to determine of enormities belonging to the said Company.

This street, giving the name to the whole Ward, beginneth in *west Cheape*, almost by the *Standard*, and runneth downe South, through or thwart *Watheling Street*, to *Knight-Riders Street* aforesaid, where it endeth. This *Breadstreet* is wholly on both sides of this Ward. Out of the which street, on the East side, is *Basing Lane*, a piece whereof, to wit, to and over against the backe gate of the *Red Lion* in *Watheling Street*, is of this *Breadstreet Ward*.

Then is *Friday Street*, beginning also in *west Cheape*, and runneth downe South through *Watheling Street*, to *Knight-Riders Street*, or *Old Fish-street*. This *Friday Street* is of *Breadstreet Ward*, on the East side, from over against the North-east corner of *Saint Matthews Church*, and on the West side, from the South corner of the said Church, downe as aforesaid.

Friday Street.

In this *Friday Street*, on the West side thereof, is a Lane, commonly called *Mayden Lane*, or *Distaffe Lane*, corruptly for *Distar Lane*, which runneth West into the *Old Exchange*: and in this Lane is also one other lane, on the South side thereof, likewise called *Distar Lane*, which runneth downe to *Knight-Riders Street*, or *Old Fish-street*: And so bee the bounds of this whole Ward.

Monuments to be noted here: first at *Breadstreet* corner, the North-east end 1595. of *Thomas Tomlinson*, causing in the high street of *Cheape* a Vault to bee digged and made, there was found at fiftene foot deepe, a faire pavement, like unto that above ground; and at the further end, at the *Chanell*, was found a Tree, sawed into five steppes, which was to steppe over some Brooke, running out of the West, towards *Walbrooke*: and upon the edge of the said Brooke, as it seemeth, there were found lying along, the bodies of two great Trees, the ends whereof were then sawed off, and firme Timber, as at the first when they fell; part of the said Trees remaine yet in the ground undigged. It was all forced ground, untill they went past the Trees aforesaid, which was about seventene foot deepe, or better; thus much hath the ground of this Citie (in that place) bene raised from the maine.

A faire paved way found, 15. foot deepe, in *Cheape Street*.

Next

Goldsmiths
Rowe in
Cheape.

Next to be noted, the most beautifull Frame of faire houses and shops, that be within the Walls of London, or else-where in England, commonly called *Goldsmiths Rowe*, betwixt *Breadstreete* end and the Crosse in *Cheape*, but is within this *Breadstreetward*; the same was builded by *Thomas wood*, Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffes of London, in the yeere 1491. It containeth in number ten faire dwelling houses, and foureteene shops, all in one Frame, uniformly builded foure stories high, beautified towards the streete with the Goldsmiths Armes, and the likenesse of Wood-men, in memory of his name, riding on monstrous Beasts; all which is cast in Lead, richly painted over, and gilt: these hee gave to the Goldsmiths, with stockes of money to bee lent to young men, having those shops, &c. This said Front was againe new painted and gilt over in the yeere 1594. Sir *Richard Martin* being then Maior, and keeping his Maioralty in one of them; serving out the time of *Cutbert Buckle*, from the second of Iuly, till the 28. of October.

Then for *Watheling streete*, which *Leyland* calleth *Atheling* or *Noble street*: but since hee sheweth no reason why, I rather take it to be so named, of the great high-way of the same calling. True it is, that at this present the inhabitants thereof are wealthy Drapers, retaylers of Woollen Clothes, both Broad and Narrow, of all sorts, more than in any one street of this City.

Of the *Old Exchange*, I have noted in *Faringdon ward*: Wherefore I passe downe to *Knight-Riders street*, whereof I have also spoken in *Cordwainer streete ward*. But in this part of the said *Knight-Riders street*, is a Fish-Market kept, and therefore called *Old Fishstreet*, for a difference from *New Fishstreet*.

In this *Old Fishstreet* is one Rowe of small houses, placed along in the midst of *Knight-Riders street*, which Rowe is also of *Breadstreet ward*. These houses, now possessed by Fishmongers, were at the first but moveable Boords (or Stals) set out on Market daies, to shew their Fish, there to bee sold: but procuring licence to set up Sheds, they grew to Shops, and by little and little,

to tall Houses, of three or foure stories in height, and now is called *Fishstreete*. *walcer Turke*, Fishmonger, Maior, 1349. had two Shops in *Old Fishstreet*, over-against Saint *Nicholas* Church, the one rented five shillings the yeere, the other foure shillings.

Breadstreet, so called of Bread sold there (as I said) is now wholly inhabited by rich Merchants, and divers faire Innes be there, for good receipt of Carriers, and other Travellers to the City.

On the East side of this street, at the corner of *Watheling street*, is the proper Church of *Albhallows* in *Breadstreete*, wherein are the Monuments of *Iames Thame*, Goldsmith.

Iohn Walpole, Goldsmith, 1349.

Thomas Beaumont, Alderman, one of the Sheriffes, 1442.

Robert Bassett, Salter, Maior, 1476.

Sir *Richard Chawry*, Salter, Maior, 1509.

Sir *Thomas Pargitar*, Salter, Maior, 1530.

Henry Sucley, Merchant-Taylor, one of the Sheriffes, 1541.

Richard Reade, Alderman, that served and was taken prisoner in Scotland, 1542.

Robert House, one of the Sheriffes, 1589.

William Albany, *Richard May*, and *Roger Abdy*, Merchant-Tailors.

Hic jacet *Thomas Beaumont*, Civis, Salter, & quondam Vicecomes Civitatis London, *Alicia*, & *Alicia uxores ejus*. Qui quidem *Thomus* obiit 14. die mensis Augusti, Anno Domini, 1457. Quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Es testis Christe, &c.

Corporis ut Christi
festum possit venerari,
Hic magis instituit
Salter iter Beaumont.
Cui Deus uxoribus
binis Coeleste solamen,
Detque suis pueris:
Sit benedictus. Amen.

Here lieth buried the body of *William Albany*, Esquire, Citizen, and Merchant-Taylor of London, with his two wives, *Thomasine*, by whom hee had issue five sonnes

Breadstreet.

Parish
Church of
Albhallows
in *Bread-*
street.

An ancient
gray Mar-
ble tomb,
as in a
Chappell
by it selfe.

All these
have faire
plated
stones by
the Com-
munion
table, and
lie not far
each from
other.

Watheling
street.

Knight-Ri-
ders street.

Fish-Mar-
ket, called
Old Fish-
street.

sonnes, and foure daughters, who deceased the 15. of December, 1563. And Ioane, who dyed without issue, the 7. of Iuly, 1579. And the said William yeelded his soule to the Almighty the 18. day of February, 1589. being of the age of 82. yeeres: so rest they all here in the assured hope of a blessed resurrection.

Respice & prospice finem.

Here lieth Henry Suckley, late Sheriffe, Citizen, and Merchant-Taylor of London, which Henry deceased the one and twentieth day of Iuly, Anno Domini, 1564. And his foure wives, Anne Boughton, Elizabeth English, Alice Fletcher, and Agnes Cachemaide, &c.

Here lieth Robert Mellishe, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London, which deceased the thirtieth day of March, Anno Domini 1562. &c.

Robert Hulson lyeth here;
In his time well knowne to all;
He lived well, and died so, (call.
When God from hence did him

In the three and twentieth of Henry the eighth, the seventeenth of August, two Priests of this Church fell at variance, that the one drew bloud of the other: Wherefore the same Church was suspended, and no Service sung or said therein for the space of one month after; the Priests were committed to prison, and the fifteenth of October, being injoynd penance, went before a general Proceffion, bare-headed, bare-footed, and bare-legged, before the Children, with Beades and Bookes in their hands, from Pauls, through Cheap, Cornhill, &c.

More to be noted of this Church, which had sometime a faire spired Steeple of stone. In the yeere 1559. the fifth of September, about mid-day, fell a great Tempest of Lightning, with a terrible clap of Thunder, which struck the said spire about 9. or 10. foot beneath the top; out of the which place fell a stone, that slew a Dogge, and overthrew a man that was playing with

the Dogge. The same Spire, being but little damnified thereby, was shortly after taken downe, for sparing the charges of reparation.

On the same side is Salters Hall, with fixe Almshouses in number, builded for poore decayed Brethren of that Company. This Hall was burned in the yeere 1539. and againe re-edified.

Lower downe, on the same side, is the Parish Church of St. Mildred the Virgin.

The Monuments in this Church be, of the Lord Trenchaunt, of Saint Albans, Knight, who was supposed to be either the new builder of this Church, or best Benefactor to the Workes thereof, about the yeere 1300. and certaine Cornish Gentlemen, 1312.

William Palmer, Blader, a great Benefactor also, 1356.

John Chadworth, Maior, 1401. who gave the Parsonage house, a Revelstry, and Church-yard to that Parish, in the yeere 1428. notwithstanding, his Monument is pulled downe.

Stephen Budge, Gentleman; his Armes be three Water-Budges, 1419.

Henry Budge founded a Chantry there, 1419.

Roger Forde, Vintner, 1440.

Thomas Barnwell, Fishmonger, one of the Sheriffes, 1424.

Sir John Hawlen, Clarke, Parson of that Church, who built the Parsonage house newly, after the same had bene burned to the ground, together with the Parson and his man also, burned in that fire, 1485.

John Parnell, 1510.

William Hurstwaights, Pewterer to the King, 1526.

Christopher Turner, Chirurgeon to King Henry the eighth, 1530.

Ralph Simonds, Fishmonger, one of the Sheriffes, in the yeere 1527.

Thomas Langham gave to the Poore of that Parish 4. Tenements, 1575.

Thomas Hall, Salter, 1582.

Thomas Collins, Salter, Alderman.

Sir Ambrose Nicholas, Salter, Maior, 1575. was buried in Sir John Chadworths Vault.

Salters Hall.

Parish Church of St. Mildred in Breadstreet.

A white stone by it self, neere to the Tombe.

Church suspended.

Spire of Alhallows, Steeple smitten by Tempest.

Parson of St. Mildred & his man burned.

An

An Obite consecrated to the happy Memoriall of Sir JOHN CHADWORTH, or SHADWORTH, Knight, sometime Mercer, and Lord Maior of this City of London; who gave a Vestry to this Church, an house for the Pastor to dwell in, and a Church-yard to the Parishioners, wherein to bury their dead. He deceased the 7. day of May, An.Dom. 1401.

Here lieth a man, that Faith and Works did even (Like fiery Chariots) mount him up to Heaven: He did adorne this Church. When words were weake, And men forget, the living Stones will speake, He left us Land: This little Earth him keepes, These blacke words Mourners, and the Marble weepes.

Here lieth the body of Thomas Copyn-ger, the which deceased the 14. day of November, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1513. On whose soule, &c.

Here lieth buried Thomas Clivelod, of Warmolter, in the County of VViltshire, Clothier; who deceased the 24. day of Iune, An.Dom. 1558.

Here lieth Sir Cuthbert Barne, Knight, who deceased the 16. day of October, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1521. On whose, &c.

Here lieth Roger Forde, Vintner of London, with Ioane and Margaret his wives. The which Ioane deceased the eighth day of August, Anno Domini, 1487. And Margaret deceased the eleventh day of Iune, Anno Domini, 1492. And the foresaid Roger deceased, &c.

Here lye buried the bodies of Iohn Ireland, Citizen and Salter of London, and Elizabeth his wife, who were married together about nine and forty or fiftie yeeres: And hee had issue by her sixe sonnes and sixe daughters, and hee lived in this Parish sixty yeeres. He was De-

putie of this VVard fiftene yeeres, and was the first Master of the Company of Salters. She deceased the second day of April, 1613. being of the age of seventy and five yeeres. And hee deceased the five and twentieth day of Iune, being aged 83. yeeres.

So rest they both here in the bed of death, in hope of a joyfull resurrection.

Respice & prospice finem.

Out of this Breadstreet, on the same side, is *Basing lane*, a part whereof (as is afore shewed) is of this VVard, but how it tooke the name of *Basing* I have not read. In the twentieth yeere of Richard the second, the same was called the *Bakehouse*, whether meant for the Kings Bakehouse, or of Bakers dwelling there, and baking Bread to serve the Market in Breadstreet, where the Bread was sold, I know not: but sure I am, I have not read of *Basing*, or of *Gerard* the Gyant, to have any thing there to doe.

On the South side of this Lane is one great house, of old time builded upon arched Vaults, and with arched Gates of stone brought from *Cane* in *Normandie*. The same is now a common Ostrey for receipt of Travellers, commonly and corruptly called *Gerards Hall*, of a Gyant said to have dwelled there. In the high roofed Hall of this house sometime stood a large Firre-Pole, which reached to the rooffe thereof, and was said to be one of the staves that *Gerard* the Gyant used in the warres to runne withall. There stood also a Ladder of the same length, which (as they said) served to ascend to the top of the staffe. Of later yeers this Hall is altred in building, and divers roomes are made in it. Notwithstanding, the Pole is removed to one corner of the Hall, and the Ladder hanged broken, upon a wall in the yard. The Hosteler of that house said to mee, the Pole lacked halfe a foote of forty in length. I measured the compass thereof, and found it fiftene inches. Reason of the Pole could the Master of the Hostery give me none, but bade mee reade the great *Chronicles*; for there he heard of it. Which answer seemed

Basing lane called the Bakehouse.

A Pole of 40. foot long and 15. inches about, said to be the justing staffe of Gerard a Gyant.

A very ancient Tombe in the North side of the Chancell.

A faire inscription on the wall

A plated stone before the Communion table

The like stone by the other.

One faire stone plated, for both these, by the Communion table.

A faire plated stone in the South Quire.

seemed to me insufficient : for he meant the description of Britaine, for the most part drawne out of *John Leyland* his Commentaries, (borrowed of my selfe) and placed before *Reyne wolves* Chronicle, as the labours of another (who was forced to confesse, that he never travelled further than from *London* to the Vniversity of *Oxford*) hee writing a Chapter of Gyants or monstrous men, hath set down more matter than troth, as partly (against my will) I am enforced here to touch. *R.G.* in his brieft Collection of Histories (as he termeth it) hath these words :

I the writer hereof, did see the tenth day of March, in the yeere of our Lord, 1504. and had the same in my hand, the tooth of a man, which weighed ten ounces of Troy weight : and the scull of the same man is extant and to bee seene, which will hold five peckes of wheate; and the shin-bone of the same man, is sixe foote in length, and of a marvellous greatnesse : this saw R.G.

The errour thereof is thus : he affirmeth a stone to be the tooth of a man, which stone (so proved) having no shape of a tooth, had neither scull nor shin-bone. Notwithstanding, it is added in the said description, that by conjecturall symetry of those parts, the body to be twenty and eight foote long or more. From this he goeth to another like matter, of a man with a mouth sixteene foote wide, and so to *Gerard* the Gyant, and his staffe. But to leave these fables, and returne where I left, I will note what my selfe hath observed concerning that house.

I reade, that *John Gisors*, Maior of *London*, in the yeere 1245. was owner thereof, and that *Sir John Gisors*, Knight, Maior of *London*, and Constable of the Tower 1311. and divers others of that name and family, since that time owed it. *William Gisors* was one of the Sheriffs, 1329. More, *John Gisors* had issue, *Henry* and *John*; which *John* had issue, *Thomas*. Which *Thomas* deceasing in the yeere 1350. left unto his sonne *Thomas* his messuage, called *Gisors Hall*, in the Parish of *Saint Mildred* in *Breadstreet* : *John Gisors* made a Feoffment thereof 1386. &c. So it appeareth, that this *Gisors Hall*, of late time (by corruption, hath been called *Gerards Hall*, for

Gisors Hall, as *Bosomes Inne*, for *Blossoms Inne*, *Bevis Markes*, for *Buries Markes*, *Marke lane*, for *Mart lane*, *Billiter lane*, for *Belzetters lane*, *Gutter lane*, for *Guthuruns lane*, *Cry Church*, for *Christs Church*, *Saint Michael* in the *Querne*, for *Saint Mibel* at *Corne*, and such others. Out of this *Gisors Hall*, at the first building thereof, were made divers arched doores yet to be seen, which seem not sufficient for any great Monster, or other than men of common stature to passe thorow. The Pole in the Hall might bee used of old time (as then the custome was in every Parish) to bee set up in the Summer a May-Pole, before the principall house in the Parish or Streete, and to stand in the Hall before the Scrine, decked with Holme and Ivie, at the Feast of Christmas. The Ladder served for the decking of the May-Pole, and Roofe of the Hall. Thus much for *Gisors Hall*, and for that side of *Breadstreet* may suffice.

Now on the West side of *Breadstreet*, amongst divers faire and large houses for Merchants, and faire Innes for passengers, had yee one Prison-house, pertaining to the Sherifes of *London*, called the Compter in *Breadstreet* : but in the yeere 1555. the Prisoners were removed from thence, to one other new Compter in *Woodstreet*, provided by the Cities purchase, and builded for that purpose : the cause of which remove was this : *Richard Husband*, Pastelar, keeper of this Compter in *Breadstreet*, being a wilfull and head-strong man, dealt (for his owne advantage) hard with the prisoners under his charge, having also servants, such as himsele liked best for their bad usage; and would not for any complaint bee reformed : whereupon, in the yeere 1550. *Sir Rowland Hill* being Maior, by the assent of a Court of Aldermen, he was sent to the Goale of *Newgate*, for the cruell handling of his prisoners : and it was commanded to the Keeper, to set those Irons on his legges, which are called the Widowes almes. These he ware from Thursday, till Sunday in the afternoon, and being by a Court of Aldermen released on the Tuesday, was bound in an hundred Markes, to observe from thenceforth an Act made by the Com-

R.G. saw a stone, and said the same to be a tooth, but being by my self proved a stone, there failed both scull and shank-bone, and followed a cluster of lies together, yet since increased by other.

Gerards Hall restored to his old name.

Gerards Hall overthrowne with *Gerard* the Gyant, & his great Speare.

Every mans house of old time was decked with Holly and Ivie in the Winter, specially at Christmas.

Compter in *Breadstreet*.

Prisoners removed from the Compter in *Breadstreet* to a new Compter in *Woodstreet*. Keeper of the Compter sent to *Newgate*.

mon

mon Councell, for the ordering of prisoners in the Compters: all which notwithstanding, hee continued as afore, whereof my selfe am partly a witnesse: For being on a Iurie, to enquire against a Sessions of Goale delivery, in the yeere 1552. wee found the prisoners hardly dealt withall for their achates and otherwise, as also that Theeves and Strumpets were there lodged for foure pence the night, whereby they might be safe from searches that were made abroad: for the which enormities, and other not needfull to be recited, hee was indighted at that Session, but did rubbe it out, and could not bee reformed, till this remove of the prisoners: for the house in Breadstreete was his owne by lease, or otherwise, so that he could not be put from it. Note that Iaylors, buying their offices, will deale hardly with pitifull prisoners.

Now in Friday street, so called of Fishmongers dwelling there, and serving Fridayes Market, on the East side is a small Parish Church, commonly called Saint Iohn Evangelist. The Monuments therein, be of Iohn Dogget, Merchant-Taylor, one of the Sheriffes in the yeere 1509.

Sir Christopher Askew, Draper, Maior, 1533.

William de Avinger, Farrier, was buried there in the 34. of Edward the second.

Then lower downe is one other Parish Church of S. Margaret Moyse, so called (as seemeth) of one Moyse, that was founder or new builder thereof.

The Monuments there, be of Sir Richard Dabbes, Skinner, Maior, 1551.

William Dane, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffes, 1569.

Sir Iohn Allot, Fishmonger, Maior, 1591.

There was of elder time buried, Nicholas Stanes, and Nicholas Bray, they founded Chauntries there.

Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur.
A P O C. 14.

To William Dane that sometime was An Ironmonger; where, each Degree He worthily (with praise) did passe. By wisdom, truth, and heed, was he

Advanc'd an Alderman to be:

*Then, Sheriffe, that, he with justice prest,
And cost, performed with the best.*

*In Almes franke, of Conscience cleare;
In grace with Prince, to People glad:
His vertuous wife, his faithfull Phere,
Margaret, this Monument hath made:
Meaning (through God) that as shee had
With him (in house) long lived well;
Even so in Tombes blisse to dwell.*

Obierunt in Christo.

Ille, Sabat. 5. Septemb. 1573. Ætatis 56.

Hæc vero 18. Novemb. An. 1579.

April. 5. An. Domini,
1593.

*The Monument of the Right Honourable
Sir Iohn Allot, Knight, late Lord
Maior of this City of London, and
Maior of the Staple of England; who
deceased the seventeenth day of September,
Anno 1591. in the time of his
Maioralty. Ætatis suæ 66.*

*Here lieth the body of Alice Daniel, the
wife of Iohn Daniel, Esquire, and mother
of Gerard Daniel, Fishmonger.
which Alice deceased the thirteenth day
of October, Anno Domini 1481. On
whose, &c.*

Ever doe well.

On the West side of this Friday street is Mayden lane, so named of such a Signe, or Distaffe lane, for Distar lane, as I reade in Record of a Brew-house, called the Lambe in Distar lane, the sixteenth of Henry the sixth.

In this Distar lane, on the North side thereof, is the Cordwayners or Shoemakers Hall; which Company were made a Brotherhood or Fraternity, in the eleventh of Henry the fourth.

Of these Cordwayners I reade, that since the fifth of Richard the second, (when he tooke to wife Anne, daughter to Wenceslaus, King of Bohemia) by her example the English people had used piked Shooes, tyed to their knees with Silken Laces, or Chaines of Silver and Gilt: Wherefore in the fourth of Edward the fourth it was ordained and proclaimed, that Beakes of Shin and Bootes should not passe the length of two inches,

A faire Monument in the North wal of the Chancell.

A faire plated stone under the Communion table

Mayden lane, or Distar lane.

Cordwayners Hall.

Long piked shooes, tied to the knees.

Piked shooes forbidden.

Quest of inquiry indight the Keepers of the Goals for dealing hardly with their prisoners. They indighted the Sewing-Alley, &c.

Friday street.

Parish Church of Saint Iohn Evangelist, sometime of S. Winibry.

Parish Church of S. Margaret Moyse.

A Monument in the South wall of the Chancell.

ches, upon paine of cursing by the Clergie, and by Parliament to pay 20.s. for every paire. And every Cordwayner that shod any man or woman on the Sunday, to pay 30.s.

On the South side of this *Distar lane*, is also one other Lane, called *Distar lane*; which runneth downe to *Knight-Riders street*, or *Old Fishstreet*.

And this is the end of *Breadstreet ward*: Which hath an Alderman, his Deputy, Common Councill ten, Constables ten, Scavengers eight, Wardmore Inquest thirteene, and a Beadle. It standeth taxed to the Fifteene in *London*, at seven and thirty pounds, and in the Exchequer, at fixe & thirty pounds, eighteene shillings, two pence.



Queene

QVEENE HITH VV A R D.



NExt unto *Breadstreete* VVard on the South side thereof, is *Queene Hith Ward*, so called of a Water-gate, or Harborow for Boates, Lighters, and Barges, and was (of old time) for Ships, at what time, the Timber Bridge of *London* was drawne up, for the passage of them to the said *Hith*, as to a principall strand for landing and unlading against the middest and heart of the *City*. This VVard beginneth in the East, in *Knight-Riders street*, on the South side thereof, at the East end of the Parish Church called the *Holy Trinity*, and runneth VVest on the South side, to a Lane called *Lambart hill*, which is the length of the VVard in *Knight-Riders street*. Out of the which street are divers Lanes, running South to *Thames street*, and are of this VVard. The first is *Trinity lane*, which runneth downe by the VVest end of *Trinitie Church*. Then is *Spuren lane*, or *Spoones lane*, now called *Muggen lane*. Then *Breadstreet bill*. Then *St. Mary Mount-haunt*: out of the which Lane, on the East side thereof, is one other Lane, turning East through *S. Nicholas Olaves Church-yard*, to *Breadstreet bill*. This Lane is called *Finimore lane*, or *Five foot lane*, because it is but five foot in breadth at the VVest end. In the middest of this Lane, runneth downe one other Lane broader, South to *Thames street*, I think the same to be called *Desborne lane*, for I reade of such a Lane to have beene in the Parish of *S. Mary Summerset*, in the 22. of *Edward the third*, where there is said to lye betweene the Tenement of *Edward de Mountacure*, Knight, on the East part, and the Tenement sometime pertaining to *william Gladwine*, on the VVest, one plot of ground, containing

in length towards *Thames street* twenty five foot, &c.

Last of all, have you *Lambart hill*, so called of one *Lambart* owner thereof: and this is the farthest VVest part of this VVard.

On the North side, comming downe from *Knight-Riders street*, the East side of *Lambart hill* is wholly of this VVard: and the VVest side from the North end of the *Black-smiths Hall* (which is about the middest of this Lane) unto *Thames street*. Then part of *Thames street* is of this VVard, to wit, from a *Cooks house* called the signe of *King David*, three houses west from the *Old Swanne* Brewhouse in the East, unto *Huntington* house, over against *Saint Peters Church* in the West, neere unto *Park Wharfe*. And on the Lane side, from a *Cookes house* called the *Blue Boore*, to the West end of *Saint Peters Church*, and up *Saint Peters hill*, two houses North above the said Church. And these bee the bounds of this VVard: in which are Parish Churches seven, Halls of Companies two, and other Ornaments, as shall be shewed.

First, in *Knight-Riders streete* is the small Parish Church of the *Holy Trinity*, lately very old, & in danger of down falling: collections were made for the repairing thereof, but they would not stretch so farre, untill a generall meanes was made, as appeareth by a publike notice therof declared in the said Church.

John Brian, Alderman in the reigne of *Henry the fifth*, was a great benefactor: *John Chamber* had a Chauntry there. *Thomas Rishby*, Esquire, and *Alice* his wife buried within the Chancell. *John Mirfin*, Auditor of the Exchequer, 1471. *Sir Richard Fowler* of *Rickes* in *Oxfordshire*, 1528. *George Cope*, second sonne to *Sir John Cope* of *Copes*.

M in

Asbby,

Queene
Hith Ward

Knight Ri-
ders street.

Trinity lane.

Spuren lane,
or Muggen
lane.

Finimore,
or Five
foot lane.

Desborne
lane.

Lambart
hill.

Parish
Church of
the Trinity.

Parish
Church of
S. Nicholas
Cold Abbey.

Asbby, in Northamptonshire, 1572.

Towards the West end of *Knights-Riders Street*, is the Parish Church of *Saint Nicholas Cold Abbey*, a proper Church, somewhat ancient, as appeareth by the waies raised thereabout, so that men are forced to descend into the body of the Church. It hath been called of many *Colden Abbey*, of some *Cold Abbey*, or *Cold Bey*, and so have the most ancient writings, as standing in a cold place, as *Cold Harbor*, and such like. The Steeple or tall Tower of this Church, with the South Isle, hath bin of later building, to wit, the first of *Richard* the second, when it was meant that the whole old Church should have been new builded, as appeareth by the Arching begonne on the East side the Steeple, under the which, in the stone worke, the Armes of one *Buckland*, Esquire, and his wife, daughter to *Beau-pere*, are cut in stone, and also are in the Glasse windowes; whereby it appeareth, he was the builder of the Steeple, and repaire of the residue. The sixe and twentieth of *Edward* the third, *Andrew Aubrey* being Maior, *Thomas Frere*, Fishmonger, gave one peece of ground to the said Parish Church of *Saint Nicholas*, containing fourescore and fixe foot in length, and three and forty foot at one end, and foure and thirty at another, in breadth for a Cemitory or Church-yard. The twentieth of *Richard* the second, *Thomas Barnard*, Castle Clerke, *John Sonderash*, Clerke, and *John Nouncey*, gave to the Parson and Church-wardens of the said Church and their successors, one Messuage and one Shop, with the appurtenances in *Distaffe lane*, and *Old Fishstreet*, for the reparation of the body of the late Church, the Belfrey or Steeple, and Ornaments.

Buried in this Church, *John Galse*, and *William Cogesball*, 1426.

Walter Turke, Fishmonger, Maior, 1349.

Richard Esqashane, Fishmonger, 1330.

Nicholas wolherge, Fishmonger, 1407.

Thomas Padington, Fishmonger, 1485.

Robert Hary, Fishmonger.

John Surin, 1490.

Roger Darlington, Fishmonger, 1557.

Rich. Lacy, Parson, under a faire tombe

on the North side of the Quire, 1491.

Richard Bradburge, 1497.

William Clarke, 1501.

James Pitman, 1507.

Richard Farnesford, 1525.

Thomas Nicholas, Fishmonger, 1527.

William Brade, Fishmonger, 1528.

The 14. day of May, An. Dom.
1601.

Leonard Smith, Fishmonger,
ended his dayes,
He feared the Lord,
and walkt in his wayes:
His body here
in earth doth rest,
His Soule with Christ
in heaven is blest.

A faire
plated
stone in
the East
end of
the chan-
cell.

Here lye buried the bodies of *Dorothy Halye*, late wife of *Robert Halye*, of *Ipswich*, in the County of *Suffolke*, Merchant: And of *William Wymer*, son of *William Wymer*, and *Mary* his wife, daughter of the said *Robert* and *Dorothy*, which *William* the son deceased the 19. day of *August*, and the said *Dorothy* the 20. day of *September* next following, An. Dom. 1601.

A faire
plated
stone by
the Com-
munion
table.

Hic jacet Magister *Wil. Sandhill*, Canonicius Eccle. — magni *London*.
Et huius Ecclesie quondam Rector:
Qui obiit 26. die Mens. *Augusti*, An.
Dom. 1445. Cuius animæ, &c.

A faire
plated
stone in
the Com-
munion
table.

Hic jacet in cossa,
putredo mortis & ossa;
Cum mulieris quie
in celis vivit amant,
Vt puto per vitam
morum signis redimitam,
Anno *Milino*
qt. i. C. X. qua seno
Bisque die deno
cum perit en *Elena*,
Cum quarto pleno,
requiem tenet hic in ceno,
Quo cuius lano
consternis corpus inane.

A faire
plated
stone in
the mid-
dle Isle.

On the North side of this Church, in the wall thereof, was of late builded a convenient Cesterne of Stone & Lead for receit of *Thames* water, conveyed in pipes of Lead to that place, for the ease & commodity of the Fishmongers, and

Water-
Conduit.

and other inhabitants in and about Old Fishstreet. *Barnard Randolph*, Common Sergeant of the City of London, did (in his life time) deliver to the Company of Fishmongers, the summe of nine hundred pounds, to be employed towards the conducting of the said Thames water, and cisterning the same, &c. In the Parishes of St. Mary Magdalen, and Saint Nicholas Cole Abbey, neere unto Fishstreet, seven hundred pounds, and other two hundred pounds to charitable deedes. Hee deceased 1583, and shortly after, this Conduit with the other was made and finished.

In Trinity lane, on the VVest side thereof is the Painter-stainers Hall; for so of old time were they called; but now that workmanship of staining is departed out of use in England.

Lower downe in Trinity lane, on the East side thereof, was sometime a great Messuage, pertaining unto John, Earle of Cornwall, in the 14. of Edward the third.

On Breadstreet hill, downe to the Thames, on both sides, be divers faire houses, inhabited by Fishmongers, Cheesemongers, and Merchants of divers Trades. On the VVest side whereof is the Parish Church of Saint Nicholas Olave, a convenient Church, having the Monuments of *W. Newport*, Fishmonger, one of the Sheriffes, 1375.

Richard Welles, Parson, 1391.

Richard Sturges, Fishmonger, 1470.

Thomas Lewen, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffes, 1537, who gave his Messuage (with the appurtenances) wherein he dwelt, with 14. Tenements in the said Parish of S. Nicholas, to be had, after the decease of *Agnes* his wife, to the Ironmongers, and they to give stipends, appointed to Almes-men, in five houses by them builded in the Church-yard of that Parish; but now they are converted into foure. More to poore Scholars in Oxford and Cambridge, &c.

Blicheman, an excellent Organist of the Queenes Chappell lyeth buried there, with an Epitaph, 1591.

Hic jacet Richardus Sturges, Civis & Piscenarius London, & Katharina uxor eius. Qui quidem Rich. obiit 3. die mensis Iulii, Anno Dom. 1479.

Et predicta Katharina obiit, &c.

Hic jacet Dominus Henricus Wellens, quondam Rector istius Ecclesie. Qui obiit 4. die Maii, Anno Domini 1391. Cuius anima, &c.

Here Blicheman lieth, a worthy wight, who feared God above, a friend to all, a foe to none, whom rich and poore did love. Of Prince Chappell, Gentleman, unto his dying day; whom all took great delight to heare him on the Organs play.

Whose passing till in Mistakes Art, a Scholar left behind; John Ball (by name) his Masters voice expressing in each kinde.

But nothing here continues long, nor resting place can he be; His soule departed hence to Heaven, his body here in Grave.

He died on Whitsunday, Anno Domini 1591.

Here, before this place, lieth buried the body of John Widnell, Citizen and Merchant Taylor of London, sometime Master of that Company, and Deputy of this ward; who deceased the 15. day of February, 1601, being of the age of 70.

Here lie the bodies of Thomas Lewen, Ironmonger, and sometime Alderman of this City of London; and Agnes his wife, which Thomas deceased the 29. day of June, Anno Domini 1555. And the said Agnes deceased the 26. day of October, Anno Dom. 1582.

The next is Old Fishstreet hill, a passage so called, which also runneth down to Thames street. In this Lane, on the East side thereof, is the one end of Finimbre, or Five foot lane.

On the west side of this Old Fishstreet hill, is the Bishop of Herefords Inn, or Lodging in an ancient House, and large Roomes builded of Stone and Timber, which sometime belonged to the Mountbainns in Norfolk. Radulphus de Maydenstone, Bishop of Hereford, about 1234, bought it of the Mountbainns, and gave it to the Bishops of Hereford, his successors. Charles, both Bishop of

M m 2 Hereford,

A faire plated stone under the Communion table

An engraven plate in the North wall of the Chancell.

A small Monument in the North wall of the Chancell.

An ancient Tombe in the North side of the body of the Church.

Old Fishstreet hill.

Bishop of Herefords house.

Painter-stainers Hall.

Earle of Cornwall his house.

Parish Church of S. Nicholas Olave.

An ancient Tombe in the North wall of the Church.

Hereford, and Chancellour of the *Marches*, about the yeere 1517. repaired it: Since the which time, the same is greatly ruinated, and is now divided into many small Tenements: the Hall and principall roomes, are an house to make Sugar-loaves, &c.

Next adjoyning is the Parish Church of Saint *Mary de Monte also*, or *Mount-haunt*, this is a very small Church, and at the first builded, to bee a Chappell for the said house of the *Mount-haunts*, and for Tenements thereunto belonging. The Bishop of *Hereford* is Patron thereof.

Monuments in this Church of *John Gloucester*, Alderman, 1345. who gave *Salt-wharfe*, for two Chauntries there.

John Skip, Bishop of *Hereford*, 1539. fate 12. yeeres, dyed at *London* in time of Parliament, and was buried in this Church.

There was sometime a faire house in the said Parish of Saint *Mary Mount-haunt*, belonging to *Robert Belkenape*, one of the Kings Iustices, but the said *Belkenape* being banished this Realme, King *Richard* the second, in the twelfth of his reigne, gave it to *William Wickham*, Bishop of *Winchester*.

On the East side of this *Old Fishstreet hill*, is one great house, now letten out for rent, which house sometime was one of the Halls pertaining to the Company of Fishmongers, at such time as they had fixe Hall-motes or meeting places: namely, twaine in *Bridgestreet*, or *New Fishstreet*, twaine in *Old Fishstreet*, whereof this was one, and twaine in *Stockfishmonger Rowe*, or *Thames street*, as appeareth by a Record the 22. of *Richard* the second.

Next West-ward, is one other Lane, called *Lambard hill*, the East side whereof is wholly of this Ward, and but halfe the West side, to wit, from the North end of the *Black-smiths Hall*.

Then in *Thames street*, of this Ward, and on the North side over-against the *Queenes Hish*, is the Parish Church of *S. Michael*, a convenient Church, but all the Monuments therein are defaced.

I finde that *Stephen Spilman*, Gentleman, of that Family in *Norfolke*, sometime Mercer, Chamberlaine of *London*,

then one of the Sherifes, and Alderman, in the yeere 1404. deceasing without issue, gave his Lands to his Family the *Spilmans*, and his goods to the making or repairing of Bridges, and other like godly uses: and amongst others, in this Church hee founded a Chauntry, and was buried in the Quire.

Also *Richard Marlow*, Ironmonger, Maior, 1409. gave twenty pounds to the poore of that Ward, and ten Marks to the Church.

Richard Gray, Ironmonger, one of the Sheriffes, 1515. gave 40*l.* to that Church, and was there buried.

At the West end of that Church, goeth up a Lane, called *Pyellane*. On the same North side, at the South end of *S. Mary Mount-haunt lane*, is the Parish Church of Saint *Mary Summerfet*, over-against the Broken Wharfe: it is a proper Church, but the Monuments are all defaced, except a Grave-stone lately there layed, with this inscription:

Here lieth buried the body of Master *Richard Randall* of this Parish, who had issue by *Margaret* his first wife foure sons and seven daughters, one only daughter surviving, named *Ioyce*. He was by freedom a *Pewterer*, by trade a *Brewer*, and one of the *Governours* of *Christs Hospitall*. Hee departed this life the 7. day of *June*, An. Domini 1616. being aged 75. yeeres.

No cause to mourne,
though here he lye,
That gave to many
cause to cry.
For though his body
turne to dust,
His Soule doth live
among the iust.

I thinke the same to bee of old time called *Summers Hish*, of some mans name, that was owner of the ground neere adjoyning, as *Edreds Hish* was so called of *Edred*, owner thereof, and since called *Queene Hish*, as pertaining to the *Queene*, &c.

Then is a small Parish Church of *St. Peter*, called *Parva*, or little, neere unto *Pauls wharfe*. In this Church no Monuments doe remaine.

Parish
Church of
S. Mary
Monte also.
sub. to Hereford
Bishopricke

Robert Belkenape his
house given to
W. Wickham.

One old
Hall of
the Fish-
mongers.
Fishmonger Hall-
motes, fixe
in number.
Patents.

Lambard
Hill.

Black-
smiths
Hall.

Parish
Church of
S. Michael
at Queene
Hish.

His Monu-
ment yet remaineth.

Pyellane
Parish Church of
S. Mary Summerfet

A stone placed here in the church by the Company of Pewterers.

Summers
Hish.

Parish Church of
St. Peter
Parva
Pauls wharfe

At

At the West end thereof is a Lane, called *St. Peters Hill*: but two houses up that Lane, on the East side, is of this Ward, and the rest is of *Castle Baynard VVard*.

On the South side of *Thames streete*, beginning againe in the East, among the Cookes; the first in this VVard is the signe of *David the King*.

Then is *Townesend lane*, turning down to the *Thames*.

Then is *Queene Hith*, a large Receptacle for Ships, Lighters, Barges, and such other Vessels. Touching the Antiquity and use of this Gate and Hith, first I finde, that the same belonged to one named *Edred*, & was then called *Edreds Hith*: which since falling to the hands of *King Stephen*, it was by his Charter confirmed to *william de Ypre*: the Farme thereof in Fee and in Heritage. *William de Ypre* gave it unto the Prior and Convent of the Holy Trinity within *Ealdgate*, as appeareth by this Charter.

To Theobald, by the grace of God, Archbishop of Canturbury, Primate of England, and Legate Apostolike to the Bishop of London, and to all faithfull people, Clerkes and Lay-men, *William de Ypre* sendeth greeting: Know ye me to have given and granted to God, and to the Church of the Holy Trinity of London, to the Prior and Canons there, serving God, in perpetuall Almes, *Edreds Hith*, with the appurtenances, with such devotion, that they shall send every yeere twenty pounds, unto the maintenance of the Hospitall of *Saint Katharines*, which Hospitall they have in their hands, and an hundred shillings to the Monkes of *Bermondsey*, and threescore shillings to the Brethren of the Hospitall of *Saint Giles*, and that which remaineth, the said Prior and Canons shall enjoy to themselves. witnesses, *Richard de Luce*, *Ralph Bigot*, &c.

This *Edreds Hith*, after the aforefaid Grants, came again to the Kings hands, by what meanes I have not read: but it pertained unto the Queene; and therefore was called *Ripa Regina*, the *Queens Banke*, or *Queenes Hith*, and great profit thereof was made to her use, as may appeare by this which followeth.

King Henry the third, in the ninth of his reigne, commanded the Constables

of the Tower of *London*, to arrest the ships of the *Cinque-Ports* on the River of *Thames*, & to compell them to bring their Corne to no other place, but to the *Queenes Hith* only. In the eleventh of his reigne, he charged the said Constable, to distraine all Fish offered to be sold in any place of this City, but at the *Queenes Hith*. Moreover, in the 28. of his reigne, an Inquisition was made before *william of Yorke*, the Provost of *Beverley*, *Henry of Bath*, and *Hierome of Caxton*, Justices Itinerantes, sitting in the Tower of *London*, touching the Customes of *Queene Hith*, observed in the yeere last before the warres betweene the King and his father, and the Barons of *England*, and of old customes of other times, and what customes had beene changed, at what time the tax and payment of all things comming thither, and betweene *woorepath*, and *Anede Hith*, were found and seized, according to the old order, aswell Corne and Fish, as of other things. All which customes were as well to be observed in the part of *Downegate*, as in *Queene Hith*, for the Kings use. When also it was found, that the Corne arriving betweene the gate of the *Guild Hall* of the Merchants of *Colleyne*, and the Soke of the Archbishop of *Canturbury* (for he had a house neere unto the *Blacke Friers*) was not to be measured by any other quarter, than by that of the *Queenes Soke*.

After this, the Bailiffes of the said Hith complained, that since the said Recognition, foureteene forraigne Ships, laden with Fish, arrived at *Belinsgate*, which Ships should have arrived at the said Hith: And therefore it was ordered, that if any forraigne Ship laden with Fish, should in forme aforefaid arive else-where than at this Hith, it should be at the Kings pleasure to amerce them at 40. s. Notwithstanding, the Ships of the Citizens of *London* were at liberty, to arrive where the owners would appoint them.

After this, the said *Henry the third* confirmed the Grant of *Richard Earle of Cornewall*, for the Farme of *Queene Hith*, unto *John Gisors*, then Maior, and to the Communalry of *London*, and their successors for ever, as by this his Charter appeareth.

M m 3

Henry

Ships of the Ports arrested, and forced to bring their Corne to *Queene Hith*.

Liberty of the *Queens Hith* from the *Steeleyard* to the *Blacke Friers*.

Soke is Court.

Queene Hith let to farme to the Maior and Communalry of *London*.

Townesend Lane.

Edreds Hith or Queene Hith.

Lib. Trinity.

Land.

Lib. Trinit.
Lon.

Henry by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, Duke of Guien, and Earle of Anjou, to all Archbishops, &c. Be it knowne, that wee have seene the Covenant betweene our Brother Richard, Earle of Cornwall, of the one party, and the Maior and Communalty of London on the other party, which was in this sort. In the thirtieth yeere of Henry, the sonne of King Iohn, upon the Feast of the Translation of S. Edward at Westminster, this Covenant was made betweene the Honourable Lord Richard, Earle of Cornwall, and Iohn Gisors, then Maior of London; and the Commons thereof, concerning certaine exactions and demands pertaining to the Queene Hith of London. The said Earle granted for himselfe and his heyres, that the said Maior, and all Maiors ensuing, and all the Commons of the City, should have and hold the Queene Hith, with all the Liberties, Customes, and other appurtenances, repaying yearly to the said Earle, his heires and assignes, fifty pounds, at Clarken-well, at two severall termes; to wit, the Sunday after Easter 25. pounds, and at Michaelmas 25. pounds. And for more surety hereof, the said Earle hath set thereunto his Seale, and left it with the Maior, and the Maior and Communalty have set to their Seale, and left it with the Earle. wherefore we confirme and establishe the said Covenant, for Vs and for our heires. witnesse, Ralph Fitz-Nichol, Richard Gray, Iohn and Will. Brithem, Paulin Painter, Ralph Wancia, Iohn Cumband, and other: At Windsor, the 26. of February, the 31. of our reigne.

Rob. Fabian
Lib. Confit.Custome
of Queene
Hith.

The charge of this Queene Hith was then committed to the Sheriffes, and so hath continued ever since; the profits whereof are fore diminished; so that (as writeth Robert Fabian) it was worth (in his time) little above 20. Markes, or 15. pounds one yeere with another.

Now, for Customes of this Queene Hith: In the yeere 1302. the thirtieth of Edward the first, it was found by the oath of divers men, that Bakers, Brewers, and others, buying their Corne at Queene Hith, should pay for Measuring, Portage, and Carriage, for every Quarter of Corne whatsoever, from thence to west Cheape, to S. Anthonies Church, to Horse-shoo Bridge, and to woolsey street,

in the Parish of Alhallows the lesse, and such like distances, one ob.q. to Fleetstreet, to Newgate, Creplegate, to Birchovers lane, to East-Cheape, and Billingsgate, one penny. Also, that the Measurer (or the Meater) ought to have eight chiefe Master Porters, every Master to have three Porters under him, and every one of them to finde one Horse, and seven Sackes, and hee that so did not, to loose his Office. This Hith was then so frequented with Vessels, bringing thither Corne (besides Fish, Salt, Fuell, and other Merchandizes) that all these men, to wit, the Meater, and Porters, thirty seven in number, for all their charge of Horses and Sackes, and small stipend, lived well of their labours: but now the Bakers of London, and other Citizens, travell into the Countries, and buy their Corne of the Farmers, after the Farmers price.

King Edward the second, in the first of his reigne, gave to Margaret, wife to Peter de Gavestone, forty three pounds, twelve shillings, nine pence halfe penny farthing, out of the Rent of London, to be received of the Queenes Hith. Certaine impositions were set upon Ships and other Vessels comming thither, as upon Corne, Salt, and other things, toward the charge of cleansing Roomeland there, the 41. of Edward the third.

The third of Edward the fourth, the Market at Queene Hith being hindered by the slacknesse of drawing up London Bridge, it was ordained, that all manner of Vessels, Ships, or Boates, great or small, resorting to the City with vi-
tuall, should be sold by retaile, and that if there came but one Vessell at a time, were it Salt, Wheate, Rie, or other Corne from beyond the Seas, or other Graines, Garlicke, Onions, Herrings, Sprats, Eeles, Whiting, Plaice, Cods, Mackarell, &c. then that one Vessell should come to Queene Hith, and there to make sale. But if two Vessels came, the one should come to Queene Hith, the other to Billingsgate: if three, two of them should come to Queene Hith, the third to Billingsgate, &c. alwaies the more to Queene Hith. If the Vessell being great, comming with Salt from the Bay, and could not come to these Keyes, then the same

A Corne-
Meater,
8 Master
Porters,
and 24
Porters
under
them, at
Queene
Hith.

Lib. Guild.

Rounded
at Queene
Hith.Queene
Hith to be
more fre-
quented
of Ships
& Boates
than Bil-
lingsgate.

same to be conveyed by Lighters, as before is meant.

One large house, for stowage of Corne, craned out of Lighters and Barges, is there lately builded. Sir John Li-on, Grocer, Maior 1554. by his Testament gave 100. l. towards it: But since it hath bene increased and made larger, at the charges of the Citie, in the yeere 1565.

Against this *Queenes Hith*, on the River of *Thames*, of late yeeres was placed a Corne-Mill, upon, or betwixt two Barges or Lighters, and there ground Corne, as Water-Mills in other places, to the wonder of many, that had not seene the like. But this lasted not long without decay: such as caused the same Barges and Mill to be removed and taken asunder, are soone forgotten. I read of the like to have been in former time, as thus:

In the yeere 1525. the 16. of Henry the 8. Sir William Bayly being Maior, John Cooke of Gloucester, Mercer, gave to the Maior and Communalty of London, and theirs for ever, one great Barge, in the which two great Corne-mills were made and placed; which Barge and Mills were set in and upon the streame of the River of *Thames*, within the jurisdiction and libertie of the said Citie of London. And also he gave to the Citie all such Timber, Boords, Stones, Iron, &c. provided for making, mending, and repairing of the said Barge and Mills: in reward whereof, the Maior gave him 50. l. presently, and 50. l. yeerely, during his life: and if the said Cooke deceased before Ioane his wife, then shee to have forty Markes the yeere during her life.

Next adjoyning to this *Queene Hith*, on the West side thereof, is *Salt wharfe*, named of Salt taken up, measured, and sold there.

The next is *Stew lane*, of a Stew, or Hot-house there kept.

After that is *Timber Hith*, or *Timber street*, so called, of Timber, or Boords, there taken up and wharfed: It is in the

Parish of *S. Mary Somers-Hith*, as I read in the 56. of Henry the third, and in the ninth of Edward the second.

Then is *Brookes wharfe*, and *Broken wharfe*, a Water-gate or Key so called, of being broken, and faine downe into the *Thames*.

By this *Broken wharfe* remaineth one large old building of stone, with arched Gates; which Messuage, as I find, in the reigne of Henry the third, the 43. yeere, pertained unto *Hugh de Bygor*; and in the 11. of Edward the third, to *Thomas Brothertun*, the Kings Brother, Earle of *Norfolke*, Marshall of *England*. In the 11. of Henry the 6. to *John Mowbray*, Duke of *Norfolke*, &c.

Within the Gate of this House (now belonging to the Citie of London) is lately, to wit, in the yeere 1594. and 1595. builded one large house, of great heighr, called an Engine, made by *Bevis Bulmar*, Gentleman, for the conveying and forcing of *Thames* water, to serve in the middle and West parts of the Citie. The ancient great Hall of this Messuage is yet standing, and pertaining to a great Brew-house for Beere.

West from this is *Trigge lane*, going downe to the *Thames*. Next is called *Bosse lane*, of a Bosse of water, like unto that of *Belinsgate*, there placed by the Executors of *Richard Whittington*.

Then is one great Messuage, sometime belonging to the Abbots of *Chartsey* in *Surrey*, and was their Inne, wherein they were lodged when they repaired to the Citie: it is now called *Sandie house*, by what reason I have not heard: I thinke the Lord *Sands* hath been lodged there.

And this is an end of this *Queen Hith Ward*; which hath an Alderman, and his Deputy; Common-Counsell, fixe; Constables, nine; Scavengers, eight; Ward-mote Inquest, thirteene, and a Beadle. It is taxed to the Fifteene in London, twenty pounds, and in the Exchequer, at nineteene pounds, sixteene shillings, two pence.

Brookes wharfe.
Broken wharfe.

Bygots house by Broken wharfe.

An Engine for enforcing of Thames water.

Trigge lane.

Bosse lane.

Castle

Garner for Corne at Queene Hith.

A Corne Mill upon Barges or Lighters on the Thames.

Two Corne Mills in one Barge given to this City, 1525.

Salt wharfe

Stew Lane.

Timber Hith.



CASTLE BAYNARD VVard.

Castle Bay-
nard Ward



Then next is *Castle Baynard Ward*, so named of an old Castle there. This Ward beginneth in the East, on the *Thames* side, at an

House called *Huntington House*, and runneth West by *Pauls wharfe*, by *Baynards Castle*, *Puddle wharfe*, and by the South side of *Blacks Friers*. Then turning by the East wall of the said *Friers*, to the South-west end of *Creed lane*. Then on the North side of *Thames street*, over against *Huntington House*, by *Saint Peters Church* and lane, called *Peter Hill*, along till over against *Puddle wharfe*; and then North up by the great Wardrobe, to the West end of *Carter lane*. Then up *Creed lane*, *Ave Mary lane*, and a piece of *Pater noster Row*, to the signe of the *Golden Lion*, and backe againe up *Warwicke lane*, all the East side thereof, to the signe of the *Crowne* by *Newgate Market*: and this is the farthest North part of this Ward.

Then out of *Thames street* bee Lanes ascending North to *Knight-riders street*: The first is *Peter Hill Lane*, all of that Ward, (two houses excepted, adjoining to *S. Peters Church*.) The next is *Pauls wharfe Hill*, which thwarting *Knight-riders street* and *Carter lane*, goeth up to the South Chain of *Pauls Church-yard*.

Adle street.

Then is *Adle street*, over against the West part of *Baynards Castle*, going up by the West end of *Knight-riders street*, and to *Carter lane*.

Thus much for Lanes out of *Thames street*. The one halfe of the West side of *Lambard Hill lane* being of this ward,

at the North-west end thereof, on the South side, and at the West end of *S. Mary Magdalens Church*: on the North side, beginneth *Knight-riders street* to be of this Ward, and runneth West, on both sides, to the Parish Church of *S. Andrew* by the *Wardrobe*.

Then at the said East end of *Saint Mary Magdalens Church*, goeth up the *Old Exchange*, all the West side whereof, up to the South-east gate of *Pauls Churchyard*, and by *S. Austens Church*, is of this Ward.

About the midst of this *Old Exchange*, on the West side thereof, is *Carter lane*, which runneth West, to the East entry of the *Black Friers*, and the South end of *Creed lane*; out of the which *Carter lane* descendeth a Lane, called *Do little lane*, and commeth into *Knight-riders street*, by the Bores-bead Taverne: and more West is *Sermon lane*, by an Inne called the Powle-head. Then out of *Carter lane*, on the North side thereof, the South Chaine of *Pauls Church-yard*, and the Church-yard it selfe, on that South side of *Pauls Church*, and the Church of *Saint Gregorie*, the Bishops Palace, and the Deanes lodging, bee all of this VVard: and such be the bounds thereof.

The Ornaments in this VVard, be, Parish Churches, foure; of old time, a Castle; divers Noble-mens houses; Halls of Companies, twaine; and such others, as shall be shewed.

In *Thames street*, at the South-east end, is an ancient Messuage, of old time called *Baumonts Inne*, as belonging to that Family of Noble-men of this Realme, in the fourth of *Edward the 3.* *Edward the fourth*, in the fifth of his reigne,

Do little lane.

Baumonts Inne.

reigne, gave it to *W. Hastings*, Lord Chamberlaine, Master of his Mints. It is now called *Huntington house*, as belonging to the *Earles of Huntington*.

Next is *Pauls Wharfe*, a large landing-place, with a common Stayre upon the River of *Thames*, at the end of a Street called *Pauls wharfe Hill*, which runneth downe from *Pauls Chaine*.

Next is a great Messuage, called *Scroopes Inne*, sometime belonging to the *Scroopes*, in the 31. of *Henry the sixth*.

Then is one other great Messuage, sometime belonging to the Abbey of *Fiscampe*, beyond the Sea: and by reason of the Warres, it comming to the hands of King *Edward the third*, the same was given to Sir *Simon Burley*, Knight of the Garter, and therefore called *Burley house* in *Thames street*, betwene *Baynards Castle* & *Pauls wharfe*.

Then have you *Baynards Castle*, whereof this whole Ward taketh name. This Castle banketh on the River *Thames*, and was called *Baynards Castle*, of *Baynard*, a Noblemen, that came in with *William the Conquerour*: Of the which Castle, and of *Baynard* himselfe, I have spoken in another place.

There was also another Tower by *Baynards Castle*, builded by King *Edward the second*, *Edward the third*, in the second of his reigne, gave it to *William Duke of Hamelake*, in the County of *Torke*, and his heires, for one Rose yeerely to be paid for all service. The same Place (as seemeth to me) was since called *Legates Inne*, in the seventh of *Edward the fourth*, where bee now divers *VVood-wharfes* in place.

Then is there a great Brew-houfe, and *Puddle wharfe*, a *VVater-gate* into the *Thames*, where Horses use to be watered, and therefore being filled with their trampling, and made puddle-like, as also of one *Puddle dwelling* there, it is called *Puddle wharfe*.

Then is there a Lane betwene the *Blacke Friers* and the *Thames*, called in the 26. of *Edward the 3. Castle lane*.

In this Lane also, is one great Messuage, of old time belonging to the Priorie of *Okeborne* in *Wiltshire*, and was the Priors lodging when hee repaired to *London*. This Prior being of the *French Order*, was suppressed by *Henry the 5.*

and with other Lands and Tenements pertaining to the said Priorie, was by *Henry the 6.* given to his Colledge in *Cambridge*, called now the *Kings Colledge*.

About this *Castle Lane* was sometime a Mill or Mills, belonging to the *Templers of the New Temple*, as appeareth of Record: for King *John*, in the first yeere of his reigne, granted a place in the Fleet, neere unto *Baynards Castle*, to make a Mill, and the whole course of water of the Fleet, to serve the said Mill.

I read also, that in the yeere 1274. the second of *Edward the first*, *Rich. Raison* and *Isabelle* his wife, did give to *Nicholas de Musely*, Clerke, ten shillings of yeerely free and quiet rent, out of all his tenements, with the houses thereupon built, and their appurtenances, which they had of the demise of the Master and Brethren of *Knights Templars* in *England*, next unto their Mill of Fleet, over against the houses of *Lawrence de Brooke*, in the Parish of *Saint Andrew*, next to *Baynards Castle*: which tenements lye betwene the way leading to the said Mill on the *VVest* part. Also in the Rights belonging to *Robert Fitzwater*, and to his heires, in the Citie of *London*, in the time of peace, it was declared in the yeere 1303. that the said *Robert, Castillon of London*, and Banner-bearer, had a *Soke* (or *VVard*) in the Citie, that was by the wall of *S. Paul*, as men goe downe the street before the Brewhouse of *S. Paul*, unto the *Thames*, and so to the side of the Mill, which is in the water that commeth downe from *Fleet bridge*, and goeth by *London walls*, betwixt the *Friers Preachers Church* and *Ludgate*; and so that Ward turned backe by the House of the said *Friers*, unto the said common wall of the said *Chanonrie of S. Paul*: that is all of the Parish of *S. Andrew*; which is the gift of his Ancestors by Seniority, as more I have shewed in the Castles.

Now here is to bee noted, that the *VVall of London*, at that time, went straight South from *Ludgate*, downe to the River of *Thames*: But for building of the *Blacke Friers Church*, the said *VVall* in that place was by commandement taken downe, and a new *VVall* made, straight *VVest* from *Ludgate* to *Fleet bridge*, and then by the water

A Mill or Mills by Baynards Castle.

Soke, Court or Ward belonging to Robert Fitzwater.

Pauls wharfe

Scroopes Inne

Burley house

Baynards Castle

Legates Inne

Puddle wharfe

Prior of Okeborne house

Mill by
Baynards
Castle de-
stroyed.

Parish
Church of
S. Bennet
by Pauls
wharfe.

A comely
Monu-
ment in
the South
Ile of the
Quire.

Another
faire Mo-
nument
in the
same wall.

water of Fleet, to the River of Thames, &c.

In the yeere 1307. the 35. of Edward the first, in a Parliament at Carlisle, Henry Lacie, Earle of Lincolne, complained of annoyances done to the water of the Fleet; whereupon it was granted, that the said Mill should bee removed and destroyed.

This Ward ascendeth up by the East wall of the Blacke Friers, to the South-west end of Creed lane, where it endeth on that side.

Then to begin againe on the North side of Thames street, over against Huntington house, by Saint Peters Church and lane, called Peter Hill, and so to S. Bennet Hude (or Hith) over against Pauls Wharfe, is a proper Parish Church, which hath the Monuments of Sir William Cheyny, Knight, and Margarets his wife, 1442. buried there.

Doctor Chadwell, Physician.

Sir Gilbert Deshicke, alias Garter, King at Armes.

Mariæ Martin, Iohannis Roiffci filiz; leçtissimæ feminae, uxori optime meritæ 4. liberorum incolumium Matri, ex longa infirmitate, quam ex puerperio contraxit, defunctæ ad perpetuam federis nostri conjugalis memoriam, simul ut fidei, pietatis, & in omni vita probitatis ejus aliquod Monumentum extaret: Thomas Martinus Jurisconsultus mœstissimus Coniunx posuit.

Obiit Calendas Maii, 1565.

Vixit Annos 32.

David Smith, Embroyderer to Queene Elizabeth, &c. deceased the tenth day of August, 1587. aged 63. yeeres, and lyeth here-under buried: whose honest, vertuous, and compassionate care for the needy, both in soule and body, is expressed by his benevolence that way extended, like a good Steward, making others partakers of his well-employed Talent. who had to wife Katharine, (by whom he had eight sonnes and eight daughters) at whose proper charges (in memory of her said loving husband) is erected this Monument, the 25. of March, in An. 1596. who living his faithfull widow till the fourth day of February;

1607. aged 78. yeeres, lyeth also here-under buried.

The Tombe of Master James Austen, a good Benefactor of this Parish, who dyed Anno 1602. and of Joyce his wife, and of William their onely sonne: which Joyce married after with Sir Robert Clarke, Knight, one of the Barons of the Kings Majesties Courte of Exchequer, who caused this Tomb to be erected.

Here lyeth the body of Ellis Hilton, Esquire, who deceased the 12. day of December, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1528. &c.

Hic sepultus Griffinus LLoyd, Legum Doctor, Qui obiit in Christo, Novemb. 26. An. Dom. 1588.

Hic discas morti

dominari, spernere fatum;

Diram morborum

vim superare mori.

Nam jacet hic legum

Doctor, virtutibus oliv.

Insignis, veræ

Religionis amans.

Qui moriens docuit

vivos bene vivere, vivus.

Afflictos docuit

pro pietate mori.

Divitias justus

cumulavit, dives amavit

Institiam, voluit

sic memor esse boni.

Divitias moriens

Musis donavit, ut illos.

Qui Musas colens

emoriendo juvat.

Sic vivus moriensq;

fuit propensus ad omne

Legis opus, voluit

tam memor esse Dei.

Religio vigilem,

Lex lumen, Cambria patrem,

Oxonia eximium

perdidit alma decus.

Cum fera mors illum

violento perdidit ictu,

Quem nollet virus

inclita posse mori.

Postquam per denos

professor Regius annos.

Vixerat, hoc gelido

condidit ossa thoro.

A faire
grave-
stone in
the Church
cell.

A very
faire pla-
ted stone
by the
Communi-
ties.

Here

A faire Monument in the South wall of the Quire.

Here lyeth buried the bodies of Iohn Par, and Mary his wife, who were married together 34. yeeres, and had issue one onely daughter betweene them, named Anne, who after married Thomas Gough, of the Inner Temple in London, Esquire, who had fruitfully borne him sixe sons and one daughter: which said Mr. Par was Embroyderer to our late Queene Elizabeth, and to the Kings Majestie that now is, 25. yeeres. He was a man of good respect in the Citie, liberall to the Company whereof hee was free, a good benefactor to the poore of this Parish, and bountifull to all men. He departed this life the 17. day of Iuly, 1607. being aged 72. yeeres, and Mary his wife dyed a yeere and an halfe before him.

This Tombe was erected and made by Thomas Gough, and Anne his wife, appointed by the last Will of Iohn Par, who made the said Anne his full Executrix: And it was finished the 29. day of Iune, 1611.

West from this Church, by the South end of Adle street, almost against Puddle wharfe, there is one ancient building of stone and timber, builded by the Lords of Barkley, and therefore called Barkleys Inne. This house is now all in ruine, and letten out in severall tenements, yet the Armes of the Lord Barkley remaine in the stone-worke of an arched gate, and is betweene a Cheveron, Crosses ten, three, three, and foure.

Richard Beauchampe, Earle of warwicke, was lodged in this house, then called Barkleys Inne, in the Parish of S. Andrew, in the reigne of Henry the 6. Then turning up towards the North, is the Parish Church of S. Andrew in the wardrobe, a proper Church, but few Monuments hath it. Iohn Parnt founded a Chauntry there.

Hic jacet Ioannes Ley, Armig. de Comitatu Wiltz. Qui obiit 7. die Iunii, An. Dom. 1604. Etat. suæ 54.

Hic jacet Ioannes Barnard, nuper Civis & Scissor Lond. ac Ælinora & Alicia, uxores ejus. Qui quidem Ioannes obiit 21. die Novemb. An. Dom. 1593.

The 29. day of October, An. Dom. 1573. deceased Thomasine, the wife of Thomas Butler, of Bewlsen, in the County of Lancaster, Esquire, and lyeth buried before this Pillar.

Via omnis carnis: hodie mihi, crast tibi.

Marmoreum decus
hoc consortis munere grato;
Non vita verum
nomine, Longus habet.

Here lyeth Henry Long of Shingay, Esquire, sonne and heire of Sir Richard Long, Knight, Gentleman of the Privie Chamber to King Henry the eighth, the third son of Sir Thomas Long, Knight, of Wiltshire: who married Dorothea, the daughter of Nicholas Clarke of Weston, Esquire, and Elizabeth Ramsey his wife, sole heire of Thomas Ramsey of Hicham, Esquire, her Father: By whom he had issue one sonne and three daughters: Hee dyed the 15. day of April, An. Dom. 1573. leaving alive at that time of his death, Elizabeth, his sole daughter and heire.

Dorothea uxor, conjugis amore posuit.

Nomine Longus, vita
brevis, inclitus ortu,
Ingenio præstans,
& pietatis amans.

Nere to this place lyeth interred the corps of William Nicholson, sometime of Walton, in the County of Buck. Gent. and Citizen and Draper of London. He had to wife Ioane, the eldest daughter, and one of the heires of William Company, Gent. By whom he had issue (among divers other) these which survived, namely, Helen, first the wife of Iohn Minor, of London, Draper, and afterward of Sir Iohn Branch, Knight, Lord Maior of London, An. Dom. 1580. And Benjamin, who deceased at Bramley, in the County of Surrey, where hee hath also left issue 2. sonnes, Robert and George. The said William Nicholson departed this life in September, An. Do. 1531. Being a benefactor to this Church, and to other charitable uses: whose soule (we doubt not) resteth with the Lord.

Qui

A faire plated ingraven plate with Armes on a pillar in the Chancell.

A Monument in the East end of the Chancell.

Barkleys Inne.

Parish Church of S. Andrew in the wardrobe.

A plated Bone under the Communion Table.

The like Bone lying by the other.

Qui genere atq; opibus
quondam florebat honestis,
Nicholson, jacet hac
parvus in æde civis.
Quod mortale fuit
fluxit: sed fama perennis
Mensq; manet; nihil
hic funera juris habent.
Spiritus in Coelis
divino splendet honore,
In terris memori
nomen amore viget.

Then is the Kings great Wardrobe. Sir *John Beauchamp*, Knight of the Garter, Constable of *Dover*, Warden of the *Cinque Ports*, (sonne to *Guido de Beauchampe*, Earle of *Warwicke*) builded this house, was lodged there, deceased in the yeere 1359. and was buried on the South side of the middle Ile of *Pauls Church*. His Executors sold the house to King *Edward* the third, unto whom the Parson of *S. Andrews* complaining, that the said *Beauchampe* had pulled downe divers houses, in their places to build the same house, whereby he was hindred of his accustomed Tithes paid by the Tenants of old time; granted him 40. s. by the yeere out of that house for ever. King *Richard* the third was lodged there in the second of his reign.

In this house of late yeeres was lodged Sir *John Fortescue*, Knight, Master of the wardrobe, Chancellour and under-Treasurer of the Exchequer, and one of her Majesties most Honourable Privie Councill. The secret Letters and writings, touching the estate of the Realme, were wont to be inrolled in the Kings Wardrobe, and not in the Chancerie, as appeareth by the Records. *Claus. 18. E. 4. 1. Memb. 13. Claus. 33. E. 1. Memb. 3. Et liberat. 1. E. 2. Memb. 4. &c.*

From this wardrobe, by the West end of *Carter lane*, then up *Creed lane*, *Ave Mary lane*, and a piece of *Pater noster row*, up *warwicke lane*, all the East side, to the Brewhouse called the *Crowne*, as I said, is of this Ward.

Touching Lanes ascending out of *Thames street*, to *Knight-riders street*, the first is *Peters Hill*, wherein I finde no matter of note, more than certaine Almes-houses, lately founded on the

West side thereof, by *David Smith* Embroyderer, for fixe poore widdowes, wherof each to have 20. s. by the yeere.

On the East side of this lane standeth a large house, of ancient building, sometime belonging to the Abbot of *S. Mary* in *York*, and was his abiding house when he came to *London*, *Thomas Randolph* Esquire hath lately augmented and repaired it.

At the upper end of this Lane, towards the North, the corner houses there, be called *Peter Key*, but the reason thereof I have not heard.

Then is *Pauls wharfe Hill*, on the East side whereof is *Wood-mongers Hall*.

And next adjoyning is *Darby House*, sometime belonging to the *Stanleys*, for *Thomas Stanley*, first Earle of *Darby*, of that name, who married the Lady *Margaret*, Countesse of *Richmond*, mother to *Henry* the seventh, in his time builded it.

Queene *Mary* gave it to *Gilbert De-thicke*, then Garter, Principall King of Armes of Englishmen, *Thomas Hauley Clarentieux*, King of Armes of the South parts, *William Harvy*, alias *Norroy*, King of Armes of the North parts, and the other Heralds and Purservants of Armes and to their successors, all the Capitall messuage or house, called *Darby house*, with the appurtenances, situate in the Parish of *Saint Bennet*, and *Saint Peter*, and then being in the tenure of Sir *Richard Sackville*, Knight, and lately parcell of the Lands of *Edward* Earle of *Darby*, &c. To the end that the said Kings of Armes, Heralts, and Purservants of Armes, and their successors might (at their liking) dwell together, and at meet times to congregare, speak, conferre, and agree among themselves, for the good government of their faculty, and their Records might bee more safely kept, &c. Dated the eighteenth day of *July* 1555. *Philip* and *Marie* the first and third yeere.

Then higher up, neere the South Chaîne of *Pauls Church-yard*, is the Powle head Taverne, which house with the appurtenances, was (of old time) called *Pauls Brewhouse*, for that the same was so employed, but being since left off, and letten out.

On the West side of this streete is one

Peters Hill Lane.
Almes-houses for
6. poore widdowes.

Peters Hill.

Pauls wharfe Hill.
Wood-mongers Hall.

Darby House.

I have the
Copie of
the said
Patent de-
livered me
by *Hon.*
Dyng.

Pauls Brewhouse.
or
Powle head Taverne.

one other great house builded of stone, which belongeth to Pauls Church, and was sometime letten to the *Blunts*, Lord Mountjoy; but of later time to a Colledge in Cambridge, and from them to the Doctors of the Civill Law and Archies, who keep a Commons there, and many of them being there lodged, it is called the *Doctors Commons*. Above this, on the same side, was one other great building over-against Pauls Brewhouse, and this was called Pauls Bakehouse, and was imployed in baking of Bread for the Church of Pauls.

In Addle street or Lane I find no Monuments.

In Lambart hill lane, on the West side thereof, is the Blacksmiths Hall, and adjoining to the North side thereof have ye one plot of ground, inclosed with a Bricke wall for a Church-yard, or burying plot, for the dead of Saint Mary Magdalens by Old Fishstreet, which was given to that use by John Iwarby, an Officer in the receipt of the Exchequer, in the sixe and twentieth of King Henry the sixth, as appeareth by Patent.

John Iwarby, &c. gave a peece of Land lying voide in the Parish of Saint Mary Magdalen; nigh to Old Fishstreet, betweene the Tenement of John Phipot on the South, and the Tenement of Bartholomew Burwash on the west, and the Tenement pertaining to the Covent of the Holy VVell on the North, and the way upon Lambarts Hill, on the East, for a Church-yard to the Parson and Church-wardens, &c.

Over-against the North-west end of this Lambart hill lane in Knight-riders street, is the Parish Church of St. Mary Magdalen, a small Church, having but few Monuments.

Richard woodroffe, Merchant-Taylor, 1519.

Barnard Randolph, Esquire, 1583.

Ioannes Sugar, Civis & Piscenarius London: Qui obiit 29. die Decemb. An. Dom. 1455. & Margareta uxor ejus, quæ obiit 13. die Novemb. An. Dom. 1485. Quorum animarum, &c.

Here lieth buried the body of Barnard Randolph, Esquire, while hee lived, Common Sergeant of this City of Lon-

don. He died the seventh day of August, An. Dom. 1583. And of his liberality hath been beneficiall to the City, as formerly hath been declared.

Here lieth buried the body of Herbert Randolph, of Wardis, in the County of Suffex, Esquire, Cousin and next heire to Barnard Randolph, Esquire, &c. He tooke to wife Judith, the eldest daughter of Anthony Shirley, of Preston, in the said County of Suffex, Esquire, and departed this life (without issue) on the 9. day of April, 1604.

In Obitum beatissimæ feminæ Margaretae Serle, nuper uxoris Alexandri Serle, Reg. Majest. Procuratoris, &c. Quæ obiit 8. die Mens. Martii, Anno Salutis humanæ (qua nunc beatissima fruitur) iuxta stilum Angliæ, 1605.

Virgo decem & septem vixi
intaminata per annos,
Deme duos totidem
tum pia nupta fui.
Funera gnatorum vidi
lugubria quinque,
Deque novem, reliqui
bis duo, nostra vident.
Casta domi vixi, invigilans
prolique larique,
Sara viro, mundo
Martha, Maria Deo.

Memoria Sacrum.

Selectissimæ feminæ Ioannæ, uxoris Gilberti Dethick, fil. 2. Domini Guilielmi Dethick, Mui. filia Alexandri Serle, Regiæ Maiestatis Procuratoris Gentis, & Margaretae uxoris suæ. Quæ quidem Ioanna 10. Martii, An. 1607. stilo Angliæ, sub certa spe venturæ in Christo Resurrectionis, Spiritum Deo, corpus terræ commendavit.

Ut semel partu geminas eodem,
Tristis, enixa est tacitas, sorores,
Languido tandem placide quievit.
Quindecim virgo pia vixit annos,
Quindecim menses pia nupta facis
Tum piæ cedens, pia mens sit altæ,
Tabida Incola Cæli
Virgo dum, spes hæc & amor parentum,
Nn Nupta

A comely Monument in the South Ile of the Quire.

A Monument neere to the other.

Another Monument beneath the former.

Doctors Commons.

Pauls Bakehouse.

Addle street

Lambart hill, Blacksmiths Hall. Church-yard of S. Mary Magdalen.

Parish Church of S. Mary Magdalen.

A very ancient Tombe in the North Ile of the Quire.

A faire Monument in the east end of the Chancel.

*Nupta dum, lux hac & honor moriti,
Vxor & virgo, decor hae, propinquis,
Et decus omnes.*

A comely
Monument
with arms
in the
same
South Ile.

George Coleman, Gent. a free-man of this City of London, was born in Richmondshire, and afterward inhabited at Callis, in the time of the first surprize thereof by the French, An. Dom. 1558. where he lost all his lands and substance; and at the age of 95 years he died, the 16. of September, 1600. and lyeth interred on the North side of the Communion Table. By him is buried Alice his wife, the only daughter of George Gainsford, Esquire, a younger sonne of Sir Iohn Gainsford of Crohurst, in the County of Surrey, Knight, and brother to the last Sir Iohn Gainsford, of the same place, Knight. which Alice was sole heire to her Mother Elizabeth, daughter and coheire to Iohn Alphew, of Boare Place, in the County of Kent, Esquire.

*Shee dyed the fourth of March,
Anno Domini, 1581.*

Conduit
of Thames
water.

On the West side of this Church, by the Porch thereof, is placed a Conduit or Cesterne of Lead, castellated with Stone, for receipt of Thames water, conveyed at the charges of the forenamed Barnard Randolph, Esquire.

By the East end of Saint Mary Magdalens Church, runneth up the Old Exchange lane, by the West end of Carter lane, to the South-east gate or Chaîne of Pauls Church yard, as is before shewed. And in this part was the Exchange kept, and Bullion was received for coynage, as is noted in Faringdon Ward within.

Doe little
lane.

In this Parish Church of Saint Mary Magdalen, out of Knight-riders street, up to Carter lane, be two small Laues: the one of them called Doe little Lane, as a place not inhabited by Artificers, or open Shop-keepers, but serving for a neere passage from Knight-riders street, to Carter lane.

Sheremo-
niers lane.

The other, corruptly called Sermon Lane, for Sheremoniers Lane. For I find it by that name recorded in the fourteenth of Edward the first: And in that Lane, a place to be called the Blacke

Loft, (of melting Silver,) with foure Shops adjoyning.

Blacke Loft
of Silver
melting.

It may therefore bee well supposed, that lane to take name of Sheremoniers, such as cut and rounded the Plates, to bee coyned or stamped into Estaring pence, for the place of Coyning was the Old Exchange, neere unto the said Sheremoniers lane. Also I finde, that in the thirteenth of Richard the second, William de la Pole had an House there.

In Knight-riders street is the Colledge of Physicians, wherein was founded, in the yeere 1582. a publike Lecture in Surgerie, to be read twice every weeke, &c. as is shewed else-where.

Colledge
of Phys-
icians.
Lecture in
Chirurg-
ry to be
read.

In the South Church-yard of Pauls, is the South side and West end of the said Church: In the which West end, be three stately Gates, or entries, curiously wrought of stone, namely the middle Gate, in the midst whereof is placed a masse pillar of Brasse, whereunto the Leaves of the said great Gate are closed, and fastened with Lockes, Bolts, and Barres of Iron: All which notwithstanding, on the 24. of December, in the yeere 1565. by a Tempest of Wind then rising from the West, these Gates were blowne open, the Barres, Bolts, and Lockes broken in sunder, or greatly bended.

West
gates of
Pauls
Church.

Also, on the fifth of Ianuary, in the yeere 1589. by a like tempest of Wind, then in the South-west, the lesser West Gate of the said Church, next to the Bishops Palace, was broken, both Bolts, Barres, and Lockes, so that the same was blowne over.

Gates of
Pauls
Church
blowne
open.

At either corner of this West end, is also of ancient building, a strong Tower of stone, made for Bell-Towers: the one of them, to wit, next to the Palace is at this present to the use of the same Palace; the other, towards the South, is called the Lollards Tower, and hath beene used as the Bishops Prison, for such as were detected for Opinions in Religion, contrary to the faith of the Church.

For Lol-
lards Tower
reade Mr.
Foss.

The last prisoner which I have knowne committed thereto, was in the yeere 1573. one Peter Burcher, Gent. of the middle Temple, for having desperately wounded, and minding to have mur-

Pe. Burcher

murdered a serviceable Gentleman, named *Iohn Hawkins*, Esquire, in the high street, neere unto the *strand*, who being taken and examined, was found to hold certain Opinions erroneous, and therefore committed thither, and convicted: but in the end, by perswasion, he promised to abjure his Heresies; and was, by commandement of the Councell, removed from thence to the Tower of *London*, &c. where he committed, as in my *Annales* I have expressed.

Adjoyning to this *Lowlands Tower*, is the Parish Church of Saint *Gregory*, appointed to the Pettie Chanons of *Pauls*.

Monuments of note, these I find there:

Alicia Barwis, Relicta *Iohannis Barwis*, Civis ac Minutarii *Londonensis*, posuit defuncto.

Debita peccati
solvens terrestria linquo,
Visurus patriam
quam mihi *Christe* dabis.
Da patriam, Rex *Christe*
Iesu, spes unica vitæ,
Da feuti veniam
Rex bone *Christe* Iesu,
Virtus post Fata.

Thomas Redman, *Almæ Curie Cantuar. de Arcubus London Procuratorum generalium unus*, qui officium Registrariatus principalis Sedis Archiepiscopalis *Cantuar.* per nonnullos Annos laudabiliter exercuit, hic inhumatur. In uxorem duxit *Annam Miliner*, quacumpiè & amantissimè vixit. Ex ea unam sibi filiam nomine *Elizabetham* procreavit: mortem obiit 12. die Novemb. An. Dom. 1601.

Aluredus Copeley, de *Botley*, in *Com. Ebor.* Armig. quondam Socius *Lincolniensis Hospitii*, Obiit 5. die Feb. An. Dom. 1598. & ætatis suæ, 37.

Memorie Sacrum.

Sanctissimæ & charissimæ Coniugi, *Alisonæ Heriot*, *Iacobi Primrosii*, Regiæ Majestatis in sanctiori Concilio Regni *Scotiæ Amanuensis* filiæ, femina omnibus tum animi tum corporis dotibus, ac pio cultu instructif-

simæ; Mœstissimus ipsius Maritus, *Georgius Heriot*, Armiger, Regis, Regiæ, Principum *Henrici & Caroli Gemmarius*, bene merenti, non sine lachrymis hoc Monumentum posuit.

Obiit Mensis Aprilis, die 16. Anno Salut. M. D. C. XII. ætatis 20. in ipso flore juventæ, & mihi parentibus amicis tristissimum sui desiderium reliquit.

Hic *Alifis Primrosa*
jacet crudo obruta fato,
Intempestivas
ut *Rosa* passa manus.
Nondum bis denos
annorum impleverat orbes,
Pulchra, pudica,
Patris delictum atq; viri:
Quum gravida, heu nunquam
Mater, discessit in inde
Cura dolorq; Patri,
cura dolorq; viro:
Non sublata tamen,
tantum translata recessit,
Nunc *Rosa* prima *Poli*
quæ fuit ante *Soli*.

Here lyeth *Martha Forthe*, sometime wife to *Robert Forthe*, Doctor of Law, with whom she lived very comfortably in true marriage, a most faithfull and loving wife, the space of 24. yeeres and 5. moneths. She lived vertuously and modestly, and beloved of all that did know her, and dyed in sound faith, and in the feare of God, the 26. day of November, Ann. Dom. 1589. in the 45. yeere of her age, in constant hope of a joyfull resurrection, with the elect children of Almighty God.

Memorie Sacrum.

Edwardo Baker, Armig. Regiæ Majestatis ad causas Ecclesiasticas Registrario principali, viro eximia eruditione, prudentia singulari, moribus probatissimis, & in publicis negotiis plurimum versato. Qui longo morbo intabescens, certa spe in *Christo* resurgendi, piè placideque animam Deo reddidit, die 26. Maii, Anno Domini, M. D. C. I I.

N n 2

Here

Parish Church of S. Gregory.

A plated stone by the Communion Table.

The like Stone lying by the other.

Another Stone in the Chancel.

A very goodly Monument in the South Ile of the Quire, vndermost.

A faire Monument close by the other in the same end of the Church.

Another Monument close adjoyning

A faire
Monumēt
in the
South wal
of the
Chancell.

Here lyeth intombed the body of Mary,
late wife of Thomas Sandys, Esquire,
and onely daughter to Sir Stephen
Thornhurst, Knight, and Dame Sy-
bill his wife: whose soule departed this
life unto Christ, the last day of Iuly,
in the yeere of our Redemption, 1598.
and in the one and twentieth yeere of
her age. In remembrance of whose pi-
ety and singular vertues, the eternall
love of her Husband hath caused this
Monument to be erected.

In Heaven her soule,
In me her love,
her body resteth here,
Which is to God,
Was to the World,
to me her Husband, deare.

A faire
Monu-
ment in
the East
end of the
Chancell.

Here-under resteth Arthur Medlycote,
Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of Lon-
don, sonne of Richard Medlycote of
Shrewsbury, Gentleman, with Eliza-
beth his wife, daughter of John Phi-
lips. The said Arthur, in assured hope
to be with Christ, ended this transitory
life the seven and twentieth day of Iuly,
Anno Domini, 1605. And the said
Elizabeth, the eighteenth day of Octo-
ber, 1605.

A comely
Monu-
ment in
the East
end of the
Chancell.

Here lyeth Dorotheie, Daughter of John
Theobald, the elder, of Shepie, in the
County of Kent, Esquire. She first mar-
ried John Croke, Doctor of Law;
by whom, shee had onely Dorotheie,
first wife to Robert Honywood, Es-
quire. Secondly, to Ralph Allen,
Alderman of London. Thirdly, to
that most Reverend, excellent, and
learned Iudge, Sir Roger Manwood,
Knight, Lord chiefe Baron of the Ex-
chequer; by whom she had issue, John
and Thomas, who dyed young. Mar-
gerie, the first wife of Sir John Lew-
ton, Knight; and Anne, first wife
to Sir Percivall Hart, Knight, and
Sir Peter Manwood, Knight of the
Bath.

Shee dyed the fourteenth day of Septem-
ber, Anno Domini, 1575. To
whose reverend Memory, the said Sir
Peter Manwood hath dutifully ere-
cted this Monument, Anno Dom.
1606.

Gulielmi Coci hoc Tumulo
parvo ossa quiescunt,
Illius ast virtus
non ita parva cubit:
Plura nam ut omitam,
Civili Iure secundus
Nulli, nec vera
dexteritate fuit.
Cui pia, ne merito
careat post funera virtus,
Hoc uxor Maria
nobile struxit opus.

Moritur 25. Augusti, Anno Do-
mini 1558. & Maria Regi-
ne, 6.

12. Septemb. An. Dom. 1587. obiit.

Ioanna, filia Nich. Wallron, relieta
Thomæ Yale, Legū Doctoris, Can-
cellarius Archiepiscopalis Sedis
Catuarien. & sepelitur sub spe futu-
ræ Resurrectionis.

A comely
small Mo-
nument
by the o-
ther.

A faire
plated
stone in
the South
ile.

The rest of that South side of Saint
Pauls Church, with the Chapter-house,
(a beautifull piece of VVorke, builded
about the reigne of Edward the third)
is now defaced, by meanes of Licences
granted to Cutlers, Budget-makers, and
other, first to build low Sheds, but now
high houses, which doe hide that beau-
tifull side of the Church, save onely the
toppe and South gate.

On the North-west side of this
Church-yard, is the Bishops Palace,
a large thing for Receit, wherein di-
vers Kings have beene lodged, and great
House-hold hath beene kept, as appea-
reth by the great Hall, which of late
yeeres, since the rebatement of Bishops
Livings, hath not beene furnished with
House-hold Meynie and Guests, as was
meant by the builders thereof, and was
of old time used.

The Deanes Lodging, on the other
side, directly against the Palace, is
a faire old House, and also divers large
Houses are on the same side builded,
which yet remaine, and (of old time)
were the Lodgings of Prebendaries
and Residenciaries, which kept great
House-holds, and liberall Hospitalitie;
but now either decayed, or otherwise
converted.

The Bi-
shops Pa-
lace.

Then

The Stationers Hall in former dayes, but now it is in Amen lane, at the end of Peter noſſer Rowe.

Then was there the Stationers Hall, on the ſame ſide, lately builded for them, in the place of *Peter Colledge*: Where, in the yeere, one thousand, five hundred, forty, and nine, the fourth day of Ianuary, fix men were ſlaine by the fall of Earth upon them, digging for a Well.

And let this bee an end of *Baynards Caſtle Ward*: which hath an Alderman, his Deputy; Common Counſell, nine; Conſtable, tenne; Scavengers, ſeven; Wardmote Inqueſt, foureteene, and a Beadle: And to the Fifteene, it is taxed at twelve pounds, in the Exchequer, eleven pounds, thirteene ſhillings.



Nn3

The



THE WARD

OF

FARINGDON

Extra, or without.

The Ward
of Faring-
don without



THE farthest West Ward of this Citie, being the 25. Ward of London, but without the walls, is called *Faringdon without*, and was of old time part of the other *Faringdon within*, untill the 17. of *Richard the second*, that it was divided, and made twaine, by the names of *Faringdon infra*, and *Faringdon extra*, as is afore shewed.

The bounds of which Ward, without *Newgate* and *Ludgate*, are these:

First, on the East part thereof, is the whole Precinct of the late Priory of *S. Bartholomew*, and a part of *Long lane*, on the North, towards *Aldersgate street*, and *Duckelane*, with the Hospitall of *S. Bartholomew* on the West, and all *Smithfield*, to the Barres in *Saint Iohn street*.

Then out of *Smithfield*, *Chicken lane*, toward *Turne-Mill Brooke*, and over that Brooke, by a Bridge of Timber, into the Field: then backe againe by the Pennes (or Folds) in *Smithfield*, by *Smithfield Pond*, to *Cow lane*, which turneth toward *Oldbourne*; and then *Hofiar lane*, out of *Smithfield* also toward *Oldborne*, till it meet with a part of *Cow lane*.

Then *Cocke lane*, out of *Smithfield*, over against *Pye corner*: then also is *Gile-spurre street*, out of *Smithfield* to *Newgate*: then from *Newgate* West by *Saint Sepulchres Church*, to *Turne-againe lane*, to *Oldbourne Conduit*, on *Snor Hill*, to *Oldbourne Bridge*, up *Oldbourne Hill*, to the Barres, on both sides.

On the right hand, or North side, at the bottome of *Oldbourne Hill*, is *Gold lane*, sometime a filthy passage into the Fields, now both sides builded with small Tenements.

Then higher is *Lither lane*, turning also to the Field, lately replenished with houses builded, and so to the Barres.

Now, on the left hand or South side from *Newgate*, lyeth a street called the *Old Bayly*, or Court of the Chamberlaine of this Citie: this stretcheth down by the Wall of the Citie, unto *Ludgate*. On the West side of which street, breaketh out one other Lane, called *Saint Georges Lane*, till yee come unto the South end of *Sea-coale Lane*; and then, turning towards *Fleet-street*, it is called *Fleet lane*.

Then next out of the high street, from *Newgate*, turning downe South, is called the *Little Bayly*, and runneth downe to the East of *S. Georges lane*.

Then is *Sea-coale lane*, which turneth downe into *Fleet lane*.

Neere unto this *Sea-coale lane*, in the turning towards *Oldbourne Conduit*, is another lane, called in record *Winde-againe lane*, it turneth downe to *Turnmill Brooke*, and from thence backe againe, for there is no way over.

Then beyond *Oldbourne Bridge*, to *Shoo lane*, which runneth out of *Oldborne* unto the Conduit in *Fleetstreet*.

Then also is *Fewtars lane*, which likewise stretcheth South into *Fleetstreet*, by the East end of *S. Dunstons Church*: And from this Lane to the Barres, bee the bounds without *Newgate*.

Now, without *Ludgate*, this Ward runneth up from the said gate to *Temple barre*,

Gold lane

Lither lane

Old Bayly

Little bayly
Lane

Winde-
again lane

Shoo lane

Fewtars
lane

barre, and hath on the right hand, or North side, the South end of the *Old Bayly*: then downe *Ludgate hill*, to the *Fleet lane* over *Fleet bridge*, and by *Shoo lane*, and *Fewtars lane*, and so to *New streets* (or *Chancery lane*) and up that Lane, to the House of the *Rolls*, which House is also of this Ward; and on the other side, to a Lane over-against the *Rolls*, which entreth *Ficquens field*.

Then, hard by the Barre, is one other Lane, called *Shire lane*, because it divideth the City from the Shire, and this turneth into *Ficquens field*.

From *Ludgate* againe, on the left hand, or South side, to *Fleet bridge*, to *Bride lane*, which runneth South by *Bridewell*; then to *Water lane*, which runneth downe to the *Thames*.

Then by the *White Friars*, and by the *Temple*, even to the Barre aforesaid, bee the bounds of this *Faringdon Ward without*.

Touching Ornaments and Antiquities in this VVard, first, betwixt the said *Newgate*, and the Parish of *Saint Sepulchers*, is a way towards *Smithfield*, called *Gilt Spurre*, or *Knight-Riders streete*, of the Knights and other riding that way into *Smithfield*, replenished with buildings on both sides up to *Pie corner*, a place so called of such a signe, sometimes a faire Inne for receipt of Travelers; but now divided into Tenements, and over-against the said *Pie corner*, lyeth *Cocke lane*, which runneth downe to *Oldbourne Conduit*.

Beyond this *Pie corner*, lyeth VVest *Smithfield*, compassed about with buildings, as first on the South side, following the right hand, standeth the large Hospitall of *Saint Bartholomew*, founded by *Rahere*, the first Prior of *St. Bartholomewes*, thereto neere adjoyning, in the yeere 1102.

Alfune, that had not long before builded the Parish Church of *Saint Giles* without *Creplegate*, became the first Hospitellar, or Proctor for the poore of this house, and went himselfe daily to the Shambles and other Markets, where he begged the charity of devout people for their reliefe, promising to the liberrall givers (and that by alledging testimonies of the holy Scripture) reward at the hands of God. *Henry the third*

granted to *Katharine*, late wife to *William Hardell*, twenty foote of Land in length and breadth in *Smithfield*, next to the Chappell of *Saint Bartholomew*, to build her a Recluse or Ankorage, commanding the Maior and Sheriffes of *London*, to assigne the said twenty foot to the said *Katharine*, Charta 11. of *Henry the third*. The foundation of this Hospitall for the poore and diseased, and their speciall sustentation, was confirmed by *Edward the third*, the 26. of his reigne. It was governed by a Master, and eight Brethren being Priests, for the Church; and foure Sisters, to see the poore served.

The Executors of *Richard Whittington*, sometime Maior of *London*, of his goods repaired this Hospitall, about the yeere 1423.

Sir Iohn Wakering, Priest, Master of this House, in the yeere 1463. amongst other Bookes, gave to their common Library the fairest Bible that I have seene, written in large Vellam, by a Brother of that House, named *Iohn Coke*, at the age of 68. yeeres, when hee had beene Priest 43. yeeres. Since the spoile of that Library, I have seene this Booke in the custody of my Worshipfull friend, Master *Walter Cope*.

Monuments in this Church of the dead, Benefactors thereunto, be these: *Elizabeth*, wife to *Adam Hone*, Gentleman.

Bartholomew Bildington.

Iane, wife to *Iohn Cooke*.

Dame Alice, wife to *Sir Rich. Isham*.

Alice, wife to *Nicholas Bayly*.

Iohn woodhouse, Esquire.

Robert Palmar, Gentleman.

Idona, wife to *Iohn Walden*, lying by her husband on the North side, late new builded, 1424.

Sir Thomas Malifant, or *Nansant*, Baron of *Winnow*, Lord *Saint-George*, in *Glamorgan*, and Lord *Ockenevton* and *Pile*, in the County of *Pembroke*, 1438.

Dame Margaret his wife, daughter to *Thomas Asley*, Esquire, with *Edmond* and *Henry* his children.

William Markeby, Gentleman, 1438.

Richard Shepley, and *Alice* his wife.

Thomas Savill, Sergeant at Armes.

Edward Beasby, Gentleman, and *Margaret* his wife.

walter

A recluse
or Anko-
rage by S.
Bartholo-
mewes
Hospitall.

Shirelane.

Gilt Spurre,
or Knight-
Riders street.

Cocke lane.

West
Smithfield.

Hospitall
of S. Bar-
tholomewes.

The first
Maior Pro-
ctor of the
Hospitall
of S. Bar-
tholomew.

Walter Ingham, and *Eleanor* his wife.
Robert warnar, and *Alice*, Lady
Carne.

Robert Caldset, *Iohan* and *Agnes* his
wives.

Sir Robert Danwars, and *Dame Agnes*
his wife, daughter to *Sir Richard Dela-*
bar.

William Brookes, Esquire.

John Shirley, Esquire, and *Margaret*
his wife, having their Pictures of
Brasse, in the habit of Pilgrims, on a
faire flat Stone, with an Epitaph thus :

Behold, how ended is
our poore Pilgrimage,
Of *John Shirley*, Esquire,
with *Margaret* his wife,
That twelve children had
together in marriage,
Eight sonnes, and foure
daughters, withouten strife,
That in honour, nurture,
and labour, flowed in fame :
His pen reporteth
his lives Occupation,
Since Pier his life time,
John Shirley by name,
Of his degree, that
was in *Brutes Albion*;
That in the yeere of Grace
deceased from hen,
Foureteene hundred Winters,
and sixe and fifty ;
In the yeere of his age,
fourescore and ten,
Of October moneth,
the day one and twenty.

This Gentleman, a great Traveller
in divers Countries, amongst other his
Labours, painfully collected the Works
of *Geffrey Chawcer*, *John Lidgate*, and o-
ther learned Writers ; which Workes
he wrote in sundry Volumes, to remain
for posterity : I have seene them, and
partly doe professe them.

Iane, Lady *Clinton*, gave ten pounds
to the poore of this House, and was
there buried, 1458.

Agnes, daughter to *Sir William*
Saint-George.

John Rogerbrooke, Esquire.

Richard Sturgeon.

Thomas Burgan, Gentleman.

Elizabeth, wife to *Henry Skinard*,

daughter to *Chincroft*, Esquire.

William Mackley, Gentleman, and
Alice his wife.

William Fitzwater, Gentleman, 1466.

Here *Robert Balthorp* lies intomb'd,
to *Elizabeth our Queene*,
who Sergeant of the Chirurgeons sworne,
neere thirty yeeres hath bene.

He died at sixty nine of yeeres,
December ninth the day,
The yeere of Grace eight hundred twice,
deducting nine away.

Let here his rotten bones repose,
till Angels Trumpet sound,
To warne the world of present change,
and raise the dead from ground.

Vivit post funera Virtus.

Thomas Bodleius, Eques Auratus, fecit
Annæ Conjugi piissimæ, atque om-
nibus exemplis bene de se meritæ,
cum qua dulciter vixit Annos 24.

John vir honoratus
jacet hic *Nedham tumultus*,
Qui prudens, gratus,
justus fuit & moderatus.
Fratribus ille suis
fuerat præ quatuor Annis
quem mors crudelis
29. q; *Decembris*
M.C. quater Domini
septem simul X. numerandi,
Cujus spiritui
sint Cæli gardia regni.

The foureteenth yeere
of our Lord seventy,
Passed *Sir William Knight*
to God Almighty,
The 15. day of Iuly,
Master of this place :
Iesus for his mercy
receive him into grace.

Hic jacet Dominus *Ioannes Byry*, quon-
dam Magister istius Hospitali. Qui
obiit 28. die Septemb. An. Domini,
1417. Cujus, &c.

Ecce sub hoc Tumulo
Gulielmus conditur Honus,
Vir justus, verbis
integer, atque Deum
Corde timens. Qui cum

A comely
Monument
in the
South wall
of the
Chancell.

A Monu-
ment in
the North
wall of the
Chancell.

A faire
plated
stone by
the Com-
munion
table.

Under the
Commu-
nion table

By the
same table

An ancient
Tombe in
the North
wall, be-
neath the
Quire.

Gilda

*Gilda sit functus in Aula,
Cumque palam in Templo
bis legerat Anglica jura,
Cunctorum sanè
non sine laude virum,
Mors hominem accersens
supremum (dixit) adipo.
Sic moritur, corpus terre,
vermique relinquens,
Scandit at excelsis
sidera mente poli.
Hoc posuit Coniunx
dilecta Iocosa Sepulchrum,
Dilecta Iocosa licet
plena dolore tamen.*

Sub præsentì marmore requiescunt cor-
pora Walter Ingham Generosi, ac
Ælianoræ consortis suæ. Qui qui-
dem Walterus ingressus est viam
universæ carnis 7. die Mensis Martii,
Anno Domini 1464. Et prædicta
Ælianora, uxor sua terrenæ mortis
de gustavit pocula 15. die Septemb.
An. Dom. 1466. Quorum, &c.

*Hic vir pacificus
Shipley Richardus humatur,
Vetus Catholicus domus
hæc hoc testificatur.
Esurientes ac sitientes
namque fovebat,
Pace fruentes, justa
petentes corde gerebat.
C. quater & Mille,
X. & M. V. cadit ille
Luce Maii deca ter
que monas sit humus sibi mater,
Coniux postque sua
finiuit Alicia flamen,
Quos manus tua salvet
precor O Deus. Amen.*

*Hic vir Catholicus bonus
ecce Richardus humatur
Sturgeon pacificus, quem
mors rapuisse probatur.
Armiger hic Regis fuit,
& vir Nobilitatis,
Mandatum legis servans,
celsis probitatis.
Annis trigentis sit
Clericus ipse Coronæ
Et quivis plenè hunc
cape Christe bone.
Mille, quater centum*

*semel L. sex tempore Christi.
Dat fundamentum
quindena Martii isti,
Vxor eius quem bona
iungitur ecce Ioanna,
Vt capiant dona
Cælorum Iesus Hosanna.*

Here lyeth now dead,
which late was quick,
The comely Corps
of Anne Westwick;
Who died in
Child-bed, of her first,
Vpon the fifth
day of August:
Whose soule (doubtlesse)
is long ere this,
In Heaven with Christ,
in joy and blisse;
But yet, for order
of Charity,
Vpon her soule say,
Jesu have mercy.

Anno Domini, 1556.

*Hic jacet Dominus Richardus Lye, quon-
dam Abbas Salopia, qui sua industria,
sumptibus magnis & suis laboribus (Deo
suadente) recuperavit libertates suæ Ec-
clesiæ Salopiæ prædictæ. & postea obiit
die Martii, tempore Parliamenti, Anno
Domini 1512. Cuius, &c.*

This Hospitall was valued at the sup-
pression, in the yeere 1539. the 31. of
Henry the eighth, to five and thirty
pounds, fixe shillings, seven pence,
yeerly. The Church remaineth a Pa-
rish Church to the Tenents dwelling
in the Precinct of the Hospitall: But in
the yeere 1546. on the thirteenth of
January, the Bishop of Rochester, prea-
ching at Pauls Crosse, declared the gift
of the said King to the Citizens, for re-
lieving of the Poore, which contained
the Church of the Gray Friers, the
Church of Saint Bartholomew, with the
Hospitall, the Messuages, and appur-
tenances in Gilt Spurre, alias Knight-Ri-
ders street, Briton street, Peter Kay, in the
Parish of Saint Mary Magdalen, in Old
Fish street, and in the Parish of St. Benet
Huda, Lymehurst, or Limehoft, in the
Parish of Stebunheth, &c.

Then also were Orders devised for
reliefe

At the foot
of the
same
Stone.

A faire
plated
Stone in
the South
Ile.

Hospitall
of S. Bar-
tholomew
suppressed

At the en-
tring into
the Quire
in the
middle Ile

A faire
Stone ly-
ing close
by the o-
ther.

A faire
plated
Stone close
by the Pil-
grim and
his Wife.

reliefe of the Poore : the inhabitants were all called to their Parish Churches; where, by Sir Richard Dobbes, then Maior, their severall Aldermen, or other grave Citizens, they were by eloquent Orations perswaded, how great and how many commodities would ensue unto them and their City, if the poore of divers sorts, which they named, were taken from out their Streets, Lanes, and Allies, and were bestowed and provided for in Hospitals abroad, &c. Therefore was every man moved, liberally to grant (what they would impart) towards the preparing and furnishing of such Hospitals, and also, what they would contribute weekly towards their maintenance for a time, which (they said) should not bee past one yeere, or twaine, untill they were better furnished of Endowment. To make short, every man granted liberally, according to his ability: Books were drawne of the Reliefe in every VVard of the City, towards the new Hospitals, and were delivered by the Maior to the Kings Commissioners, on the seventeenth of February; and order was taken therein, so as the sixe and twentieth of Iuly, in the yeere 1552. the repairing of the *Gray Friers* house, for poore fatherlesse children, was taken in hand; and also, in the later end of the same moneth, began the repairing of this Hospitall of *Saint Bartholomew*, and was of new endowed, and furnished at the charges of the Citizens.

On the East side of this Hospitall lyeth *Ducke lane*, which runneth out of *Smithfield* South, to the North end of *Little Britaine* street.

On the East side of this *Ducke lane*, and also of *Smithfield*, lieth the late dissolved Priory of *St. Bartholomew*, founded also by *Rahere*, a pleasant witted Gentleman, and therefore in his time called the Kings Minstrell, about the yeere of Christ, 1102. He founded it in a part of the oft before named Moorish ground, which was therefore a common Lay-stall of all filth, that was to be voided out of the City. He placed Canons there; himselfe became their first Prior, & so continued till his dying day, and was there buried in a faire Monument, of late renewed by Prior *Bolton*.

Amongst other memorable matters touching this Priory, one is of an Archbishops Visitation, which *Matthew Paris* hath thus:

Boniface (saith hee) Archbishop of Canturbury, in his Visitation came to this Priory; where, being received with Procession in the most solemne wise, he said, That hee passed not upon the honour, but came to visit them; to whom the Canons answered, That they having a learned Bishop, ought not, in contempt of him, to be visited by any other: which answer so much offended the Archbishop, that hee forthwith fell on the Sub-Prior, and smote him on the face, saying; Indeed, indeed, doth it become you English Traytors so to answer mee? Thus raging, with oathes not to bee recited, he rent in peeces the rich Cope of the Sub-Prior, and trode it under his feete, and thrust him against a Pillar of the Chancell with such violence, that hee had almost killed him. But the Canons seeing their Sub-Prior thus almost slaine, came and plucked off the Archbishop with such force, that they overthrew him backwards; whereby they might see, that he was armed, and prepared to fight. The Archbishops men seeing their Master downe, being all strangers, and their Masters Countermen borne at Province, fell upon the Canons, beat them, tare them, and trode them under foot. At length, the Canons getting away as well as they could, ran bloody, miry, rent and torne to the Bishop of London to complaine, who bade them goe to the King at Westminster, and tell him thereof: whereupon foure of them went thither, the rest were not able, they were so sore hurt. But when they came to Westminster, the King would neither heare nor see them; so they returned without redresse. In the meane season the City was in an uproare, and ready to have rung the common Bell, and to have hewed the Archbishop into small peeces, who was secretly crept to Lambhith, where they sought him, and not knowing him by sight, said to themselves; where is this Russian, that cruell smiter? Hee is no winner of soules, but an exaetor of money, whom neither God, nor any lawfull or free election did bring to this promotion: but the King did unlawfully intrude him, being unlearned, a stranger borne, and having a wife, &c. But the Archbishop conveyed himselfe over, and went to the King with a great complaints

Archbishop of Canturbury visiteth St. Bartholomew Priory with stripes.

Words of the Archbishop to the Prior and Canons. Sub-Prior's Cope rent and trodden under foot, and himselfe almost slaine. The Archbishop smitten, and overthrown. The Canons beaten and trod under foot.

The Canons complained but could not be heard. The whole City in an uproare against the Archbishop.

complaint against the Canons, whereas himselfe was guilty. This Priory of Saint Bartholomew was againe new builded in the yeere 1410.

Bolton was the last Prior of this house, a great builder there: for hee repaired the Priory Church, with the Parish Church adjoyning, the offices and lodgings to the said Priory belonging and nere adjoyning: he builded of new the Mannor of Canonbury at Islington, which belonged to the Canons of this house, and is situate in a low ground, somewhat North from the Parish Church there. But he builded no house at Harrow on the hill, as Edward Hall hath written, following a fable then on foote.

The people (saith hee) being feared by Prognostications, which declared that in the yeere of Christ, 1524. there should bee such Eclipses in watry signes, and such conjunctions, that by waters and floods many people should perish: people victualled themselves, and went to high grounds for feare of drowning, and especially one Bolton, which was Prior of Saint Bartholomewes in Smithfield, builded him an house upon Harrow on the hill, onely for feare of this flood: thither he went and made provision of all things necessary within him, for the space of two moneths, &c.

But this was not so indeed, as I have been credibly informed: true it is, that this Bolton was also Parson of Harrow, and therefore bestowed some small reparations on the Parsonage house, and builded nothing there more than a Dovehouse, to serve him when hee had forgone his Priory.

To this Priory King Henry the second granted the priviledge of a Faire to bee kept yearly at Bartholomewside, for three daies, to wit, the Eve, the Day, and the next morrow, to the which the Clothiers of England, and Drapers of London repaired, and had their Booths and standings within the Church-yard of this Priory, closed in with VValls and Gates locked every night, and watched for safety of mens goods and wares; a Court of Piepowders was daily during the Faire holden, for debts and contracts. But notwithstanding all Proclamations of the Prince, and also the A&T of Parliament,

in place of Booths within this Church-yard (only letten out in the Faire time, and closed up all the yeere after) bee many large houses builded, and the North VVall towards Long lane, taken downe, a number of Tenements are there erected, for such as will give great rents.

Monuments of the dead in this Priory, these are, of Rahere, the first founder, Roger VValden, Bishop of London, 1406.

John Warton, Gentleman, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter to William Scot, Esquire.

John Louth, Gentleman.

Robert Shikeld, Gentleman.

Sir Bacon, Knight.

John Ludlow, and Alice his wife.

W. Thirlewall, Esquire.

Richard Lancaster, Herald at Armes.

Thomas Torald.

John Koylson.

John Watford.

John Carleton.

Robert, son to Sir Robert Willowby.

Gilbert Halstocke.

Eleanor, wife to Sir Hugh Fen, mother to Margaret, Lady Aburgaveny.

William Essex, Esquire.

Richard Vancke, Baron of the Exchequer, and Margaret his wife, daughter to William de la River.

John Winderhall.

John Duram, Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife.

John Malwine.

Alice, wife to Balfred, daughter to Kniffe.

William Scarlet, Esquire.

John Golding.

Hugh Walter, Gentleman, and the late Sir Walter Mildmay, Knight, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Vana salus hominis.

Memor esto, quoniam mors non tardat, & testamentum inferorum, quia demonstratum est tibi: testamentum enim hujus mundi morte morieris.

Omnia suo proveniunt tempore atq; transeunt. Ante mortem, ne laudes hominem quenquam, quoniam in filiis suis agnoscitur vir.

Percinallus Smalpace, Armiger, obiit secundo

A comely Monumēt in the East end of the Chancell.

Bolton last Prior of Saint Bartholomew a great builder there. Canonbury.

Edward Hall.

Bartholomew Fair. The Fairmen were licenced for 3 daies, the free men so long as they would, which was since the Court of Piepowders.

secundo die Februarii, Anno Dom. 1568. R. Elizabetha regnante : Cujus quidem corpus juxta hunc Tumulum humatum existit. Agnes uxor ejus, & filia Ioannis Tebowld, Armigeri, obiit 3. die Septemb. An. Dom. 1588. R. Elizabetha regnante.

Liberi inter eos Michael & Thomas, adhuc viventes, qui in religiosa memoria optimorum parentum, hoc monumentum posuerunt.

Behold your selves by us,
such once were we as you,
And you in time shall be
even dust as we are now.

Mors nobis lucrum.

Hic jacet Gualterus Mildmay, miles, & Maria uxor ejus. Ipse obiit ultimo die Maii, 1589. Ipsa 16. die Martii 1576. Reliquerunt duos filios, & tres filias. Fundavit Collegium Emanuelis Cantabrigiæ, moritur Cancellarius & Sub-thesaurarius Scaccarii, & Regiæ Majestati à Consiliis.

This Priory, at the late surrender, the 30. of Henry the eighth, was valued at 653. l. 15. s. by the yeere.

This Church having in the Bell-Tower sixe bells in a tune, those bells were sold to the Parish of Saint Sepulchres, and then the Church being pulled downe to the Quire, the Quire was by the Kings order annexed, for the enlarging of the old Parish Church thereto adjoining, and so was used till the reigne of Queene Mary, who gave the remnant of the Priory Church to the Friers preachers, or Blacke Friers, and was used as their Coventuall Church, untill the first of our Sovereigne Lady Queene Elizabeth: then those Friers were put out, and all the said Church, with the old parish Church, was wholly as it stood, in the last yeere of Edward the sixth, given by Parliament, to remaine for ever a parish Church to the Inhabitants within the Close, called great Saint Bartholomewes. Since the which time, the old parish Church is pulled downe, except the Steeple of rotten Timber, ready to fall of it selfe. I have oft heard it reported, that a new

Steeple should bee builded with the Stone, Lead and Timber of the old parish Church, but no such thing was performed. The parish have lately repaired the old wooden Steeple, to serve their turne. On the North side of this Priory, is the Lane truly called Long, which reacheth from Smithfield to Aldersgate street. This Lane is now lately builded on both the sides with Tenements for Brokers, Tiplers, and such like: the rest of Smithfield from Long lane end to the Barres, is inclosed with Innes, Brew-houses, and large Tenements; on the West side is Chicken lane, downe to Cowbridge. Then be the pens or folds, so called of sheepe there parted, and penned up to be sold on the Market dayes.

Then is Smithfield Pond, which of (old time) in Records was called Horse-Poole, for that men watered Horses there, and was a great water. In the sixth of Henry the fifth, a new building was made in the West part of Smithfield, betwixt the said Poole and the River of the wels, or Turnemill-brooke, in a place then called the Elmes, for that there grew many Elme trees, and this had been the place of execution for Offenders: since the which time, the building there hath been so increased, that now remaineth not one tree growing.

Amongst these new buildings is Cowbridge street, or Cow lane; which turneth toward Oldbourne, in which Lane the Prior of Sempringham had his Inne, or London lodging.

The rest of that West side of Smithfield hath divers faire Innes, and other comely buildings, up to Hosier lane, which also turneth downe to Oldbourne, till it meet with Cowbridge street. From this Lane to Cocke lane, over-against Pie-corner.

And thus much for incroachments and inclosure of this Smithfield, whereby remaineth but a small portion for the old uses, to wit, for markets of horses, and cattell, neither for Military exercises, as Iustings, Turnings, and great Triumphs, which have beene there performed before the Princes and Nobility, both of this Realme and forraine Countries.

For example to note: In the yeere

1357.

A very
faire
Tombe
in the
Chancell.

Long lane.

Chicken
lane,
Cowbridge.
Pens in
Smithfield.

Smithfield
Pond
sometime
a pool.

The Elmes
in Smith-
field a
place
wherein
treispiders
were exe-
cuted.

Hosier lane.

Cocke lane.

Iustings
in Smith-
field.

Fabian.

1357. the 31. of *Edward* the third, great and royall Iusts were then holden in *Smithfield*, there being present the Kings of *England*, *France*, and *Scotland*, with many other Nobles, and great Estates of divers lands.

In the yeere 1362. the 36. of *Edward* the 3. on the first five daies of May, in *Smithfield* were Iusts holden, the King and *Queene* being present, with the most part of the Chivalry of *England*, and of *France*, and of other Nations, to the which came *Spaniards*, *Cyprians*, and *Armenians*, Knightly requesting ayde of the King of *England*, against the *Pagans* that invaded their confines.

Also *Perrers* rode from the Tower to *Smithfield*, as Lady of the Sun.

The 48. of *Edw.* the third, Dame *Alice Perrers*, or *Pierce* (the kings Concubine) as Lady of the Sunne, rode from the Tower of *London*, through *Cheape*, accompanied of many Lords and Ladies, every Lady leading a Lord by his horse bridle, till they came into West *Smithfield*, and then began a great Just, which endured seven daies after.

Also the 9. of *Richard* the 2. was the like great riding from the Tower to *Westminster*, and every Lord led a Ladies horse bridle, and on the morrow began the Iusts in *Smithfield*, which lasted two dayes: there bare them well, *Henry* of *Darby*, the Duke of *Lancasters* sonne, the Lord *Beaumont*, Sir *Simon Burley*, and Sir *Paris Courtney*.

In the 14. of *Richard* the second, after *Froisard*, royall Iusts and Turnements were proclaimed to bee done in *Smithfield*, to begin on Sunday next after the feast of Saint *Michael*; many strangers came forth of other countries: namely, *Valarian*, Earle of *S. Paul*, that had married king *Richards* sister, the Lady *Maud Courtney*, and *William* the young Earle of *Ostarvant*, son to *Albret* of *Baviere*, Earle of *Holland* and *Henault*.

Tower Royall.

At the day appointed, there issued forth of the Tower, about the third houre of the day 60. Coursers, apparrelled for the Iusts, and upon every one an Esquire of honour riding a soft pace: then came forth 60. Ladies of honour mounted upon Palfraies, riding on the one side richly apparrelled, and every Lady led a Knight with a chain of gold, those Knights being on the Kings party, had their armour & apparell garnished

with white Harts, and crownes of gold about the Harts neckes, and so they came riding through the streets of *London* to *Smithfield*, with a great number of Trumpets, and other instruments of Musicke before them. The King and *Queene*, who were lodged in the Bishops Palace of *London*, were come from thence, with many great Estates, and placed in chambers to see the Iusts: the Ladies that led the knights, were taken downe from their Palfraies, and went up to chambers prepared for them. Then alighted the Esquires of Honour from their Coursers, and the knights in good order mounted upon them; and after their Helmets were set on their heads, and being ready in all points, Proclamation made by the Heralds, the Iusts began; and many commendable courses were runne, to the great pleasure of the beholders: this Iusts continued many dayes with great feasting, as ye may reade in *Froisard*.

In the yeere 1393. the 17. of *Richard* the 2. certaine Lords of *Scotland* came into *England* to get worship, by force of Armes, the Earle of *Marre* challenged the Earle of *Nottingham*, to Iust with him, and so they rode together certaine courses, but not the full challenge, for the Earle of *Marre* was cast both horse and man, and two of his ribbes broken with the fall, so that he was conveighed out of *Smithfield*, and so towards *Scotland*, but dyed by the way at *Yorke*.

Sir *wil. Darell*, knight, the Kings Banner-bearer of *Scotland*, challenged Sir *Percy Courtney*, knight, the Kings Banner-bearer of *England*, and when they had runne certaine courses, gave over without conclusion of victory. Then *Cookborne*, Esquire of *Scotland*, challenged Sir *Nicholas Hamberke*, knight, and rode five courses, but *Cookborne* was borne over horse and man, &c.

In the yeere 1409. the tenth of *Henry* the fourth, a great Play was played at *Skinners Well*, which lasted eight dayes, where were to see the same, the most part of the Nobles and Gentles in *England*: and forthwith began a royall Justing in *Smithfield*, between the Earle of *Somerfer*, and the *Seneschall* of *Henault*, Sir *Jo. Cornwall*, Sir *Richard Arundell*, and the sonne of Sir *John Cheyney*, against

O o

certaine

certaine French men. And the same yeere a battell was fought in *Smithfield*, between two Esquires, the one called *Gloucester Appellant*, and the other *Arthur Defendant*, they fought valiantly, but the King tooke up the quarrell into his hands, and pardoned them both.

In the yeere 1430. the eighth of *Henry* the sixth, the fourteenth of January, a battell was done in *Smithfield*, within the Lifts, before the King, between two men of *Feversham* in *Kent*, *John Vpton*, Notary, *Appellant*, and *John Downe*, Gentleman, *Defendant*: *John Vpton* put upon *John Downe*, that he and his Compriers should imagine the Kings death upon the day of his Coronation. When these had fought long, the King took up the matter, & forgave both the parties.

In the yeere 1442. the 20. of *Henry* the sixth, the 30. of January, a Challenge was done in *Smithfield*, within the Lifts, before the King, there being *Sir Philip la Beaufe*, of *Aragon*, Knight, the other an Esquire of the Kings house, called *John Ansley*, or *Ansley*; they came to the field all armed, the Knight with his sword drawne, and the Esquire with his Speare, which Speare hee cast against the Knight, but the Knight avoided it with his sword, and cast it to the ground. Then the Esquire tooke his Axe, and smote many blowes on the Knight, and made him let fall his Axe, and brake up his Vniber three times, & would have smit him on the face with his dagger, for to have slaine him; but then the King cried hold, and so they were parted: the King made *John Ansley* Knight, and the Knight of *Aragon* offered his Harnesse at *Windfor*.

In the yeer 1446. the 24. of *Hen.* the 6. *John David* appeached his Master *William Cater* of treason: and a day being assigned them to fight in *Smithfield*, the Master being well beloved, was so cherished by his friends, and plied with wine, that being therewith overcome, was also unluckily slaine by his servant. But that false servant (for he falsly accused his Master) lived not long unpunished: for he was after hanged at *Teyborn* for felony.

Let all such false accusers note this for example, and looke for no better end, without speedy repentance.

The same yeere, *Thomas Fiiz-Thomas*, Prior of *Kilmaine*, appeached *Sir James Bisler*, Earle of *Ormond*, of treasons: which had a day assigned them to fight in *Smithfield*, the Lifts were made, and the field prepared: but when it came to the point, the King commanded they should not fight, and rooke the quarrell into his hands.

In the yeere 1467. the seventh of *Edward* the fourth, the Bastard of *Burgoigne* challenged the Lord *Scales*, brother to the *Queene*, to fight with him, both on horse-back and on foot: the King therefore caused Lifts to bee prepared in *Smithfield*, the length of 120. Taylors yards, and ten foote, and in breadth 80. yards, and 20. foot, double barred, five foot betweene the barres, the timber worke whereof cost 200. Marks, besides the faire and costly Galleries prepared for the Ladies and other: at the which Martiall enterprife, the King and Nobility were present. The first day they ranne together with Speares, and departed with equall honour.

The next day they turneyed on horse-backe, the Lord *Scales* horse having on his Chafron a long speare pike of Steele, and as the two Champions coaped together, the same horse thrust his pike into the nostrils of the Bastards horse, so that for very paine, he mounted so high that he fell on the one side with his Master, and the Lord *Scales* rode about him with his sword drawne, till the King commanded the Marshall to helpe up the Bastard, who said; I cannot hold by the clouds, for though my horse faile me, I will not faile an incounter companion: but the King would not suffer them to doe any more that day.

The next morrow they came into the Lifts on foot, with two Pole-Axes, and fought valiantly, but at the last the point of the Pole-Axe of the Lord *Scales* entered into the side of the Bastards Helm, and by force might have placed him on his knees: But the King cast downe his warder, and the Marshall severed them. The Bastard required that hee might performe his enterprife: but the King gave Judgement, as the Bastard relinquished his challenge, &c. And this may suffice for lusts in *Smithfield*.

But yet we may not part with *Smithfield*

John David
a false ac-
cuser of
his ma-
ster: of
him was
raised the
by-word,
If ye serve
me so, I
will call
you *Duty*.

Smithfield being continually subject to extremity of weather by an honourable motion made, it was paved all over in An. 1614

field so: for, as it hath beene a place for such honourable Iusts and Triumphs, by reason it was a soft ground, and unpaved: so was it a Market place for Cattell, Hay, Straw, and other necessary provisions, and likewise (once in the yeere) at *Bartholomewide* a generall Faire, commonly called *Bartholomew Faire*, hath usually beene kept in that place. But in regard that it was continually subject to the iniquity of weather, and being a place of such goodly extendure, deserved to be much better respected; it pleased the Kings Majesty, with the advice of his honourable Lords of the Councell, to write graciously to the Lord Maior and the Aldermen his Brethren, that *Smithfield* might be sufficiently paved, which would bee the onely meanes, whereby to have it kept in far cleaner condition. And as no motion (to any good end and intent) can be made to the City, but they as gladly embrace and willingly pursue it: even so this honourable motion found as acceptable entertainment, and it was very speedily proceeded withall. Some voluntary contribution in the severall Parishes (what each man willingly would give) was bestowed on the worke; but (indeed) hardly deserving any report. Notwithstanding, on the fourth day of February, in An. 1614. the City began the intended labour, and before *Bartholomewide* then next ensuing, to the credit and honour of the City for ever, it was fully finished, and *Bartholomew Faire* there kept, without breaking any of the paved ground, but the Booths discreetly ordered, to stand fast upon the pavement. The Citizens charge thereof (as I have been credibly told by Master *Arthur Strangwaies*) amounting well nere to sixteene hundred pounds.

Now to returne through *Gilt-spurre street* by *Newgate*, where I first began, there standeth the faire parish Church, called *S. Sepulchers* in the *Bayly*, or by *Chamberlaine gate*, in a faire Churchyard, though not so large as of old time; for the same is letten out for buildings, and a Garden plot.

This Church was newly re-edified or builded, about the reigne, of *Henry* the sixth, or of *Edward* the fourth, one of

the *Popbarnes* was a great builder there: namely, of one faire Chappell on the South side of the Quire, as appeareth by his Armes, and other Monuments in the Glasse windowes thereof, and also the faire Porch of the same Church towards the South: his Image faire graven in stone, was fixed over the said Porch, but defaced and beaten downe, his titles were these, by offices: *Chancellour of Normandy*, *Captaine of Veruoyle*, *Pearch*, *Susan*, and *Bayon*, and *Treasurer of the Kings Household*; hee dyed rich, leaving great treasure of strange coynes, and was buried in the *Charterhouse Church*, by *West Smithfield*.

The first Nobilitating of these *Popbarnes*, was by *Marilda* the Empresse, daughter to *Henry* the first, and by *Henry* her son: one *Popham*, a Gentleman of very faire lands in *Southampton shire*, dyed without issue Male, about *Henry* the sixth, and leaving foure daughters, they were married to *Foster*, *Barentine*, *Wodham*, and *Hamden*. *Popham* Deane (distant three miles from *Clarendon*, and three miles from *Mortissham*) was sometime the chiefe Lordship or Mannour house of those *Popbarnes*.

There lie buried in this Church, *William Andrew*, *Stephen Clamparde*, *Lawrence Warcam*, *John Dagworth*, *William Porter*, *Robert Scarlet*, Esquires.

Here under lieth buried the body of the vertuous Lady, the Lady *Elenor Sentleger*, wife to *Sir Anthony Sentleger*, Knight, Master of the Rolles of the Chancery of the Realme of Ireland, and one of her Majesties Privie Councell of the same Realme; the daughter of *Richard Markham* of *Seggebrooke*, in the County of *Lincolne*, Esquire, deceased; who died the second day of February, 1598. being of the age of 52. yeeres, and Moneths odde.

Here lieth Dame *Elizabeth Langton*, late wife of *Sir Thomas Langton*, Knight, Baron of *Newton*, in the Countie of *Lancaster*: one of the daughters of *Sir Edward Stanley*, Knight, Lord Mounteagle, which deceased the 17. day of June, An. Dom. 1533.

Here lieth buried the body of *Richard Snelling*

to. Layland.

Popbarnes builders of St. Sepulchers Church.

A faire plated stone in the Chancel.

A faire stone close by the other.

Bartholomew Faire kept in much better manner, than ever formerly it hath beene.

A faire
plated
stone in
the same
Chancell.

Snelling of West Greensted in the
Conny of Sussex, Esquire, who died the
25. day of August, An. Dom. 1611. He
married Margery May, the eldest
daughter of George May, in the Conny
aforesaid, Esquire: By whom hee had is-
sue 2. sons and 3. daughters; which said
Margery was living in An. 1612. and
caused this Monument to be laid, desi-
ring to be interred here-under.

A very
faire pla-
ted stone
in the
Chancell.

Elionora præhonorabilis viri, Iohannis
Fortescue, Equitis Aurati, Ducatus
Lancastriæ Cancellarii, à sanctiori-
bus Regiæ Majestatis Conciliis, filia
Edvardi Hubbard Armig. defuncti,
aliquando Conjux perquam dilecta,
sub hoc Marmore jacet sepulta. Vixit
annos 36. piè, justè, sobriè, quoad De-
um, mundum, seipsam, gestos in fide,
pace, spe Christi, conscientia, gloria.
Obiit 10. die Mensis Iulii, An. Regni
Regis Jacobi, Angliæ, &c. 3. Anno
Domini 1605.

Qualis vita, finis ista.

A faire
stone by
the Com-
munion
Table,
richly
done with
Armes.

Here-under lyes the
wonder of her kinde,
The Quintessence
of Nature and of Grace,
Wit, Beauty, Bounty,
and (in Noble race
The rarest Jewell)
a right humble minde;
Here lyes her body,
but her soule refin'd
Above th' Emphyreall,
hath imperiall place,
In blisse so boundlesse,
as no words embrace,
Nor Art can feigne,
nor mortall heart can find.
Her fame remaines a
Monument of honour,
Built by her vertue
gilt with purest gold,
With Lilly-flowers and
Roses strewed upon her,
Her Epitaph
Vrains thus enrol'd:
Milde childe, chaste mayden,
and religious wife:
The Even crownes the day,
Ioane Essex death her life.
Piè obiit die Martis Martii 15. Ann.
atq. sua 26. Salutis nostre, 1607.

A Dorcas milde,
a Mary full of grace,
A Virgin chaste,
and of rare education,
Entombed lyeth here
underneath this place.
Whose life and name
deserved commendation.
But in the blooming
Month of pleasant May,
Vntimely Death hath
stolne her life away.
Yet spight of Death,
her vertue still remaineth;
And in the heaven
a better life she gaineth:
Vpon whose Tombe
I consecrate this Verse,
In stead of flowers.
to decke her Funerall Hearse.
Nemo ante obitum felix.

Under the
Communi-
on Ta-
ble, a faire
plated
stone.

*In Ioannem Brewster Armigerum,
in obitum D. Elizabethæ Deane,
uxoris ejus. Obiit 24. die
Octob. 1609.*

MAde generous by birth
and kept that fount,
From times pollution,
striving still to rise
Above the earth, high
in the worlds account
For outward and
in-bred courtesies.
Her a Sions, almes, her life,
faith, hope, and love,
A suffering spirit,
rending right for wrong:
Her heart a Spheare, where
all good thoughts did move,
Whose influence was
disperfed by the tongue.
Religion was her Compasse,
Truth her Starre,
In sundry Seas
of worlds prosperity.
Wealth her bad angell,
flesh and bloud her warre;
Yet wisdom made
this discord Harmony.
Then Marble keepe
to all posterity
Her lives deare memory,
upon whose urne

A very
faire Mo-
nument
in the
Chancell.

And

And to her obsequies
(O, obsequiously)
In loves sweet Odours
hearts shall ever burne.
And let each Christian
heart joyne with my pen,
T' imbarme her vertues
in the hearts of men.

Thou bed of rest,
reserve for him a roome;
Who lives a man divorc't
from his deare wife:
And as they were one heart,
so this one Tombe
May hold them neere
in death, as linckt in life.
Shee's gone before,
and after comes her head;
To sleepe with her
among the blessed dead.

A Monument on a
Pillar in
the body
of the
Church.

Here is buried the body of Henry Cotton,
Gentleman, eldest son of Thomas Cot-
ton, of Connington, in the County of
Huntingdon, Esquire, by Dorothy
Tamworth, his second wife. Hee living
honestly, died the 11. day of June, 1614.
And made his Executors, Sir Edward
Montagu, Knight of the Bath, married
to Frances his second sister, and Will-
iam Mulsho, Esquire, married to Re-
becca his third sister; who in requitall
of his kindnesse to them, erected this re-
membrance for him.

A Grave-
stone at
the North
the en-
tering into
the Quire

Barckly sublatu; jacet hic
sub marmore stratus,
Qui pueros docuit multos
veluti bene sciunt.
Quem rapuit Dominus;
sed vivit spiritus ejus,
Inter seculas quo obierunt
qui bene formas
Annis millenis
quingentenis simul octo;
Quod Domini migrat
qui non cursum sibi pigrat.
Mense Decembre fero
de quo non plus majus edo
Binas uxores habuit
senas quoque proles.
Quarum tres nati,
nata tres atque fuere;
Quos nece truncavit
Christus quicunque creavit.

Next to this Church is a faire and
large Inne for receit of Travellers, and
hath to signe the *Saracens head*.

There lyeth a streete from *Newgate*
West, to the end of *Turne-again lane*,
and winding North to *Oldbourne Con-
duit*. This Conduit by *Oldbourne Crosse*
was first builded 1498. *Thomas*, wi-
dow to *John Percival*, Maior, gave to
the second making thereof 20. Markes,
Richard Shore ten pounds, *Thomas Knes-
worth*, and others also did give towards
it.

Oldbourne
Conduit by
Oldbourne
Crosse.

But of late, a new Conduit was there
builded in place of the old, namely, in
the yeere 1577. by *William Lambe*, some-
time a Gentleman of the Chappell to
King *Henry* the eighth, and afterward a
Citizen and Clothworker of *London*,
the water thereof he caused to bee con-
veighed in Lead, from divers Springs
to one head, and from thence to the said
Conduit, and waste of one Cocke at
Oldbourne bridge, more than 2000. yards
in length, all which was by him perfor-
med at his owne charges, amounting to
the summe of 1500. l.

From the West side of this Conduit
is the high way, there called *Snor hill*,
stretching out by *Oldbourne bridge* over
the oft named water of *Turnmill Brook*,
and so up to *Oldbourne hill*, all repleni-
shed with faire building.

Without *Oldbourne bridge*, on the
right hand, is *Gold lane*, as is before
shewed: up higher on the hill be certain
Innes, & other faire buildings, amongst
the which (of old time) was a Messuage
called *Scroopes Inne*; for so I finde the
same recorded in the 37. of *Henry* the 6.

Scroopes
Inne, some-
time Ser-
geants Inne,
in Old-
bourne.

This house was sometime letten out
to Sergeants at the Law, as appeareth,
and was found by Inquisition taken in
the *Guild-hall* of *London*, before *William*
Purchase, Maior, and *Escheator* for King
Henry the seventh, in the 14. of his
reigne, after the death of *John. Lord*
Scroope, that he dyed deceased in his de-
mesne of fee, by the feoffement of *Guy*
Fairfaix, Knight, one of the Kings Iusti-
ces, made in the 9. of the same King, un-
to an Esquire, the said *To. Scroop*, Knight,
Lord Scroope of *Bolton*, and *Robert Wing-
field*, of one house or tenement late cal-
led *Sergeants Inne*, situate against the
Church of *St. Andrew* in *Oldbourne* in

Ely place
in Old-
bourne.

the City of *London*, with two Gardens, and two Messuages to the same Tenement belonging in the said City, to hold in burgage, valued by the yeere in all reprises 10.8.

Then is the Bishop of *Elies Inne*, so called of belonging and pertaining to the Bishops of *Ely*. *William de Luda*, Bishop of *Ely*, deceased 1297. and gave this house, by the name of his Mannour with the appurtenances in *Oldbourne*, to his successors, with condition, that his next successor should pay a thousand Markes towards the finding of three Chaplains in the Chappell there.

More, *John Horham*, Bishop of *Ely*, did give by the name of sixe Messuages, two Cellars, and forty Acres of land in the Suburbs of *London*, in the Parish of Saint *Andrew* in *Oldbourne*, to the Prior and Covent of *Ely*, as appeareth by Patent the ninth of *Edward* the third: this man was Bishop of *Ely* 20. yeeres, and deceased 1336.

Thomas Arundell, Bishop of *Ely*, beautifully builded of new his Palace at *Ely*, and likewise his Mannours in divers places, especially this in *Oldbourne*, which he did not only repaire, but rather new builded, and augmented it with a large Port, Gate-house; or Front towards the street, or high-way: his Armes are yet to bee discerned in the stone worke thereof: he sate Bishop of *Ely* fourteene yeeres, and was translated to *Yorke*.

In this house, for the large and commodious roomes thereof, divers great and solemne feasts have bin kept, especially by the Sergeants at the Law, whereof twaine are to bee noted for posterity.

Sergeants
feast in
Ely house.

The first in the year 1464. the fourth of *Edward* the fourth, in *Michaelmas Terme*, the Sergeants at Law held their feast in this house, to the which amongst other Estates, *Matthew Philip*, Maior of *London*, with the Aldermen, Sheriffes, & Commons of divers crafts being invited, did repaire: but when the Maior looked to keep the State in the Hall, as it had been used in all places within the City and Liberties (out of the Kings presence) the Lord *Gray* of *Ruthen*, then Lord Treasurer of *England*, unwitting the Sergeants, and against

their wils (as they said) was first placed: whereupon the Maior, Aldermen, and Commons departed home, and the Maior made the Aldermen to dine with him: howbeit, hee and all the Citizens were wonderfully displeased, that hee was so dealt with, and the new Sergeants and others were right sorry therefore, and had rather than much good (as they said) it had not so happened.

One other feast was likewise there kept, in the yeere 1531. the 23. of King *Henry* the eighth. The Sergeants then made were in number eleven: namely, *Thomas Audeley*, *Walter Luke*, *I. Bawldwine*, *I. Hinde*, *Christopher Ienny*, *John Dowfell*, *Edward Mervine*, *Edmond Knightsley*, *Roger Chomley*, *Edward Montague*, and *Robert Yorke*.

These also held their feast in this *Ely* house for five dayes, to wit, Friday the tenth of November, Saturday, Sunday, Munday, and Tuesday. On Munday (which was their principall day) King *Henry* and Queene *Katharine* dined there (but in two chambers) and the forraigne Ambassadors in a third chamber.

In the Hall at the high table, sate Sir *Nicholas Lambard*, Maior of *London*, the Iudges, the Barons of the Exchequer, with certaine Aldermen of the City: At the board on the South side sate the Master of the Rowles, the Master of the Chancery, and worshipfull Citizens: On the North side of the Hall certaine Aldermen began the board, and then followed Merchants of the City: In the Cloystry, Chappell and Gallery, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen were placed: In the Halls the Crafts of *London*: the Sergeants of Law and their Wives kept in their owne chambers.

It were tedious to set downe the preparation of fish, flesh, and other victuals spent in this feast, and would seeme almost incredible, and (as to mee it seemeth) wanted little of a feast at a Coronation: Nevertheless a little I will touch, for declaration of the change of prices.

There were brought to the slaughter house foure and twenty great Beefes, at 26.8.8.D. the peece from the Shambles, one carkaffe of an Oxe, at 24.8. an hundred

K. Henry
the 8. and
Queene
Katharine
dined at
the Serge-
ants feasts

dred fat Muttons, 2.s. 10.d. the peece, fifty one great Veales, at 4.s. 8.d. the peece, thirty foure Porkes, 3.s. 8.d. the peece, ninety one Pigs, 6.d. the peece, Capons of Grece of one Poulter (for they had three) ten dozens, at twenty pence the peece: Capons of Kent, nine dozen and sixe, at twelve pence the peece: Capons course nineteene dozen, at sixe pence the peece: Cocks of grose, seven dozen and nine, at eight pence the peece: Cockes course, fourteen dozen and eight, at three pence the peece: Pullets the best, 2.d. ob. other Pullets, two pence: Pigeons, thirty seven dozen, at ten pence the dozen: Swans, foure teene dozen: Larkes, 340. dozen, at five pence the dozen, &c. *Edward Nevill* was Seneshall or Steward, *Thomas Ratcliffe* Controwler, *Thomas Wildon* Clerke of the Kitchin.

Next, beyond this Mannour of *Ely* house, is *Lither lane*, turning into the field. Then is *Furnivals Inne*, now an Inne of Chancery, but sometime belonging to Sir *William Furnival*, Knight, and *Thomas* in his wife, who had in *Oldbourne* two Messuages, and 13. Shops, as appeareth by Record of *Richard* the second in the sixth of his reigne.

Then is the Earle of *Bathes Inne*, now called, *Bathe Place*, of late (for the most part) new builded, and so to the Barres.

Now againe from *Newgate*, on the left hand or South side, lyeth the *Old Bayly*, which runneth down by the wall upon the ditch of the City, called *Hounds Ditch* to *Ludgate*: I have not read how this street tooke that name, but it is like to have risen of some Court of old time there kept: and I finde, that in the yeere 1356. the 34. of *Edward* the third, the tenement and ground upon *Hounds Ditch*, betweene *Ludgate* on the South, and *Newgate* on the North, was appointed to *John Cambridge*, Fishmonger, Chamberlaine of *London*, whereby it seemeth, that the Chamberlaines of *London* have there kept their Courts, as now they doe in the *Guild hall*, and till this day, the Maier and Justices of this City kept their Sessions in a part thereof, now called the *Sessions hall*, both for the City of *London*, and Shire of *Middlesex*. Over-against the which house, on the right hand, turneth

downe *Saint Georges lane*, towards *Fleet lane*.

In this *St. Georges lane*, on the North side thereof, remaineth yet an old wall of stone, inclosing a peece of ground up *Seacole lane*, wherein (by report) sometime stood an Inne of Chancery: which house being greatly decayed, and standing remote from other houses of that profession, the Company removed to a common Hostery, called of the signe, our *Lady Inne*, not farre from *Clements Inne*, which they procured from Sir *John Fineox*, Lord chiefe Justice of the Kings Bench, and since have held it of the Owners; by the name of the *New Inne*, paying therefore sixe pounds rent by the yeere, as tenants at their owne will: for more (as is said) cannot be gotten of them; and much lesse will they be put from it.

Beneath this *Saint Georges lane*, the Lane called *Fleet lane*, winding South by the prison of the *Fleet*, into *Fleetstreet*, by *Fleet Bridge*.

Lower down into the *Old Bayly*, is at this present a Standard of Timber, with a Cocke, or Cockes, delivering faire Spring water to the inhabitants, and is the waste of the water, serving the Prisoners in *Ludgate*.

Next, out of the high street turneth downe a Lane, called the *Little Bayly*, which runneth down to the East end of *Saint Georges lane*.

The next is *Sea-coale lane*, I thinke, called *Lime-burners lane*, of burning Lime there with Sea-coale. For I reade in Record of such a Lane, to have bin in the Parish of *Saint Sepulchre*, and there yet remaineth in this Lane an Alley, called *Lime-burners Alley*.

Nere unto this *Sea-coale lane*, in the turning towards *Oldbourne Conduit*, is *Turne-again lane*, or rather, as in a Record of the fifth of *Edward* the third, *wind-again lane*, for that it goeth downe West to *Fleet Dike*, from whence, men must turne againe the same way they came; for there it is stopped.

Then the high street turneth downe *Snor hill*, to *Oldbourne Conduit*, and from thence to *Oldbourne Bridge*; beyond the which Bridge, on the left hand, is *Shooe lane*, by the which men passe from *Oldbourne*

S. Georges lane, an Inne of Chancery there.

Originall of *New Inne*. An Inne of Chancery.

A Standard of Spring water in the *Old Bayly*.

Sea-coale lane, or *Lime-burners lane*, sometime so called.

wind-again lane.

Snore lane.

Shooe lane.

Lither lane. *Furnivals Inne*, an Inne of Chancery

The Earle of *Bathes Inne*.

Hounds Ditch.

The Chamberlaines house and Court in the *Old Bayly*.

The *Sessions hall*.

Oldbourne
hall.

Parish
Church of
S. Andrew
in Old-
bourne.
Grammar
schoole in
Oldbourne.

bourne to Fleetstreet, by the Conduit there.

In this *Shoole lane*, on the left hand, is one old House, called *Oldbourne Hall*; it is now letten out into divers Tenements.

On the other side, at the very corner, standeth the Parish Church of *St. Andrew*; in the which Church, or neere thereunto, was sometime kept a Grammar Schoole, as appeareth in another place by a Patent, made (as I have shewed) for the erection of Schooles.

There be Monuments in this Church of *Thomas, Lord Wriothesley*, Earle of *Southampton*, buried 1550.

Ralph Rokeby, of *Lincolnes Inne*, Esquire, Master of *Saint Katharines*, and one of the Masters of Requests to *Queene Elizabeth*, who deceased the 14. of June, 1596.

He gave by his Testament to *Christs Hospitall* in *London*, an hundred pounds.

To the Colledge of the Poore of *Queene Elizabeth*, in *East Greenwich*, an hundred pounds.

To the poore Scholars in *Cambridge*, an hundred pounds.

To the poore Scholars in *Oxford*, an hundred pounds.

To the Prisoners in the two Compters in *London*, two hundred pounds.

To the prisoners in the *Fleet*, an hundred pounds.

To the prisoners in *Ludgate*, an hundred pounds.

To the prisoners in *Newgate*, an hundred pounds.

To the prisoners in the *Kings Bench*, an hundred pounds.

To the prisoners in the *Marshalsey*, an hundred pounds.

To the prisoners in the *white Lion*, twenty pounds.

To the poore of *S. Katharines*, twenty pounds; and to every Brother and Sister there, forty shillings.

Wib. Sydnam founded a chauntry there.

There was also of old time (as I have read in the third of *Henry the fifth*) an Hospitall for the poore, which was a Cell to the house of *Cluny* in *France*, and was therefore suppressed among the *Priories Aliens*.

Here resteth the body of *Margery Parkin-*

son, late wife of *Iohn Parkinson*, of the City of *Chester*, Gentleman, the daughter of *William Dimmocke*, of the same City, Gentleman, who died in the faith of *Christ* on the fourth day of February, Anno Domini 1610. She left behinde unto her said husband these children at her death, *Gerrard, VWilliam, Iohn, Edward, and Katharine Parkinson*; which *Gerrard* died at *Brazen-nose Colledge* in *Oxford*, the 4. day of January, Anno Domini 1611.

Iohn Parkinson, her sorrowfull husband, caused this Monument to be here erected, for a memoriall of her vertue, and of their mutuall love.

Here lieth buried *William Tipper*, Esquire of the body to our Sovereign Lord *King Iames*, who departed this world the first day of September, An. Domini 1613. being aged 71. yeeres. Hee was the sonne of *Henry Tipper*, of *London*, Citizen and Grocer, and of *Helen* his wife, daughter of *Randall Dodd* of *Cheshire*. This *VWilliam Tipper* married *Mary*, daughter of *Io. Clarke*, of *London*, Goldsmith, and had issue *Robert Tipper*.

Memoriae Sacrum.

Michael Lewes, of *Collyweston*, in the County of *Northampton*, Esquire, zealous in Gods truth, and vertuous in conversation, did learnedly reade in the Common Law of *Grayes Inne*, Anno 1584. Etatis suae 45. whose body lieth here buried, but his soule is with *Christ*, at the right hand of God, expecting the glorious resurrection of the faithfull.

Vincemus mundi praelia pace Dei.

Reginaldus Biens, ortu clarus, virtute Militari clarior, terris multum jactatus & undis: huic tandem libens, ac lætus appulit portui. An. Dom. 1611. Etatis 49.

En fuit, en non est hic
qui sepelitur in umbris;
En fuit, en non est
umbra, cadaver, homo.

Vixit sua tempora nosque sequemur.

Monu-

A Monument in the North wall of the Chancell.

A faire Stone before the doore of the Vestry

A small Monument in the wall at the east end of the Chancell.

A comely small Monument in the wall in the Chancell.

Hospitall
in Old-
bourne.

A faire
Monumēt
in the
same wall.

Monumentum Roberti Coke de Mille-
ham in Comitatu Norfolciæ Armig.
Illustrissimi Hospitii Lincolnienſis
quondam Socii Primarii.

*Qui ex Winefrida uxore ſua, Gulie-
mi Knightly filia, hos ſuſcepit li-
beros :*

Edwardum Coke, filium, Majestatis
Regiæ Attornatum Generalem.

Winefridam, Miloni Mingay, Generoſ.
Dorotheam, Gulielmo Francklyn, Ge-
neroſ.

Elizabetham, Richardo Osborne, Ge-
neroſ.

Vrsulam, Georgio Ledys, Generoſ.

Annam, Franſco Stubbe, Generoſ.

Margaretam, Roberto Barker, Armig.

Ethelredam, Nicholao Bohun, Armig.

Obiit in Hospitio Domini, 1561.
prædiſto 15. die Elizab. 4.
Novemb. An. Etæ ſuæ 48.

Ioannes Corbettus, à Chri. bene mor.

Hic jacet ſpe noviffimæ tubæ Jo. Corb.
Armig. fil. Milonis Corbetti, Militis,
natus quintus mortuus 2. unus Cleri-
corum Sereniſſimi Iacobi à ſecretio-
ribus Conciliis. Occubuit 9. Decem-
bris, 1611.

*Si totus parvam
promeretur frater in urnam
Flerem, ſed pars eſt
vilior iſta ſui
Quam Tumulo clauſam,
pars altera vidit Olympo
Redditam, ut invidiam
ſemodo flere velim.*

Elizabethæ Ferreriæ unicæ filioli. Ioan.
Ferrerius Galvidamus Carnutenſis,
& Francisca Iuberta, mœſti, par. P. P.
Anno CIO. IC. LXX. Octavo Kalend.
Sextil.

Here lie the bodies of Richard Aldworth,
Gentleman, and Elizabeth his wife, who
had iſſue ſixe ſonnes and three daugh-
ters: which Elizabeth decaſed the 24.
day of Auguſt, 1603. And the ſaid
Richard, &c.

My Turtle gone,
all joy is gone from me,

Ile mourne awhile,
and after flee:
For Time brings
youthfull Youths to Age,
And Age brings
Death, our Heritage.

*They lived married together ſoure
and forty yeeres.
Their race is runne,
and Heaven is wonne.*

*Non illo melior quiſquam,
nec amantior æqui.*

Radulpho Rokeby, à Marthamla (Op-
pido Richmondiens ſis agri) oriundo,
Lincolnienſis Hospitii Socio Prima-
rio, Xenodochii diuæ Catharinæ
prope Arcem Londinenſem Magi-
ſtro; Auguſtiſſimæque Anglorum
Reginæ Elizabethæ à libellis ſuppli-
cibus, non minus domi ac foris, quam
pace belloque de Principe, ac patria
benè merito. Cælibi ſeptuagenario,
fatique demum 14. Iunii. Anno
poſt natum Meſſiam, 1596. feliciter
functo: Heredes in Teſtamento
ſcripti piæ gratæque memoriæ gra-
tia poſuerunt.

Here lyeth the body of Henry Topham,
Eſquire, one of the Readers of Grayes
Inne: who dyed the firſt day of May,
An. Dom. 1612.

Hic jacet corpus Saintmontis Welles,
Generoſ. de Grayes Inne, qui cœlebs
obiit 18. Februarii, 1612.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Thorney,
late Citizen and Barber-Chirurgion of
London, who dyed the 4. of Iune, 1614.
and lived 71. yeeres, being twice Ma-
ſter of his Company, and one of the Com-
mon Councell of this City: who gave to
the poore of this Pariſh of St. Andrew,
10. pounds to be diſtributed on the day
of his funerall, and ten pounds a yeere
afterward to ten poore Pentioners of this
Pariſh for ever. And twenty ſhillings
to the poore people of Aſton for ever;
who dyed without iſſue of his body, and
made Peter Thorney, Citizen and Bar-
ber-Chirurgion of London (his bro-
thers ſonne) his heire and ſole Executor:
who kneeleth wiſh him in this module,
being finiſhed and ſet up in the month of
December,

A comely
Monumēt
in the
ſame wall
of the
Quire.

Two faire
Grave-
ſtones in
South Ile
of the
Quire.

A comely
Monumēt
in the
South Ile
of the
Church in
the wall.

A comely
Monumēt
in the
South
wal of the
Chancell.

A ſmall
Monumēt
under the
other.

A gilt
Plate in
the South
wal of the
Quire.

December, An. Dom. 1614. and at the onely cost and charges of the said Peter Thorney, in memory of so worthy a member, who lived in good credit, name and fame all the dayes of his life, and did many good offices, and memorable acts in this Parish.

A comely Monument in the North wall of the Quire.

George Harison Gentleman, lyeth here,
and Elizabeth his wife,
which in this Parish many a yeere
did live a gracious life:
And he at her departure gave
to the poore of this Parish twaine,
Saint Giles in the Field, and this,
Annuity to remaine,
For six and forty yeeres to come,
to give the poorest soules,
One yeere six and twenty Gownes,
and two good loads of Coales.
Next yeere as many shirts and smocks,
and as many Coales agen,
Till six and forty yeeres run out,
to women and to men.
To Prisoners and to many more
great gifts she gave beside,
And in the faith of Iesus Christ,
they both assured dy'd.

Quid superbis terra & cinis?

Huc oculos, Lector,
versa, decorpore cæso
Iam cineres præter
quod superest, nihil est.
Crede mihi de quo
lætaris corpore, digent,
Iam cineres præter
quod superest, nihil est.

A comely Monument on a pillar in the Quire

Georgio Egeock, de Salford prioris in agro varyicensi, Armigero, viro omni virtutum genere instructo: integerrimæ fidei cum erga Deum tum erga homines, illæxæ probitatis, illibati nominis, de Patria, Coniuge, amicis, omnibus optimè merito. Dorothea (origine S. Iohn) relicta moestissimi officii & desiderii, conjugalis triste argumentum, adiumentum memoriæ, Monumentum posteris & nonnullum mœoris ac viduitatis lenamentum posuit.

Obdormivit in Domino fideliter ac feliciter An. Salutis hum. 1601.
Eliz. Reg. 43. Etatis suæ circa

40. nexus Conjug. 11. Mens.
Martii 19. die Veneris, 1606.

Here rest the bodies of Francis Jenner, sometime of little Walsingham in the County of Norfolk, Esquire, and sometime Fellow of Grayes Inne, and Margaret his wife (daughter to William Hamon of Acris in the County of Kent, Esquire) who had issue one onely daughter and Heire, named Frances Jenner, yet living. The said Margaret deceased in October, Anno 1603.

A Grave at the Chancell doore.

From this Church to Saint Andrew up Oldbourne Hill, be divers faire builded houses, amongst the which, on the left hand, there standeth three Innes of Chauncery, whereof the first, adioyning unto Crookthorne Alley, is called Thavies Inne, and standeth opposite to Ely House.

Then is Fewters lane, which stretcheth South into Fleet street, by the East end of Saint Dunstons Church, and is so called of Fewters (or idle people) lying there, as in a way leading to Gardens; but the same is now of later yeeres on both sides builded thorow with many faire houses.

Beyond this Fewters lane is Barnards Inne, alias Mackworths Inne, which is of the Chancery, belonging to the Deane and Chapter of Lincolne, as saith the Record of Hen. the 6. the 32. of his reigne, and was founded by Inquisition in the Guild-hall of London, before I. Norman, Maior, the Kings Exchequer. The Iury said, that it was not hurtfull for the King to licence Thomas Atkins, Citizen of London, and one of the Executors of John Mackworth, Deane of Lincolne, to give one Messuage in Oldbourne in London, with the appurtenances, called Mackworths Inne (but now commonly knowne by the name of Barnards Inne) to the Deane and Chapter of Lincolne, to finde one sufficient Chaplaine, to celebrate divine Service in the Chappell of S. George, in the Cathedrall Church of Lincolne, where the body of the said John is buried, to have and to hold the said messuage to the said Deane and Chapter, and to their successors for ever, in part of satisfaction of twenty pound Lands and Rents, which Edward the

Crookthorne Alley, Thavies Inne,

Fewters Lane.

Barnards Inne.

Pat. Hen. 6. 32.

the third licenced the said Deane and Chapter to purchase to their owne use, either of their owne fee, or tenure, or of any other, so the Lands were not holden of the King in Capite.

Then is *Staple Inne* also, of Chancery but whereof so named, I am ignorant; the same of late is (for a great part thereof) faire builded, and not a little augmented: And then at the Barres enderth this Ward without *Newgate*.

Without *Ludgate*, on the right hand or North side, from the said Gate, lyeth the *Old Bayly*, as I said: Then the high street, called *Ludgate Hill*, downe to *Fleet lane*; in which lane standeth the *Fleet*, a Prison-house, so called of the Fleet or Water running by it, and sometime flowing about it, but now vaulted over.

I read, that *Richard* the first, in the first yeere of his reigne, confirmed to *Osbert* (brother to *William Longshampe*, Chancellor of England, and elect of *Ely*) and to his heires for ever, the custody of his House, or Palace at *Westminster*, with the keeping of his Gaole of the Fleet at London. Also King *John* by his Patent dated the third of his reigne, gave to the Arch-deacon of *Wells*, the custody of the said Kings House at *Westminster*, and of his Gaole of the Fleet, together with the Vwardship of the daughter and heire of *Ro. Leveland*, &c.

Then is *Fleet bridge*, pitched over the said Water, whereof I have spoken in another place.

Then also, against the South end of *Shoo lane*, standeth a faire Water-Conduit, whereof *William Eastfield*, sometime Maior, was Founder: For the Maior and Communalty of London being possessed of a Conduit Head, with divers Springs of water gathered thereinto, in the Parish of *Paddington*, and the water conveyed from thence by Pipes of Lead towards London unto *Teyborne*, where it had layne by the space of fixe yeeres, and more; the Executors of Sir *William Eastfield* obtained licence of the Maior and Communalty, for them, in the yeere 1453. with the goods of Sir *William*, to convey the said waters, first, in Pipes of Lead, into a Pipe begun to be laid besides the great Conduit Head at *Maribone*, which stretcheth from

thence unto a Separall, late before made against the Chappell of *Rounsevall*, by *Charing Crosse*, and no further; and then from thence to convey the said water into the City, and there to make Receit or Receipts for the same, unto the Common-weale of the Communalty, to wit, the poore to drinke, the rich to dresse their meats: which water was by them brought thus into *Fleetstreet*, to a Standard, which they had made and finished 1471.

The inhabitants of *Fleetstreet*, in the yeere 1478. obtained licence of the Maior, Aldermen, and Communalty, to make (at their owne charges) two Cesternes, the one to bee set at the said Standard, the other at *Fleet bridge*, for the receit of the waste water. This Cesterne at the Standard they builded, and on the same, a faire Tower of Stone, garnished with Images of Saint *Christopher* on the top, and Angels round about, lower downe, with sweet sounding Bells before them, whereupon, by an Engine placed in the Tower, they divers houres of the day and night, chymed such an Hymne as was appointed.

This Conduit, or Standard, was againe new builded, with a larger Cesterne, at the charges of the Citie, in the yeere 1582.

From this Conduit, up to *Fewters lane*, and further, is the Parish Church of Saint *Dunstan*, called in the West, (for difference from *St. Dunstan* in the East) where lyeth buried *T. Duke*, Skinner, in Saint *Katharines* Chappell, by him builded, 1421. *Nicholas Conington*, *John Krape*, and other, founded Chantries there. *Ralph Bane*, Bishop of *Conventry* and *Lichfield*, 1559. and other, lye there buried.

O bone Protector animæ,
miserere Iohannis
Horsepoole, qui Rector
Auerham fuit ejus in annis.
Cancellarie fuerat
vivendo Magister,
Sis sibi fons veniæ
cujus fuit ipse Magister.
Morte die decimo nono
Iuhij ruit anno,
M. C. quater nono
sociato bis sibi depe.

Hic

Conduit
at Fleet
bridge.

Parish
Church of
S. Dunstan.

A faire
plated
stone under
the
Communion
Table.

Staple Inne.

Ludgate Hill.

The Fleet,
or Gaole,
in the
reign of
Richard the
first.

Conduit
in Fleet-
street.

Another
faire stone
close by
the other.

Hic jacet Richardus Nordon, Civis & Scissor, ac quondam Vicecomes Londini, & Ioanna uxor ejus: Qui quidem Richardus obiit 23. die Martii, Anno Domini 1460. Ac etiam dicta Ioanna obiit 21. die Novembris, Anno 1459.

Another
faire stone
lying by it

Hic jacet Gulielmus Chapman, nuper Civis & Scissor, ac Vicecomes Civitatis London, & Alicia uxor ejus. Qui Guliel. pro uno Capellano hic perpetuò celebraturo, ac pro uno Cereo coram venerabili Sacramento ad summum Altare hujus Ecclesiæ continuè ardente, necnon pro suo Anniversario in perpetuum fiendo feliciter ordinavit. Et idem Guliel. obiit primo die Mensis Iulii, An. Dom. 1446.

A faire
stone,
hard by.

Hic jacet Rogerus Horton, quondam unus Justiciariorum de Banco Domini Regis. Qui obiit ultimo die Aprilis, An. 1423. Cujus, &c.

A faire
stone by
the Com-
munion
Table.

Iesu animæ famuli tui Laurentii Bartlot nuper Registrarii Episcop. Lincoln. Qui obiit die Octobris, Anno 1470. Dona requiem, &c.

*Quisquis ades vultumque vides,
Ha, perlege, plora,
Iudicii memor esto mei,
tua nam venit hora.
Sum quod eris, fueramque
quod es, tua posteriora
Commemorans, miseris miserans,
pro me precor ora.*

A comely
Monumēt
at entring
into the
Vestry.

*Here Edward Cordell, Squire, lyes;
who when hee life possest,
Had place among the learn'd and wise,
and credit with the best.
Abigail Henningham, his wife,
this Monument prepared,
For love to him, who in his life,
to love her well declared.
God hath his soule, this Earth his Earth,
her heart his love shall keepe;
The ods' twixt you and him, is breath,
which gone, all fust thus sleepe.*

In obitum Thomæ Valentis, Lincolnensis Hospitii Socii. Qui obiit 23. die Decemb. Anno 1601. Etatis 78.

*Hoc Tumulo Thomæ
requiescunt ossa Valentis,
Et parvum corpus
parvula terra tegit:
Sed mens, quæ melior pars est,
expersque Sepulchri,
Infima despiciens
sidera celsa colit.*

Here-under lyeth the body of Thomas Powle, Esquire, Clerke of the Crowne, and one of the sixe Clerkes of the High court of Chancery, Controller of the Hamper, Clerke of the Forrest of Waltham, and High Steward to the late Queene Elizabeth, of all her Mannors within the Countie of Essex. Hee had by his wife Iane Tate (descended from the Line of honourable Ancestors) five sonnes and one daughter; who likewise is here with him buried. Both lived in the feare of God, and dyed in his favour: Shee, in the 57. yeere of her age, the 24. day of November, 1577. And hee, in the 88. yeere of his age, the 26. day of Iune, Anno 1601.

Stephen Powle, Esquire, their onely surviving sonne, and successor to his father in the Office of one of the sixe Clerks of the Chancery; in dutifull pietie, consecrated to lasting memory this holy Monument.

*Corpus scetidum
carcer, Mors libertas,
Vita mare procellosum,
Sepulchrum perortus,
Mundus vaga peregrinatio,
Coelum Patria.
Disce ergo mori,
dedisce vivere.*

In God is onely my Trust: God is my Defender.

*My friend, whose this place of mine
thou be that shalt behold,
Wish patience pause, and heare a friend
his minde to thee unfold,
Seeke not wish heapes of worldly toys
to furnish thy delight;
Nor let him fancy high degree,
that hopes to live aright.
If thou have wealsh supply their want*

A small
Monumēt
in the east
end of the
Chancell,
North.

A faire
Monumēt
in the
South wall
of the
Chancell,
at the east
end.

A Beason
Place on a
Pillar in
the Chan-
cell.

that

that languish and decay,
And linger not thy good intent,
until the later day.
If poverty oppresse thy minde,
let patience be thy guide;
Let rigour faile so false thy faith,
what hap so thee betide:
For, as from death no way there is,
whereby thee to defend;
So, happy may no creature be,
before his small end.
wherefore, of God his mercy crave,
who hath of mercy store,
And unto him commend my soule:
(my friend) I crave no more.

Here before, lieth buried in the Vault, Ro-
bert Wichecotte, of Lyons Inne, Gen-
tleman, the sonne of Thomas Wiche-
cotte, Esquire, who deceased the 9. day of
August, in An. Dom. 1557.

Here lieth the body of Sir Roger Cholme-
ley, Knight for the body to King Henry
the eighth: which Sir Roger deceased
the 28. day of April, An. Dom. 1538.

Ranulphus Cholmeley clara
hic cum conjugē dormit.
Binaque Connubii
corpora juncta fide,
Hæc brevis urna tenet
veros disjungere amantes
Nec potuit mortis
vis truculenta nimis.
Justitia insignis
nulli pietate secundus,
Ranulphus clara
stirpe creatus erat.
Non deerant Artes
Generoso pectore dignæ,
Doctus & Anglorum
lure peritus erat.
Ille Recordator Londini
huic extirrit urbis,
Et miseris semper
mite levamen erat.
Hujus acerba viri
Londinum funera deflet,
Dicens, justitiæ
vive perennis honor.
Obiit 25. die Aprilis,
An. 1563.

Mors mihi lucrum.

Nere to this place lieth buried the body of

Elizab. North, wife to Roger North,
Esquire, and one of the daughters and
coheires of Sir Iohn Gilbert, Knight,
of great Finborow, in Suffolke. Shee
had issue, two sonnes and one daughter,
Henry North, Dudley North, and
Mary North. On the 29. of Novem-
ber in Anno 1612. (she being about the
age of 22. years) ended this life: Leaving
behind her many of the gravest, that may
justly imitate her vertues and godly
course of life.

Anno Domini 1556.

Hic jacet humatus Williel. Portman,
Miles, Serviens inclitissimæ Princi-
pis H. 8. ad Legem, & illo tempore
unus Iustic. suorum ad placitum co-
ram ipso Rege tenend. ac postea
temp. illustriss. Principum, Phil. &
Mariæ Regis & Reginæ Angliæ Ca-
pitalis Iusticiarius hujus Regni An-
gliæ, eoque officio summa æquitate
ita perfunctus erat, ut in Deum in
primis sanctus & pius, in Patriam ac
Principem fidus & morigerus, in om-
nes denique semper æquabil. fuit &
perseveravit. Ab hac autem luce in
coelestem Prætorum cœtum 5. die Fe-
bruarii, Anno Regni præfat. Regis
& Reginæ 3. & 4. emigravit.

Here lieth Thomas Browke, Citizen and
Merchant-Taylor of Lond. and sometime
Master of his Company, and Alice his
wife: which Thomas deceased the first
day of November, An. Dom. 1546. And
the said Alice deceased, &c.

Gerardi Legh, Generosi, & clari viri inte-
rioris Templi Socii Tumulus. Civis &
Hospes Interloquutores.

C. Hospes siste pedem,
Tumulum nec temne, Gerardus
Legh jacet hac humili
contumulatus humo.

H. Vnde genus duxit?
C. Generoso è sanguine natum,
Antiquæ stirpis
en Monumenta docent.
Nec Generosus erat vir
sola ex parte caduca,
Sed virtute magis,
mens Generola fuit.

Pp Religio

A faire
Monumēt
in the east
end of the
North
Quire.

An ancient
Monumēt
in the
South
end of the
Quire.

A small
ancient
Monumēt
in the east
end of the
South
Quire.

A comely
Monumēt
in the
East end
of the
North
Quire.

An ancient
Monumēt
in the South
end of the
Quire.

Another
like
Tomb
etc. ad-
joining.

Another
Tomb
by it, in
the wall.

Religio summa splendebat
mentis in arce,
Et sedes Veræ
pectus amicitia.
Ingenio ac raro morum
candore refulcit,
Mens violare fidem
credidit esse nefas.

H. Quod studium vivo placuit?

C. Scrutare solebat
Vivens clarorum
magna Trophæa virum.
Abdita naturæ &
rerum cognoscere vires
Occultas, vivo
maxima cura fuit.

H. Talibus imbutum studiis
reor esse beatum,
Sed lethi causam
tu mihi quæ referes?

C. Vibe ista passim dum
favet incida pestis,
Occidit heu telo
pestis acuta tuo.

H. O durum fatum! sed
sculptum cur stat in urna
Numen Amicitia?
Civis amice refer?

C. Numen Amicitia quo magni
hæc machina Mundi
Constat, divina
quæ fabricata manu,
Hujus acerba viri
deplorat funera, dicens,

Vives, O vera
cultor Amicitia,
Donec summa dies
nostros dissolverit artus,
Corruat & summa
mundus ab arce poli.

H. Mercurius nitidis
cur stat caducifer alis
Hic pluerit magnus
funera & ista Deus?

C. Nuncius ille Deum plangens
sua pectora palma,
Inchans Parcas
talla verba refert:
Crudeles Parcae
nostrum rapuistis Alumnum,

Artibus ornatum,
muneribusque meis
In terris, cujus docti
Monumenta laboris
Extant, & nullo
sunt peritura die.

Obiit An. 1563. { Aridum vitis non
Octob. 13. { deserit ulmum.

The memoriall of William Crowche, Ci-
tizen and Mercer of London, and one
of the Common Councell of this City;
who gave by his Will ten shillings a
yeere for a Sermon on his Funerall day,
and forty shillings yeerly for a Dinner
to be made on that day, for the Common
Councell, the Churchwardens, and
twelve free-men of this Parish, at the
election of his Executors. And he al-
so gave ten pounds a yeere for ever to be
distributed yeerly among sixe or thirty
poore people of honest life, dwelling in this
Parish. He was buried heere to this
place the sixteenth day of April, Anno
Domini 1606.

Loc, thus he dyed, for
vaine and fraile is flesh,
Yee lives his soule (by faith)
in endless blisse,
By faith in Christ, whose
grace was so enlarged,
That by his blood, mans
sinne he hath discharged.

Here lieth George Harington, of Salby,
Esquire, who died the ninth day of Octo-
ber, 1556.

Here lieth Laurence Dalton, Esquire, late
Norroy, King of Armes, who deceased
on Saturday the thirteenth of December,
1561. And Dorothy his wife, daugh-
ter to Richard Breame, late of Lon-
don, Esquire.

Henry Leigh, sometime Citizen and Dra-
per of London, a man borne of a good
Family, whose life and conversation was
pleasing to God and man, departed out of
this life the ninth day of April, Anno
Dom. 1568. And lieth buried in the
Church-yard by his two wives, Isabel
and Elizabeth, both very vertuous, good
to their neighbours, and therefore right
heartily beloved.

Here

A small
Table-
Monument
on a pil-
lar in the
North Be
of the
Quire.

On the
same Pil-
lar,

On the
same Pil-
lar.

On the
same Pil-
lar.

On the
same Pil-
lar.

Here lieth buried Colborne, Esquire, late
Yorke, Herald of Armes: who deceased
on Saturday, the thirteenth of Septem-
ber, 1567, and was buried on Munday,
the 15. of the same moneth.

Memoria Sacrum.

Hic jacet Cuibertus Fetherstone, Ge-
nerosus, nuper Optarius & Proclama-
tor Dom. Regis, in Curia ipsius Re-
gis coram ipso Rege ubicunque fue-
rat in Anglia.

Functus est hoc munere, Ann. 35.

Obiit 10. Decembris, 1615.

Ætatis 78.

Quem sæpe transit casus, aliquando invent.

Next beyond this Church is Clif-
fords Inne, sometime belonging to Ro-
bert Clifford, by gift of Edward the se-
cond, in these words:

The King granteth to Robert Clifford
that messuage, with the appurtenances next
the Church of S. Dunstane in the West, in
the Suburbs of London, which messuage was
sometime Malculines de Herley, and
came to the hands of Edw. the 1. by reason
of certaine debts, which the said Malculine
was bound at the time of his death to our
said Father, from the time that he was Es-
cheator on this side Trent: which house,
John, Earle of Richmond, did hold at our
pleasure, and is now in our possession, Patent
the third of Edward the second.

After the death of this Robert Clif-
ford, Isabel his wife let the same Messu-
age to Students of the Law, as by the
Record following may appeare:

*Isabel, quæ fuit uxor Roberti Clifford,
Messuagium unipartium, quod Robertus
Clifford habuit in Parochia S. Dunstani,
West. in Suburbio Londini, &c. tenuit, &
illud dimisit post mortem dict. Roberti Ap-
prenticiis de Banco, pro 10. l. Annuatim,
&c. Anno 18. Edwardi tertii, inquisitis
post mortem Roberti Clifford.*

This house hath since fallen into the
Kings hands, as I have heard; but retur-
ned againe to the Cliffords, and is now
letten to the said Students for foure
pounds by the yeere.

Somewhat beyond this Cliffords
Inne is the South end of New street (or
Chancelor lane) on the right hand,
whereof is Sergeants Inne called, in Chan-
cery lane.

And then next was sometime the

house of the Converted Iewes, founded
by K. Henry the third, in place of a Iewes
house to him forfeited, in the yeere
1233. and the 17. of his reigne, who
builded there for them a faire Church,
now used, and called the Chappell, for
the custody of Rolles and Records of
Chancery. It standeth not far from the old
Temple, but in the mid-way between the
Old Temple and the New: in the which
house, all such Iewes and Infidels as
were converted to the Christian Faith,
were ordained and appointed (under an
honest rule of life) sufficient mainte-
nance; whereby it came to passe, that in
short time there were gathered a great
number of Converts, which were bap-
tized, instructed in the Doctrine of
Christ, and there lived under a learned
Christian, appointed to governe them.
Since the which time, to wit, in the
yeere 1290. all the Iewes in England
were banished out of the Realme, wher-
by the number of Converts in this place
was decayed: and therefore in the yeere
1377. this House was annexed by Pa-
tent to William Burstall, Clerke, Custos
Rotulorum, or Keeper of the Rolles of
the Chancery, by Edward the third, in
the fifty one yeere of his reigne; and
this first Master of the Rolles was sworn
in Westminster Hall, at the Table of
Marble stone: since the which time,
that House hath been commonly called
the Rolles in Chancery lane. Notwith-
standing, such of the Iewes, or other
Infidels, as have in this Realme beene
converted to Christianity, and bapti-
zed, have beene relieved there: for I
finde in Record, that one William Piers,
a Jew, that became a Christian, was
baptized in the fifth of Richard the se-
cond, and had two pence the day al-
lowed him, during his life, by the said
King.

On the West side, sometime was an
house pertaining to the Prior of Necton
Parke, a house of Canons in Lincoln-
shire: this was commonly called Here-
flete Inne, and was a Brewhouse, but
now faire builded for the fixe Clerkes
of the Chancery, and standeth over-
against the said house, called the Rolles,
and neere unto the Lane which now
entreth Fickets Croft; or Fickets field.
Then is Shere lane, opening also into

P p 2

Fickets

House of
Converts.

A comely
Monument
in the
wall of the
South Ile.

Cliffords
Inne.

Rolles in
Chancery
lane.

Prior of
Necton
Parke, his
Inne or
house of
the fixe
Clerkes.

Fickets croft
Shere lane.

New street,
or Chancel-
lor lane.

Pickers field, hard by the Barres. On this North side of *Fleetstreet*, in the yeer of Christ, 1595. I observed, that when the Labourers had broken up the pavement from against *Chancery lanes* end, up towards Saint *Dunstons* Church, and had digged foure foot deep, they found one other pavement of hard stone, more sufficient than the first; and therefore harder to bee broken, under the which they found in the made ground piles of Timber, driven very thicke, and almost close together, the same being as blacke as pitch or coale, and many of them rotten as earth, which proveth that the ground there (as sundry other places of the City) have been a Marish or full of Springs.

On the South side from *Ludgate*, before the wall of the City, bee faire builded houses to *Fleet bridge*, on the which bridge, a Cesterne for receipt of Spring water was made by the men of *Fleetstreet*, but the water-course is decayed, and not restored.

Next, is *Bride lane*, and therein *Bridewell*, of old time the Kings house: for the Kings of this Realme have beene there lodged, and till the ninth of *Henry* the third, the Courts were kept in the Kings house wheresoever hee was lodged, as may appeare by ancient Records, whereof I have seene many, and for example have set forth one in the Chapter or Towers and Castles.

King *Henry* the eighth builded there a stately and beautiful house of new, for receipt of the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, who in the yeere of Christ 1522. was lodged himselfe at the *Blacke Friers*; but his Nobles in this new builded *Bridewell*, a Gallery being made out of the house over the water, and thorow the wall of the City, into the Emperours lodging at the *Blacke Friers*, King *Henry* himselfe oftentimes lodged there also, as namely, in the yeere 1525. a Parliament being then holden in the *Blacke Friers*, hee created States of Nobility there; to wit:

Henry Fitz Roy, a child (which he had by *Elizabeth Blunt*) to bee Earle of *Nottingham*, Duke of *Richmond*, & of *Somerset*, Lieutenant Generall from *Trent* northward, Warden of the east middle, and west Marches for anenst *Scotland*.

Henry Courtney, Earle of *Devonshire*, Cousin-German to the king, to bee Marquesse of *Excester*.

Henry Brandon, a childe of two yeers old, son to the Earle of *Suffolke*, to bee Earle of *Lincolne*.

Sir Thomas Manners, Lord *Rosse*, to bee Earle of *Rutland*.

Sir Henry Clifford to bee Earle of *Cumberland*.

Sir Robert Ratcliffe to bee Vicount *Fitzwater*.

Sir Thomas Bolaine, Treasurer of the Kings Household, to bee Vicount *Rochford*.

In the yeere 1528. Cardinall *Campeius* was brought to the Kings presence, being then at *Bridewell*; whither hee had called all his Nobility, Judges and Councillers, &c. And there the eighth of November, in his great Chamber, he made unto them an Oration touching his marriage with Queene *Katharine*, as ye may reade in *Edward Hall*.

In the yeere 1529. the same *K. Henry* and Queene *Katharine* were lodged there, whilest the question of their marriage was argued in the *Blacke Friers*, &c.

But now you shall heare how this house became a house of correction.

In the yeere 1553. the seventh of *Edward* the sixth, the tenth of April, *Sir George Barne*, being Maior of this City, was sent for to the Court at *White Hall*, and there at that time the King gave unto him, for the Communnalty and Citizens to be a Work-house for the poore and idle persons of the City, his house of *Bridewell*, and seven hundred Markes land, late of the possessions of the house of the *Savoy*, and all the Bedding and other furniture of the said Hospitall of the *Savoy*, towards the maintenance of the said Worke-house of *Bridewell*, and the Hospitall of Saint *Thomas* in *Southwarke*.

This gift King *Edward* confirmed by his Charter, dated the 26. of June, next following. And in the yeere 1555. in the moneth of February, *Sir William Gerard*, Maior, and the Aldermen, entered *Bridewell*, and tooke possession thereof, according to the gift of the said King *Edward*, the same being confirmed by Queene *Mary*.

The Bishop of *S. Davids* had his Inne over.

Conduit
at Fleet
bridge.

Bridewell
the Kings
house.

States
created at
Bridewell.

Bridewell
given to
the City
of London
to be a
Work-
house for
the poore.

The Bishop of S. David's house. Parish Church of S. Bridges, or Bride.

over-against the North side of this *Bridewell*, as I have said.

Then is the Parish Church of Saint *Bridges*, or *Bride*, of old time a small thing, which now remaineth to be the Quire, but since increased with a large Body, and side Iles, towards the West, at the charges of *William Venor*, Esquire, Warden of the *Fleet*, about the yeere 1480. all which he caused to be brought about in the Stone, in the figure of a Vine, with Grapes and Leaves, &c. The partition betwixt the old *VVorke* and the new, sometime prepared as a *Scene*, to be set up in the Hall of the Duke of *Somersets* house at *Strand*, was bought for eightscore pounds, and set up in the yeere 1557. One wilfull body began to spoyle and breake the same, in the yeere 1596. but was (by the high Commiffioners) forced to make it up againe, and so it resteth.

John Vlshorpe, *William Evesham*, *John wigan*, and other founded Chauntries there.

A finely small Monument in the South wall of the Quire.

Here lieth *Edward Trussell*, Citizen and Clothworker of London, son of *Avery Trussell*, of *Billeley*, in the County of *Warwicke*, Esquire, with *Anne* his wife, daughter of *James Philpot*. which *Anne* departed this life An. Dō. 1586. And hee having lived 38. yeeres in this Parish, departed in the Lord the nineteenth day of *Iune*, Anno Dom. 1613. Etatis 67.

He left behind three sons by the said *Anne*, and one daughter by *Elizabeth*, his second wife. *Iacobus*, filius nati maximus pietatis ergo posuit.

A faire Monument in the same Quire, in the East corner of the wall.

Here lieth *James Kinnon*, a Gent. of *Lentilo* in *Monmouthshire*, a Citizen, and Cannoniere, and a Souldier. He dyed aged 67. yeeres, over-beating his bloud in preparing of 40. Chambers, at the entertainment of the Prince in the *Artillery Garden*; to the which Society he gave 40. Chambers, and five Markes in mony. To the poore of this Parish hee gave 10. l. per annum for one and twenty yeers, and to the poore of *Lentilo* the like summe, and five pounds present. He had one wife and one sonne. Obiit 19. die Decemb. An. Dom. 1615.

It ever was his wish
to dye in Field,
Or else at Sea. Fares
halfe his wish did yeeld.
A Prince and Army
stood about him round:
Yet age (o're-wearied)
tooke the mortall wound.
Arts Mathematicke
he both lov'd and knew,
In which his skill increast,
as his yeeres grew.
Wales gave him breath,
faire was his birth and name,
And though death stole
his life, he left him fame.

The next is *Salisbury Court*, a place so called, for that it belonged to the Bishop of *Salisbury*, and was their Inne, or *London* house, at such time as they were summoned to come to the Parliament, or came for other businesse. It hath of late time been the dwelling, first of *Sir Richard Sackville*, and after of *Sir Thomas Sackville* his sonne, Baron of *Buckhurst*, Lord Treasurer, who very greatly enlarged it with stately buildings.

Then is *water lane*, running downe by the West side of a house, called the *Hanging Sword*, to the *Thames*.

Then was the *white Friars Church*, called *Frares beatae Mariae de monte Carmeli*, first founded (saith *John Bale*, by *sir Rich. Gray*, knight, Ancestor to the Lord *Gray of Codnor*, in the yeere 1241. King *Edward* the first gave to the Prior and Brethren of that house, a plot of ground in *Fleetstreet*, whereupon to build their house, which was since re-edified or new builded by *Hugh Courtney*, Earle of *Devonshire*, about the yeere 1350. the 24. of *Edward* the third.

John Lufken, Maior of *London*, and the Communalty of the City, granted a Lane, called *Crookers lane*, reaching from *Fleetstreet* to the *Thames*, to build in the West end of that Church. *Sir Robert Knoles*, Knight, was a great builder there also, in the reigne of *Richard* the second, and of *Henry* the fourth: hee deceased at his Mannour of *Scone Thorpe*, in *Norfolke*, in the yeere 1407. and was brought to *London*, and honourably buried by the Lady

Pp 3 Constance

The Bishop of Salisbury his house.

Water lane.

White Friars. John Baconthorpe.

Crookers lane.

Constance his wife, in the body of the said *white Friars Church*, which he had newly builded.

Robert Marshall, Bishop of Hereford, builded the Quire, Presbytery steeple, and many other parts, and was there buried about the yeere 1420.

There were buried also in the new Quire, sir *John Mowbray*, Earle of Nottingham, 1398.

Sir *Edward Courtney*.

Sir *Hugh Montgomery*, and sir *John* his brother.

John Woll, son to sir *John Woll*.

Thomas Bayholt, Esquire.

Elizabeth, Countesse of *Athole*.

Dame *Iohan*, wife to sir *Thomas Say* of *Alden*.

Sir *Pence Castle*, Baron.

I. Lord Gray, sonne to *Reginald*, Lord Gray of *Wilton*, 1418.

Sir *John Ludlow*, knight.

Sir *Richard Deroir*, knight.

Richard Gray, knight.

John Asbley, knight.

Robert Bristow, Esquire.

Thomas Perry, Esquire.

Robert Tempest, Esquire.

William Call.

William Neddow.

In the old Quire were buried Dame *Margaret*, &c.

Elianor Gristles.

Sir *John Browne*, knight, and *John* his sonne and heire.

Sir *Simon de Berford*, knight.

Peter Vigus, Esquire.

Robert Matthem, Esquire.

Sir *John Skargell*, knight.

Sir *John Norice*, knight.

Sir *Geffrey Roose*, knight.

Matthew Hadocke, Esquire.

William Clarell, Esquire.

John Aprichard, Esquire.

William Wentworth, Esquire.

Thomas Vvicham, Esquire.

Sir *Terwit*, knight.

Sir *Stephen Popham*, knight.

Bastard de Scales.

Henry Blunt, Esquire.

Elizabeth Blunt.

Io. Swan, Esquire.

Alice Foster, one of the heires of sir *Stephen Popham*.

Sir *Robert Brocket*, knight.

John Drayton, Esquire.

John, son to *Robert Chanlowes*, and his daughter *Katharine*.

John Salvin, *Vvilliam Hampton*, *John Bampton*, *John Winter*, *Edmond Oldball*, *Wil. Appleyard*, *Thomas Dabby*, Esquires.

Sir *Hugh Courtney*, knight.

John Drury, son to *Robert Drury*.

Elizabeth Gernersey, Gentlewoman.

Sir *Thomas Townsend*, knight.

Sir *Richard Greene*, knight.

Vvilliam Scot, Esquire.

Thomas Federinghey.

John Falsorde, Esquire.

Edward Eldsmere, Gentleman.

William Hart, Gentleman.

Dame *Mary Senclare*, daughter to sir *Thomas Talbot*, knight.

Ancher, Esquire.

Sir *William Moris*, knight, and Dame *Christian* his wife.

Sir *Peter de Mota*, knight.

Richard Hewton, Esquire.

Sir *John Heron*, knight.

Richard Eton, Esquire.

Hugh Stapleton, Gentleman.

William Copley, Gentleman.

Sir *Ralph Saintowen*, knight.

Sir *Hugh Bromeflete*, knight.

Lord Veffey, principall Founder of that order, the 6. of *Edw.* the fourth, &c.

This house was valued at 26. pounds, seven shillings, and three pence, and was surrendered the tenth of November, the 30. of *Henry* the eighth.

In place of this *Friers Church*, bee now many faire houses builded, lodgings for Noblemen and other.

Then is the *Sergeants Inne*, so called, for that divers Judges and Sergeants at the Law keepe a Commons, and are lodged there in Terme time.

Next, is the *New Temple*, so called, because the *Templers* before the building of this house, had their Temple in *Oldbourne*. This house was founded by the knights *Templers* in England, in the reigne of *Henry* the second, and the same was dedicated to God and our blessed Lady, by *Heraclius*, Patriarke of the Church, called the holy Resurrection in *Ierusalem*, in the yeere of Christ, 1185.

These knights *Templers* tooke their beginning about the yeere 1118. in maner following: Certaine Noblemen, horse-men, religiously bent, bound by

vow themselves in the hands of the Patriarke of *Ierusalem*, to serve Christ after the manner of Regular Canons, in chastity and obedience, and to renounce their owne proper wils for ever: the first of which order were *Hugh Paganus*, and *Geffrey de S. Andromare*. And whereas at the first they had no certaine habitation, *Baldwin*, King of *Ierusalem*, granted unto them a dwelling place in his Palace by the Temple, and the Canons of the same Temple, gave them the street, thereby to build therein their houses of office, and the Patriarke, the King, the Nobles, and the Prelates, gave unto them certaine revenues out of their Lordships.

Their first profession was for safeguard of the Pilgrimes, comming to visit the Sepulchre, and to keepe the high waies against the lying in wait of theeves, &c. About ten yeeres after, they had a rule appointed unto them, and a white Habite, by *Honorius* the second, then Pope; and whereas they had but nine in number, they began to increase greatly. Afterward in Pope *Eugenius* time, they bare crosses of red cloth on their uppermost garments, to be knowne from others: and in short time, because they had their first mansion hard by the Temple of our Lord in *Ierusalem*, they were called *Knights of the Temple*.

Many Noblemen in all parts of Christendome, became Brethren of this order, and builded for themselves Temples in every City or great Towne in England, but this at London was their chiefe house, which they builded after the forme of the Temple neere to the Sepulchre of our Lord at *Ierusalem*. They had also other Temples in *Cambridge*, *Bristow*, *Canturbury*, *Dover*, *Warwicke*. This Temple in London was often made a Store-house of mens Treasure, I meane such as feared the spoyle thereof in other places.

Mathew Paris noteth, that in the yeere 1232. *Hubert de Burgh*, Earle of *Kent*, being Prisoner in the Tower of London, the King was enformed that he had much treasure laid up in this New Temple, under the custody of the Templers: whereupon hee sent for the Master of the Temple, and examined him straightly, who confessed, that money

being delivered unto him and his Brethren, to bee kept, hee knew not how much there was of it: The King demanded to have the same delivered: but it was answered, that the money being committed unto their trust, could not be delivered, without the licence of him that committed it to Ecclesiasticall protection; whereupon the King sent his Treasurer and Iusticier of the Exchequer unto *Hubert*, to require him to resigne the mony wholly into his hands: who answered that hee would gladly submit himselfe and all his unto the Kings pleasure, and thereupon desired the Knights of the Temple (in his behalfe) to present all the Keyes unto the King to doe his pleasure with the goods which hee had committed unto them. Then the King commanded the money to bee faithfully told, and laid up in his Treasure by Inventory, wherein was found (besides ready money) vessels of Gold, and Silver unpraisable, and many precious Stones, which would make all men wonder, if they knew the worth of them.

This Temple was againe dedicated 1240. belike also newly re-edified then.

These Templers at this time were in so great glory, that they entertained the Nobility, forraine Ambassadors, and the Prince himselfe very often, inso-much that *Mathew Paris* cryeth out on them for their pride, who being at the first so poore, as they had but one horse to serve two of them, in token whereof they gave in their Seale, two men riding on one horse; yet suddenly they waxed so insolent, that they disdained other orders, and sorted themselves with Noblemen.

King *Edward* the first, in the yeere 1283. taking with him *Robert Waleran* and other, came to the Temple, where calling for the keeper of the Treasure-house, as if he meant to see his Mothers Jewels, that were laid up there to bee safely kept, hee entred into the house, breaking the Coffers of certaine persons, that had likewise brought their mony thither, and he tooke away from thence to the value of 1000. l.

Many Parliaments and great Councils have been there kept, as may appear by our Histories.

In

Profession
of the
Templers.

Mat. Paris.

Seale of
the Tem-
plers.

30. Dun-
mow.

Mat. Paris.
Hubert
Earle of
Kent his
Treasure
in the new
Temple.

Parliament
at the new
Temple.

In the yeere 1308, all the *Templers* in *England*, as also in other parts of *Christendome*, were apprehended and committed to divers prisons.

In 1310, a *Provinciall Councell* was holden at *London* against the *Templers* in *England*, upon heresie, and other *Articles* whereof they were accused, but denyed all except one or two of them: Notwithstanding, they all did confesse, that they could not purge themselves fully, as faultlesse, and so they were condemned to perpetuall penance, in severall *Monasteries*, where they behaved themselves modestly.

Philip, King of *France*, procured their over-throw through-out the whole world, and caused them to be condemned by a generall Councell to his advantage, as he thought, for hee beleevved to have had all their Lands in *France*, and therefore seizing the same in his hands, (as I have read) caused the *Templers*, to the number of 54. or after *Fubian*, threescore, to be burnt at *Paris*.

Edward the second, in the yeere 1313, gave unto *Aimer de la Valence* Earle of *Pembrooke*, the whole place and houses called the *New Temple* at *London*, with the ground called *Fiquetes Croft*, and all the Tenements and Rents, with the appurtenances that belonged to the *Templers* in the City of *London*, and Suburbs thereof.

After *Aimer de Valence* (saith some) *Hugh Spencer* (usurping the same) held it during his life. By whose death it fell againe to the hands of *Edward* the third, but in the meane time, to wit, 1324. by a Councell holden at *Vienna*, all the Lands of the *Templers* (lest the same should bee put to prophane uses) were given to the *Knights Hospitalers* of the order of *Saint Iohn Baptist*, called *S. Iohn* of *Ierusalem*, which *Knights* had put the *Turkes* out of the Ile of *Rhodes*, and after wan upon the said *Turke* dayly for a long time.

The said *Edward* the third therefore granted the same to the said *Knights*, who possessed it, and in the eighteenth yeere of the said Kings reigne, were forced to repaire the Bridge of the said Temple. These *Knights* had their head house for *England* by west *Smithfield*, and they, in the reigne of the same *Edward*

the third, granted (for a certaine rent of tenne pounds by the yeere) the said Temple, with the appurtenances thereunto adjoyning, to the Students of the Common Lawes of *England*: in whose possession the same hath ever sithence remained, and is now divided into two houses of severall Students, by the name of *Innes of Court*, to wit, the *Inner Temple*, and the *Middle Temple*; who kept two severall Halls. But they resort all to the said Temple Church: in the round Walke whereof (which is the West part, without the Quire) there remaine Monuments of Noblemen buried, to the number of eleven: eight of them are Images of Armed Knights; five lying crosse-legged, as men vowed to the Holy Land, against the Infidels and unbeleeving Jewes; the other three straight-legged: The rest are coaped stones, all of gray Marble. The first of the crosse-legged, was *W. Marshall* the elder, Earle of *Pembrooke*, who dyed 1219. *Wil. Marshall*, his sonne, Earle of *Pembrooke*, was the second; he dyed 1231. And *Gilbert Marshall*, his brother Earle of *Pembrooke*, slaine in a Turnament at *Hartford*, besides *Ware*, in the yeere 1241.

After this, *Robert Rose*, otherwise called *Fursan*, being made a *Templer* in the yeere 1245. dyed, and was buried there. And these are all that I can remember to have read of.

Sir Nicholas Hare, Master of the Rolles, was buried there, in the yeere 1557.

In the yeere 1381. the Rebels of *Essex* and of *Kent* destroyed and plucked downe the Houses and Lodgings of this Temple, tooke out of the Church the Bookes and Records that were in Hurches of the Apprentices of the Law, carried them into the streets, and burnt them: the house they spoyled and burnt for wrath that they bare *Sir Robert Hales* Lord Prior of *Saint Iohns* in *Smithfield*. But it was since againe at divers times repayed; namely the Gate-house of the *Middle Temple*, in the reigne of *Henry* the 8. by *Sir Amias Paulet*, Knight, upon occasion, as in my *Annals* I have shewed. The great Hall of the *Middle Temple* was newly builded in the yeere 1572. in the reigne of *Queen Elizabeth*.

This

The order of *Templers* condemned.

Templers burned.

Rob. Fabian.

Patent. The Temple given to *Aimer de Valence*.

Temple given to the Hospitalers of *Saint Iohn* of *Ierusalem*.

Patent 20 E. 3. Clafe, 18. E. 3.

The Temple granted to the Students of the Law and made an Inne of Court.

Monuments in the Temple. Images of Knights buried crosse-legged, the cause why.

Records of the Temple destroyed.

Gate-house of the Temple newly builded.

Great Hall of the Temple newly builded.

Order for
Divine
Service in
the Tem-
ple.

This Temple Church had a Master, and foure stipendary Priests, with a Clerke : These, for the ministracion of divine Service there, have stipends allowed unto them, out of the possessions and Revenues of the late Hospitall and House of S. Iohns of Ierusalem in England, as it had beene in the reigne of Edward the sixth.

And thus much for the said New Temple, the farthest West part of this Ward, and also of this Citie, for the

Liberties thereof: which Ward hath an Alderman, and his Deputies three. In S. Sepulchres Parish, common Councell, six; Constables, foure; Scavengers, 4. Wardmote Inquest, twelve. In S. Bridges Parish, common Councillors, 8. Constables, eight; Scavengers, eight; Wardmote Inquest, twenty. In S. Andrews, common Councell, two; Constables, two; Scavengers, three, Wardmote Inquest, twelve. It is taxed to the Fifteene at 35. pounds, one shilling.



Bridge

BRIDGE WARD WITHOUT.

The 26. in number, consisting of the Borough of Southwarke, in the County of Surrey.

Bridge Ward
without.



Having treated of Wards in London, on the North side the Thames (in number five and twenty) I am now to crosse over the said River, into the Borough of Southwarke, which is also a Ward of London without the walls, on the South side thereof, as is foresoken on the East, and Faringdon extra on the West.

Ex Hamfr.
Dyson.

But before I come to the particular description of this Ward, it will not be impertinent to declare, when, and by what meanes the Borough of Southwarke now called Bridge ward without, was made one of the six and twenty Wards, belonging to the City of London; which was in this manner:

How the
Borough
of South-
warke be-
came at
the first to
be one of
the 26.
Wards of
London.

After the dissolution of the Monasteries, Abbeyes, Priories, and other religious Houses, in this Realme of England: The Maior, Commualty, and Citizens of this City of London taking into their considerations, how commodious and convenient it would be unto the City, to have the Borough of Southwarke annexed thereunto, and that the same Borough was in the Kings hands wholly; they became humble suiters unto King Henry eighth, and to the Lords of his Highnesse Privie Councell, for the obtaining of the same. Which suit not being granted unto them; after the decease of King Henry the eighth, they renewed their suit unto his Sonne and next successor, King Edward the sixth, and to the Lords of his Privie Councell for the obtaining of the same Borough.

At the length, after long suit, and much labour, it pleased King Edward

the sixth, by his Letters Patents, sealed with the great Seale of England, bearing date at westminster the three and twentieth day April, in the fourth yeere of his reigne, as well in consideration of the summe of sixe hundred forty seven pounds, two shillings, and a penny, of lawfull money of England, paid to his Highnesse use, by the Maior, Commualty, and Citizens of London, as for divers other considerations him thereunto moving; To give and grant unto the said Maior and Commualty, and Citizens of London, divers Messuages, lands & Tenements, lying in or neere the said Borough of Southwarke, in the said Letters Patents particularly expressed, which were sometimes the Lands of Charles, then late Duke of Suffolke, and of whom King Henry the eighth did buy and purchase the same.

But there was excepted out of the said Grant, and reserved unto the said King Edward the sixth, his Heires and successors, all that his Capitall Messuage, or Mansion House, called Southwarke Place, late of the said Duke of Suffolke, and all Gardens and Land to the same adjoyning: And all that his Parke in Southwarke: And all that his Messuage, and all Edifices and ground, called the Antelope there.

And the said King Edward the sixth did by his said Letters Patents give and grant to the said Maior, Commualty, and Citizens, and their successors, all that his Lordship and Mannor of Southwarke, with all and singular the Rights, Members, and appurtenances thereof, in the said County of Surrey, then late belonging to the late Monastery of Ber-

mondsey,

The Mair
of Copen-
hagen in
Southwarke

mondsey, in the same County: And also all that his Mannor and Borough of *Southwarke*, with all and singular the Rights, Members, and appurtenances thereof, in the said County of *Surrey*, then late parcell of the Possessions of the Archbishop and Archbishopricks of *Canterbury*, Together with divers yeerly rents, issuing out of divers Messuages or Tenements, in the said Letters Patents particularly expressed.

And also the said King *Edward* the sixth, by his said Letters Patents, as well for the above-mentioned considerations, as also for the summe of five hundred Markes, paid to his use, by the said Maior, Communalty, and Citizens of the said City of *London*, did give and grant to the said Maior, Communalty, and Citizens of the said City, and to their successors, in and through the whole Borough and Towne of *Southwarke*, and in and through the whole Parish of *Saint Saviours*, *Saint Olaves*, and *Saint George* in *Southwarke*, and in and through the whole Parish, then late called *Saint Thomas* Hospitall, and then called the Kings Hospitall in *Southwarke*, and elsewhere whersoever, in the Town and Borough of *Southwarke*, and in *Kentish Street* and *Blackman Street*, in the Parish of *Newington*, All Wayffes, Estrays, Treasure-trove, Goods and Chattels of Traytors, Felons, Fugitives, Out-lawes, Condemned persons, Convict persons, and Felons defamed, and of such as be put in Exigent of Outlawry, Felons of themselves, and Deodands, and of such as refuse the Lawes of the Land: And all Goods disclaimed, found, or being within the said Borough, Towne, Parishes and Precincts: And all mannor of Escheats and Forfeitures.

And that the said Maior, Communalty, and Citizens, by themselves, or their Deputy, or Officer or Officers, should have in the Towne, Borough, Parishes, and Precincts aforesaid, the Taste and Assize of Bread, Wine, Ale, and Beere, and of all other Victuals, and things whatsoever, sold in the same Towne. And whatsoever should or might appertain to the Office of the Clarke of the Market of his Majesties House-hold. And the correction and punishment of all persons there selling

Bread, Wine, Beere, and Ale, and other Victuals, and of others there inhabiting, or using any Arts whatsoever. And all Forfeitures, Fines, and Amerciaments, to be forfeited to the King, or his Heires or Successors. And that they should have the execution of the Kings Writs, and of all other Writs, Commandements, Precepts, Extracts, and Warrants, with the returnes thereof, by such their Minister or Deputy as they should chuse.

And that they should have, keepe, and hold there, every yeere, yeerely, one Faire, to endure for three dayes, viz. the seventh, eighth, and ninth daies of September. And that during the said three dayes, they should hold there by their Minister or Deputy, from day to day, from houre to houre, and from time to time, all Actions, Plaints, and Pleas of the Court of Pipowder, with all Summons, Attachments, Arrests, Issues, Fines, Redemptions, Commodities, and other Rights whatsoever, to the Court of Pipowder by any meanes belonging. And also, that they should have throughout the whole Precinct aforesaid, View of Franke-pledge, with all Summons, Attachments, Arrests, Issues, Amerciaments, Fines, Redemptions, Profits, Commodities, and other things, which thereof to the King, his Heires, or Successors, should appertain.

And also, that the said Maior, Communalty, and Citizens, and their successors, by themselves, or by their Officers or Deputies, may take and arrest in the Borough, Towne, Parish, and Precincts aforesaid, all Theeves, Felons, and other Malefactors, and may carry them to the Gaole of *Newgate*. And that the said Maior, Communalty, and Citizens, and their successors, should for ever have in the said Borough, Town, parishes, and Precincts, all such Liberties, priviledges, Franchises, Discharges, and Customes, which the King or his Heires should have had, if the said Borough had remained in the Kings hands.

And also he granted to the said Maior, Communalty, and Citizens of *London*, and to their successors, that they should for ever hold and keepe, all manner

The Faire to be kept in *Southwarke*.

Felons in *Southwarke* committed to *Newgate* in *London*.

The Kings Hospitall in *Southwarke*.

The Kings Hospitall in *Southwarke*.

The power of the Maior, Communalty, and Citizens of *London* in *Southwarke*.

Pleas,
Actions,
Plaints,
and perso-
nall Suits.

manner of Pleas, Actions, Plaints, and personall Suites, and all manner of causes, Matters, Contracts, and Demands whatsoever, happening in the Precincts aforesaid, before the Maior and Aldermen of *London*, and before the Sherifffes of *London*, for the time being, or any of them, in the *Guild hall* and *Hustings* of the said City: and the like Actions, Bills, Plaints, Proces, Arrests, Judgements, Executions, and other things whatsoever, and the same dayes and times, and in such like maner, as the like Pleas happening in the said City, before the Maior, Aldermen and Sherifffes, or any of them, in the said Courts, or any of them, time out of minde, have been taken, holden, prosecuted, or executed. And that the Serjeants at Mace, and other Officers of *London*, using to serve Proces, might from thenceforth, for ever, serve and execute all manner of Proces in the said Borough, Towne, Parishes and Precincts, concerning such Pleas and executions of the same, as time out of mind hath been used in the City of *London*.

And that the Inhabitants of the same Borough, Parishes, and Precincts, for Causes and Matters there growing, may implead or bee impleaded in the said City, in forme aforesaid, and in the said Courts. And that if the Iuries impanelled, and so moved to try such Issues, shall not appeare before the said Maior and Aldermen, or Sherifffes, in the said Courts in *London*, they shall bee amerced in like manner, and forfeit such Issues, as Iuries in *London*, making default of appearance, have used to forfeit. And that the Issues so forfeited, shall bee to the use of the Maior, Commualty, and Citizens of *London*, and their successors for ever. And also, that the said Maior and Commualty, and Citizens, and their successors for ever, should have the Cognizance of all manner of Pleas, Plaints, and personall Actions, out of all the Kings Courts, before the King, or before any of his Iustices, for any thing happening in the said Borough, or Precincts, before the said Maior and Aldermen, and Sherifffs, or any of them, in the Courts of the said City. And that the Issues taken upon the said suits, shall be tryed in the said Courts, before

Inhabi-
tants of
the Bo-
rough to
implead,
and bee im-
pleaded
in *London*.

Issues ta-
ken upon
Suits try-
ed before
the Maior
and Alder-
men.

the Maior and Aldermen and Sherifffes, by men of the said Borough, as Issues in *London* are tryed.

And that the said Maior, Commualty, and Citizens, and their successors, should for ever chuse, according to the Law, every yeere, or as often as they should thinke meet, two Coroners in the said Borough: And that the said Coroners, and either of them so chosen, should in the Precincts aforesaid, have and use like authority, as any Coroners in *England* ought to have and execute: and that no other of the Kings Coroners should in any wise presume to execute any thing belonging to the Office of a Coroner, in the Precincts aforesaid.

And that the Maior of *London*, for the time being, should be Escheator in the Precincts aforesaid, and have power to direct Precepts to the Sherifff of the County of *Surry* for the time being, and to do all other things, which to the Office of Escheator in any of the Counties of *England* appertaineth: and that no other Escheator shall enter there, or intermeddle with any thing belonging to the Office of Escheator: and that the Maior of *London*, for the time being, shall be the Kings Clarke of the Market within the Precincts aforesaid, and may doe all things there appertaining to the Office of Clarke of the Market, and that the Clarke of the Market of the Kings Household shall not there intermeddle with any thing.

And that the said Maior, Commualty, and Citizens, and their successors for ever, should have, hold, use, and enjoy, in the Precincts aforesaid, as well all the Liberties and Franchises aforesaid, as the Toll, Tallage, Picage, and all other the said Kings Iurisdiccions, Franchises, and Priviledges, which any Archbishop of *Canturbury*, *Charles D. of Suffolke*, or any the M. Brother and Sisters of the then late Hospitall of *St. Thomas* in *Southwarke*, or any Abbot of the then late Monastery of *St. Savors* of *Bermondsey*, neere *Southwarke*; or any Prior or Covent of the then late Priory of *Saint Mary Overy*, or any of them ever had, then had, or ought to have had in the premises, in any of the places aforesaid, or which the said King *Edward* the sixth then lately held and enjoyed

Two Co-
roners for
the Bo-
rough.

The Ma-
ior of *Lon-
don* Es-
cheator in
Southwarke
and Clerk
of the
Market
there also.

Toll, Tal-
lage, Pi-
cage, &c.

joyed, or ought to have had & enjoy, & in as ample manner as King *Henry* the 8. had and enjoyed, or ought to have had, and enjoy the same: So that none of the Kings Sheriffes, or any other of his Officers should intermeddle in any thing in the said Borough and Precincts aforesaid.

And the said King *Edward* the sixt did by his said Letters Patents further grant, that all the Inhabitants of the said Precincts should be within the ordinance, governance and correction of the Maior and Officers of *London* and their Deputies, as the Citizens and Inhabitants of *London* ought to be, by reason of any Charter formerly granted by any of the said Kings Progenitors, to the Maior, Communalty and Citizens of *London*. And that the said Maior, Communalty and Citizens, and their Successors for ever should have, enjoy, and use such Lawes, Jurisdictions, Liberties, Franchises and Priviledges whatsoever in the Borough, and Precincts aforesaid, as fully and freely as they then used, or ought to have used and enjoyed the same in *London*, by vertue of any grant to them made by any of the said Kings Progenitors.

And that the Maior of *London* for the time being, and the Recorder of *London* for the time being, after they have borne the Office of Maioraltie of *London*, should be Iustices of the Kings Peace in *Southwarke*, and the Precincts aforesaid, so long as they should stand Aldermen of the said City, and should in the said Borough and Precincts aforesaid doe and execute all things which other Iustices of the Peace might doe in the County of *Surrey*, according to the Lawes and Statutes of *England*.

And also, that the said Maior, Communaltie & Citizens, & their Successors should have every weeke, on Munday, Wednesday, Friday and Satterday in the said Borough and Towne of *Southwarke*, one Market or Markets there to bee kept, and all things to Markets appertaining: All which Mannor, Lands, Tenements, Rents, Liberties, Priviledges, Franchises, and other the premises granted by the said Letters Patents, did extend to the cleere yeerely value of 35. li. 14. s. 4. d. And were granted to bee

holden to the said Maior, Communalty and Citizens of *London*, and their Successors for ever, of the said King, his Heires and Successors, as of his Mannor of East *Greenwich*, in the County of *Kent*, by Fealty onely in Free Socage (and not in *Capite*) for all manner of services and demands whatsoever.

But there was excepted and reserved out of the said Grant, to the said King *Edward* the sixt, his Heires and Successors, all his Rights, Jurisdictions, Liberties & Franchises whatsoever, within the Walke, Circuit, and Precinct of his Capitall Messuage, Gardens, and Parke in *Southwarke*, and in all Gardens, Curtilages, and Lands, to the said Mansion Houle, Gardens, and Parke belonging.

Also, there was excepted and reserved out of the said Graunt, the House, Messuage, or Lodging there, called the *Kings Bench*, and the Gardens to the same belonging, so long as it should be used as a Prison for Prisoners, as it was then used.

Also, there was excepted and reserved out of the said Graunt, the House, Messuage, or Lodging there, called the *Marshalsey*, and the Gardens to the same belonging, so long as it should be used as a Prison for Prisoners, as it was then used.

Also it was provided, that the said Letters Patents should not be prejudiciall to the Offices of, the Great Master or Steward of the Kings Household, within the Borough and Precincts aforesaid, to be executed while the same Borough and Precincts should be within the Verge: Nor to *Ioh. Gates*, Knight, one of the Gentlemen of the Kings Privie Chamber, concerning any Lands, Tenements, Offices, Profits, Franchises, or Liberties to him granted during his life, by the said King *Edward* the sixt, or by his Father King *Henry* the eight.

About the space of a moneth after the said Borough of *Southwarke* was so granted by King *Edward* the sixt to the Maior, Communaltie, and Citizens of *London*, and that they by force of the said Letters Patents stood charged with the Ordering, Survey, and Government

The inhabitants to be within the governance and correction of the Maior, &c.

Iustices of *London* in the like Office in *Southwarke*.

Market & Markets in *Southwarke*.

Exceptions and reservations to the King.

The ordering, survey, and government of the Borough, &c.

The Ward of Bridge Ward without; and Sir John Ayliffe first Alderman thereof.

Sir John Ayliffe sworn & admitted in the Maioralty of Sir Rowland Hill.

of the same Borough, and of all the Kings subjects inhabiting therein, and repaying thither: At a Court holden before Sir Rowland Hill, Knight, then Lord Maior of London, and the Aldermen of the same Citie, in the Guild-Hall of London, on Tuesday the eight and twentieth of May, in the said fourth yeere of the raigne of King Edward the sixth, the said Towne or Borough was named and called the Ward of *Bridge Ward without*. And Sir John Ayliffe, Knight, Citizen and Barber-Surgeon of London, was then also named, elected, and chosen by the same Court, to be Alderman of the same Ward, albeit that before that time there neyther was any such Ward nor Alderman.

And it was then also ordered, That the said Sir John Ayliffe, by that name of Alderman of *Bridge Ward without*, and all other that from thenceforth should be Alderman of the same Ward, should have the Rule, Survey, and Government, not onely of the Inhabitants of the said Towne & Borough of *Southwarke*, and other the Kings people repaying to the same, but also of all the Liberties, Franchises, and Priviledges within the said Towne and Borough, then formerly granted by the King and his Progenitors to the said Maior, Communitie, and Citizens of London. And for the due execution of which Office, the said Sir John Ayliffe was then presently sworne and admitted.

Not long after, *videlicet*, at a Court of Common Councill, holden in the Guild-Hall of London, on the last day of July, in the said fourth yeere of the raigne of King Edward the sixth, and in the time of the Maioraltie of the said Sir Rowland Hill, it was enacted, That besides the then ancient accustomed number of five and twentieth Aldermen, there should be one Alderman more elected, to have the Rule, Charge, and Governance of the said Borough and Towne. And that foure discreet persons, or more, being Freemen of London, and dwelling within the said Citie, or the Borough of *Southwarke*, or in other the Liberties of the said Citie, should from thenceforth, as often as the case should require, be from time to time nomi-

nated, appointed, and chosen by the Inhabitants of the said Borough for the time being, before the Lord Maior of London for the time being, sitting in the said Borough for that purpose, in such sort and order, as the Aldermen of London were in those dayes commonly elected.

And that the said Lord Maior for the time being should (at the next Court of Aldermen to be holden at the Guild-Hall of the said Citie, next after such election) present the names and surnames of all such persons as so should be named before him, and put in the said election. And that the said Lord Maior & Aldermen for the time being, should of those foure persons, or more, so presented, elect and chuse one, by way of Scrutiny, to be an Alderman of the said Citie, and to have the peculiar Ordering, Rule and Governance of the said Borough and Towne of *Southwarke*, and of the Inhabitants thereof, and of all other the Kings liege people, repaying to the same.

And that the said Alderman so especially elect and chosen, and from time to time, as the cause should require thenceforth, to be elect and chosen for the Survey and Government of the said Borough, and the Inhabitants and other remayning in and to the same, should alwayes be named and called the Alderman of *Bridge Ward without*, and by none other Name, for or concerning that Office, or Roome, and should have the Cure and Charge of the good Ordering and Government of the said Borough and Towne of *Southwarke*, and of the Inhabitants and People of and in the same, and of none other Place within the said Citie, by reason or colour of the said Roome, as long as he should remaine and stand Alderman of the said Ward, but as the residue of the said Aldermen of the said Citie be commonly charged: And therein to doe and use himselfe, as other Aldermen within the Liberties of the said Citie were accustomed and used to doe, in as much as the Lawes and Statutes of this Realme would permit and suffer.

Yet neverthelesse it was provided, & by the said Comon Councill further ordained and enacted, That the said Sir

John

Election of an Alderman by Scrutiny.

The Alderman of Bridge Ward without.

John Ayliffe, Knight, should then be Alderman of the said Ward: And that as well the same *Sir John Ayliffe*, as also all and every person and persons, that thenceforth should fortune to be Alderman of the same Ward, should have and enjoy like prerogative, liberty, and benefit, to change and remove from the same Ward, and to accept and take at his and their free will and pleasure any such other Ward or Wards within the said City, as it should fortune him, or them, or any of them, to be thenceforth duely elect and chosen unto by the Inhabitants of the same other VVard, or VVards, or any of them in like manner and forme, as the other Aldermen of the said City lawfully might, and commonly use to doe: Any thing in the said recited Act to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Neverthelesse, at a Court of Aldermen holden on Tuesday, the second of September, in the said fourth yeere of the reigne of king *Edward* the sixth, and in the time of the Maioralty of the said *Sir Rowland Hill*, it was ordered, That the Aldermen of *Bridge ward without*, for the time being, should stand and remaine Alderman of the same VVard three whole yeeres next after his election, before hee should bee permitted to bee removed to the governance of any other VVard: Notwithstanding any former Law, Usage, or Custome.

But afterwards it seemeth, upon better advice, that another order should be taken in the election of the Alderman of the same Ward: For at a Common Councell holden in the Guild-Hall in *London*, on the 16. day of Iune, in the fourth and fifth yeeres of King *Philip* and *Queene Mary*, and in the time of the Maioralty of *Sir Thomas Curtis*, Knight, the said former Act, made on the last day of Iuly, in the fourth yeere of King *Edward* the sixth, for so much thereof as did concerne the forme and order of the election of the Alderman of the said VVard of *Bridge Ward without*, was utterly repealed. And then it was enacted, That from thenceforth the Alderman of the same Ward should alwaies, at the time of vacation, or lack of an Alderman thereof, be elected and chosen by the Lord Maior and Alder-

men of *London*, for the time being, at a full Court of Aldermen, by them to be holden in the Inner Chamber of the Guild-Hall of the same City in this manner, viz. That the Lord Maior and Aldermen should at their said full Court, amongst themselves, nominate foure discreet and meet Citizens, being Freemen of *London*, either resident within the said Borough, or in *London*, or the Liberties thereof, to be put in election of Alderman of that Ward. And of the said foure persons so nominated, the said Lord Maior and Aldermen should by Scrutiny, according to their accustomed manner, elect one to bee Alderman of the same VVard: VVhich Alderman, so by them elected and sworne, should use and behave himselfe in all things, as by the residue of the former Act of Common Councell, made the last day of Iuly, in the fourth yeere of King *Edward* the sixth was ordained and appointed.

Thus having declared, by what means and at what time the said Borough of *Southwarke* was made and named one of the fixe and twenty VVards, now belonging to the City of *London*; I intend to proceed to the description of the severall particular places of the same VVard, and likewise of such Monuments of Antiquity, as are to bee found therein.

This Borough being in the County of *Surrey*, consisteth of divers streetes, waies, and winding lates, all full of buildings inhabited: and first, to begin at the West part thereof, over-against the West Suburbe of the City.

On the banke of the River *Thames*, there is now a continuall building of Tenements, about halfe a mile in length to the Bridge.

Then South a continuall street called *Long Southwarke*, builded on both sides with divers Lanes and Allies up to *St. Georges Church*, and beyond it thorow *Blackman street*, towards *Newtowne* (or *Newington*) the liberties of which Borough extend almost to the Parish Church of *Newtowne* aforesaid, distant one mile from *London bridge*, and also Southwest a continuall building, almost to *Lambith*, more than one mile from the said Bridge.

Q 2

Then

The Alderman to change from that Ward, as occasion served.

The Alderman of Bridge Ward without to continue so for the space of 3. yeeres, without removing.

4. Another order for electing the Alderman of Bridge Ward without, in the time of K. Philip & Queen Mary.

S. Olaves
street.

Then from the Bridge along by the Thames Eastward, is S. Olaves street, having continuall building on both the sides, with lanes and Alleyes up to *Battle bridge*, to *Horse-downe*, and towards *Rother-hish*: also some good halfe mile in length from *London bridge*.

So that I account the whole continuall buildings on the Banke of the said River, from the West towards the East, to be more than a large mile in length.

Then have yee from the entring towards the said *Horsedowne*, one other continuall street, called *Bermondes eye street*, which stretcheth South, likewise furnished with buildings on both sides, almost halfe a mile in length, up to the late dissolved Monastery of S. Saviour, called *Bermondsey*.

And from thence is one long lane (so called of the length) turning West to Saint Georges Church afore-named. Out of the which lane mentioned *Long lane*, breaketh one other street towards the South and by East, and this is called *Kentish street*, for that it is the way leading into that Country: and so have you the bounds of this Borough.

The Antiquities most notable in this Borough are these: first, for Ecclesiasticall, there was *Bermondsey*, an Abbey of blacke Monkes, Saint *Mary Overies*, a Priory of Canons Regular, Saint *Thomas* a Colledge or Hospitall for the poore, and the *Loke*, a Lazar-house in *Kent street*. Parish Churches there have been sixe, whereof five doe remaine, (*viz.*) Saint *Mary Magdalen*, in the Priory of Saint *Mary Overy*: now the same Saint *Mary Overy* is the Parish Church for the said *Mary Magdalen*, and for Saint *Margaret* on the Hill, and is called St. Saviour.

Saint *Margaret* on the Hill being put downe, is now a Court for Iustice. S. *Thomas* in the Hospitall serveth for a Parish Church, as afore. Saint *George* a Parish Church, as before it did: So doth Saint *Olave*, and Saint *Mary Magdalen*, by the Abby of *Bermondsey*.

There be also these five Prisons, or Gaoles.

The *Clinke*, on the Banke.

The *Compter*, in the late Parish Church of S. *Margaret*.

The *Marshalsey*.

The *Kings Bench*.

And the *white Lion*; all in *Long Southwarke*.

Houses most notable, be these.

The Bishop of *Winchesters* House.

The Bishop of *Rocheesters* House.

The Duke of *Suffolkes* House, or *Southwarke Place*.

The *Tabard*, an Hostery, or Inne.

The Abbot of *Hyde* his House.

The Prior of *Lewis* his House,

The Abbot of S. *Augustine* his house.

The *Bridge-house*.

The Abbot of *Bataile* his House.

Bataile-Bridge.

The *Stewes* on the Banke of *Thames*.

And the *Beare-Gardens* there.

Now to returne to the West Banke: there were two *Beare-Gardens*, the Old and New, Places wherein were kept *Beares*, *Buls*, and other Beasts, to be bayted: As also *Mastives*, in severall kenels, nourished to baite them. These *Beares*, and other Beasts are there baited in plots of ground, scaffolded about, for the beholders to stand safe.

Next, on this Banke, was sometime the *Bordello* or *Stewes*, a place so called, of certaine *Stew-houses* priviledged there, for the repaire of incontinent men to the like women; of the which Priviledge I have read thus:

In a Parliament holden at Westminster, the eighth of Henry the second, it was ordained by the Commons, and confirmed by the King and Lords, That divers Constitutions for ever should be kept within that Lordship, or Franchise, according to the old Customes, that had beene there used time time of minde: Amongst the which, these following were some: videlicet.

That no *Stew-holder*, or his wife, should let or stay any single woman to goe and come freely at all times, when they listed.

No *Stew-holder* to keepe any woman to boord, but she to boord abroad at her pleasure.

To take no more for the womans chamber in the weeke, than foureteene pence.

Not

The Beare
Gardens

Libr. Man-
uscript.
The Stew
on the
Bank-side.

Not to keepe open his doores upon the Holy-dayes.

Not to keepe any single woman in his house on the Holy-dayes, but the Bayliffe to see them voyded out of the Lordship.

No single woman to bee kept against her will, that would leave her sinne.

No Stew-holder receive any woman of Religion, or any mans wife.

No single woman to take money to lye with any man, except she lye with him all night, till the morrow.

No man to be drawne or enticed into any Stew-house.

The Constables, Bayliffe, and others, every weeke to search every Stew-house.

No Stew-holder to keepe any woman, that hath the perillous infirmity of Burning; nor to sell Bread, Ale, Flesh, Fish, wood, Coale, or any Victuals, &c.

These and many more Orders were to bee observed, upon great paine and punishment.

I have also seene divers Patents of confirmation, namely, one dated 1345. the nineteenth of Edward the third. Also I finde, that in the fourth of Richard the second, these Stew-houses belonging to William walworth, then Maior of London, were farmed by Froes of Flaunders, and spoyled by Walter Tylar, and other Rebels of Kent: notwithstanding, I finde that ordinances for the same place, and houses, were againe confirmed in the reigne of Henry the sixth, and to be continued as before. Also Robert Fabian writeth, that in the yeere 1506. the one and twentieth of Henry the seventh, the said Stew-houses in Southwarke were (for a season) inhabited, and the doores closed up: but it was not long (saith he) ere the houses there were set open againe, so many as were permitted, for (as it was said) whereas before were eighteen houses, from thenceforth were appointed to be used but twelve onely. These allowed Stew-houses had signes on their fronts, towards the Thames, not hanged out, but painted on the wals as a Boares head, the Crosse keyes, the Gunne, the Castle, the Crane, the Cardinals Hat, the Bell, the Swanne, &c. I have heard ancient men of good credit report, that these single women

were forbidden the rights of the Church, so long as they continued that sinnefull life; and were excluded from Christian buriall, if they were not reconciled before their death. And therefore there was a plot of ground, called the Single womens Churchyard, appointed for them, far from the Parish Church.

In the yeere of Christ, a thousand five hundred forty sixe, the seven and thirtieth of Henry the eighth, this row of Stewes in Southwarke was put downe by the Kings commandement, which was proclaimed by sound of Trumpet no more to be priviledged; and used as a common Brothel; but the inhabitants of the same to keepe good and honest rule, as in other places of this Realm, &c.

Then next is the Clink, a Gaole or Prison for the Trespassers in those parts; namely, in old time for such as should brabble, fray, or breake the peace on the said Banke, or in the Brothell houses, they were by the inhabitants thereabout apprehended and committed to this Gaole, where they were straightly imprisoned.

Next is the Bishop of Winchester house, or lodging when he commeth to this City: which house was first builded by William Gifford, Bishop of Winchester, about the yeere one thousand, one hundred and seven, the seventh of Henry the first, upon a plot of ground pertaining to the Prior of Bermondsey, as appeareth by a Writ directed unto the Barons of the Exchequer; in the yeere 1366. the one and fortieth of Edward the third (the Bishops Sea being void) for 8. pounds due to the Monkes of Bermondsey, for the Bishop of Winchester lodging in Southwarke. This is a very faire house wel repayred, and hath a large Wharfe, and a landing place called the Bishop of Winchester staires.

Adjoyning to this on the South side thereof, is the Bishop of Rochesters Inne or lodging, by whom first erected I doe not now remember me to have read, but well I wot, the same of long time hath not beene frequented by any Bishop, and lyeth ruinous for lacke of reparations. The Abbot of Naverley had a house there.

East from the Bishop of Winchester house, directly over-against it standeth a faire

Single women forbidden rights of the Church.

Stew-houses put downe.

Winchester house.

Rochester house.

Li. 3. May
Xhorum,
English
people
disdayned
to bee
Bawds.

Froes of
Flaunders
were wo-
men for
that pur-
pose.

Rob. Fabian.

Stew hou-
ses put
downe by
Henry the
7. for a
time.

Signes on
the Stew-
houses.

Saint Mary Overie
a Priory,
and now
a Parish
Church.

a faire Church, called *S. Mary* over the *Rie*, or *Overy*, that is, over the water. This Church, or some other in place thereof, was (of old time long before the Conquest) an house of Sisters, founded by a Maiden, named *Mary*, unto the which house and Sisters she left (as was left to her by her Parents) the over-sight and profits of a Crosse Ferrie, or traverse Ferry over the *Thames*, there kept before that any Bridge was builded. This house of Sisters was after by *Swithen* a noble Lady, converted unto a Colledge of Priests, who in place of the Ferrie, builded a Bridge of Timber, and from time to time kept the same in good reparations; but lastly the same Bridge was builded of Stone, and then in the yeere 1106. was this Church againe founded for Canons Regular, by *William Pont de le Arch*, and *William Dauncy*, Knights Normans.

Lib. Rufen.
Liber Ber-
mondsey.

William Gifford, Bishop of *Winchester*, was a good Benefactor also, for hee (as some have noted) builded the body of that Church, in the yeere one thousand, one hundred and sixe, the seventh of *Henry* the first.

The Canons first entred the said Church, then *Algodus* was the first Prior.

King *Henry* the first, by his Charter gave them the Church of *Saint Margaret* in *Southwarke*.

King *Stephen* confirmeth the gift of King *Henry*, and also gave the Stone House, which was *William de Ponte le Arche*, by *Downgate*.

This Priory was burned about the yeere 1207. wherefore the Canons did found an Hospitall neere unto their Priory, where they celebrated untill the Priory was repayred: which Hospitall was after (by consent of *Peter de la Roch*, Bishop of *Winchester*) removed into the land of *Anicins*, Archdeacon of *Surrey*, in the yeere 1228. a place where the water was more plentifull, and the ayre more wholsome, and was dedicated to *S. Thomas*.

S. Thomas
Hospitall.

Parish
Church of
S. Mary
Magdalen.

This *Peter de Rupibus*, or *de la Roch*, founded a large Chappell of *Saint Mary Magdalen*, in the said Church of *St. Mary Overie*, which Chappell was afterward appointed to be the Parish Church for the inhabitants neere adjoyning.

This Church was again newly builded

in the reigne of *Richard* the second and King *Henry* the fourth.

John Gower, Esquire, a famous Poet, was then an especiall Benefactor to that worke, and was there buried on the North side of the said Church, in the Chappell of *Saint John*, where he founded a Chantry, hee lyeth under a Tombe of Stone, with his Image also of Stone over him. The haire of his head aburne, long to his shoulders, but curling up, and a small forked beard; on his head a Chaplet, like a coronet of foure Roses, an habite of Purple, damasked downe to his feet, a Collar of Esses of gold about his necke, under his feet the likenesse of three Bookes, which hee compiled. The first, named *Speculum Meditantis*, written in French: The second, *Vox Clamantis*, penned in Latine: The third, *Confessio Amantis*, written in English, and this last is printed. *Vox Clamantis*, with his *Cronica Tripartita*, and other both in Latine and French, never printed, I have and doe possesse, but *Speculum Meditantis*, I never saw, though heard thereof to bee in *Kent*; Beside on the wall where he lyeth, there was painted 3. Virgins crowned, one of the which was named *Charity*, holding this device:

*En toy qui es Fitz de Dieu le Pere,
Savue soit, qui gist sours cest Pierre.*

The second writing *Mercy*, with this device.

*O bone Iesu fait ta mercy,
Al'ame, dont le corps gist icy.*

The third writing *Pitty*, with this device.

*Pour ta pite Iesu regar'de,
Et met cest a me en savue garde.*

His Armes, in a Field Argent, on a Cheveron Azure, three Leopards heads Gold, their tongues Gules, two Angels Supporters; on the Crest a Talbot. His Epitaph,

*Armigeri Scutum nihil
a modo fert sibi tutum,
Reddidit immolatum morti
generale tributum,
Spiritus exutum
se gaudeat esse solutum,*

John Gower
was no
Knight,
neither
had he a
ny Gar-
land of
Ivie and
Roses, but
a Chaplet
of foure
Roses on-
ly.

*Est ubi virtutum
Regnum sine labe statutum.*

The rooffe of the middle waste Ile fell downe in the yeere 1469. This Priory was furrendered to *Henry* the eighth, the one and thirtieth of his reigne, the seven and twentieth of October, the yeere of Christ 1539. valued at fixe hundred, twenty foure pounds, fix shillings, six pence, by the yeere.

About Christmas next following, the Church of the said Priory was purchased of the King by the inhabitants of the Borough. Doctor *Stephen Gardener*, Bishop of *Winchester*, putting to his helping hand, they made thereof a Parish Church for the Parish Church of *S. Mary Magdalen*, on the South side of the said Quire, out of Saint *Margaret* on the hill, which were made one Parish of *S. Saviour*.

There be Monuments in this Church of *Robert Liliard*, or *Hilliard*, Esquire.

Margaret, Daughter to the Lady *Audley*, wife to Sir *Thomas Audley*.

William Grevill, Esquire, and *Margaret* his wife, one of the heires of *William Spersburt*, Esquire.

Dame *Katharine*, wife to *John Stoke*, Alderman.

Robert Merfin, Esquire.

William Vndall, Esquire.

Lord *Ospay Ferar*.

Sir *George Brewes*, Knight.

John Browne.

Lady *Brandon*, Wife to Sir *Thomas Brandon*.

William Lord Scales.

William, Earle *Warren*.

Dame *Maude*, wife to Sir *John Peach*, *Lewknor*.

Dame *Margaret Elrington*, one of the heires of Sir *Thomas Elrington*.

John Bowden Esquire.

Robert Saint Magil.

John Standhurst.

John Gower.

John Duncell, Merchant-Taylor, 1516.

John Sturton, Esquire.

Robert Koufe.

Thomas Tong, first *Norroy*, and after *Clarentiaulx*, King of Armes.

William Wickham, translated from the Sea of *Lincolne*, to the Bishopricke of *Winchester*, in the moneth of March,

1595. deceased the 11. day of Iune next following and was buried here.

Thomas Cure, Esquire, Sadler to King *Edward* the sixth, *Queene Mary* and *Queene Elizabeth*, deceased the 24. day of May, 1598.

Hic jacet Ioannes Gower, Armiger, Anglorum Poeta celeberrimus, ac huic sacro Edificio benefactor insignis, vixit temporibus Ed. 3. & Rich. 3.

Noviter constructum impensis Parochia, An. Dom. 1615.

Epitaphion Thomae Cure, Southwarchiensis Armigeri.

*Elizabetha tibi Princeps
servivit Equorum
A fellis Curus,
quem lapis iste regit.
Servivit Edvardo Regi,
Mariæque Sorori,
Principibus magna
est laus placuisse tribus.
Convixit cunctis charus
Respublica Curæ
Semper erat Curo,
commoda plebis erant:
Dum vixit tribui
senibus curavit alendis,
Nummorum in sumptus
annua dona domos.*

Obiit 24. die Maii, An. Dom. 1588.

An Epitaph upon John Trehearne, Gentleman Porter to King James the first.

*Had Kings a power
to lend their Subjects breath,
Trehearne, thou shouldst
not be cast downe by death:
Thy Royall Master still
would keepe thee then;
But length of dayes
are beyond reach of men.
Nor wealth, nor strength,
nor great mens love can ease
The wound Deaths Arrowes make,
for thou hast these.
In thy Kings Court
good place to thee is given:
Whence thou shalt goe
to the Kings Court of Heaven.*

A very faire Tombe in the North Ile of the Quire.

A faire Tombe in the North wall of the Quire.

A very Monument close by the other.

A very
faire
Tombe in
the chan-
cell.

Peter Humble, Gentleman, dedicates this Monument to the pious memory of Richard Humble, Alderman of London, and Margaret his first wife, daughter to Iohn Pierſon of Nathing, in the County of Eſſex, Gentleman. By whom he had iſſue two ſonnes, Iohn, who died young, and the above-named Peter, now living. Alſo foure daughters, Katharine, Weltham, Margaret, and Elizabeth, who ſurvived the other three, and was interred the ſame day with her Father, being the 30. of April 1616. Richard left Iſabel his ſecond wife, widow, who was the daughter of Robert Kitchinman, of Hemſley, in the County of Yorke, Gentleman, bequeathing to the poore of this Pariſh five pounds, foure ſhillings yeerly for ever, out of a Tene-ment adjoining to the Southſide of the three Crownes gate in Southwarke.

A very
faire ſtone
by the
Communion
table.

Gulielmus Wickham, tranſlat. à ſede Lincoln. & Menſe Martii, 1595. exiſtens Episcopus Winton. Obiit 11. Iunii, prox. ſequent. Reliquit uxorem laudatiſſ. quæ ſepelit in Awkenbery, Com. Hunt.

Doctrina Antiſtes præſtans
& moribus æquis,
Eloquio & pietate gravis,
menſaque manuque.
Non parcus, juſti neglectus
honore ſepulchri,
Hic jacet. O ſeculum
inſipiens, verum æquior illi,
Dum moritur, Deus Aligeros
dat cernere miſſos,
Qui migrantem animam
Cœli ad ſublimina ferrent.

F.M. poſuit 10. Iunii, Anno
Domini 1600.

The Monument of Biſhop Andrewes
is in a Chappell at the Eaſt end of the
Church, and his body lyeth within the
Monument.

Leſſor,
ſi Chriſtianus es, ſiſte:
Mora pretium erit,

Non neſcire te, qui vir hic ſitus ſit:
Ejuſdem tecum Catholica Eccleſiæ membrii,
Sub eadem felicis Reſurrectionis ſpe,
Eandem D. Ieſu præſtolans Epiphaniā,

Sacraſſiſſ. Antiſtes Lancelotus Andrews,
Londini oriundus, educatus Cantabrigiæ,
Aula Pembroch. Alumnor. Socior. Præſector.
Vnus, & nemini ſecundus:

Linguarum, Artium, Scientiarum,
Humanorum, Divinorum, Omnium
Inſinitus Theſaurus, Stupendum Oraculū:

Orthodoxæ Chriſti Eccleſiæ,
Diſciſ, ſcriptis, precibus, Exemplo
Incomparabile propugnaculum:

Regina Elizabethæ à ſacris,
D. Pauli London. Reſidentarius,
D. Petri Weſtmonaſt. Decanus:

Episcopus Ciceſtrenſis, Elienſis, Wintonienſis,
Regique Iacobo tum ab Eleemoſynis,
Tum ab utriusque Regni Conſiliis,
Decanus denique Secellæ Regi:

Idem ex

Indeſſa opera in ſtudiis,
Summa ſapientia in rebus,
Aſſidua pietate in Deum,
Profuſa largitate in Egenos,
Rara amœnitate in ſuos,
Spectata probitate in omnes,
Æternum admirandus.

Annorum pariter & publica fama ſatur,
Sed honorū paſſim omnium cum luſu denatus,
Cœlebs hinc migravit ad aureolam cœleſtem,

Anno

Regis Caroli 11^o. Etatis S. LXXI^o.
Chriſti MDCXXVI^o.

Tantum eſt (Leſſor) quod te mœrentes poſteri
Nunc volebant, atque ut ex voto tuo valeas, diſſo
Sit Deo gloria.

There is a Monument of Iohn Bingham, Eſquire, Sadler to Queene Elizabeth and King James. Who was a worthy benefactor to the Pariſh, and to the Free-Schoole there: who departed this life in the yeere of our Lord, 1625.

There is a Monument for William Emerson, who departed this life the 27. of Iune, An. Dom. 1575. in the yeere of his age 92.

Arvum hoc Sepulchrale.

Exuviarum opt. matris Iocoſe domine Clerke. Sui ipſius leſtiſſimæque uxoris conſitioni deſtinatum, Gulielmus Auguſtinus Armiger vivus ſacravit.

Anna

This Monument
ſtandeth
in the
South Ile.

Anna

*Conjux charissima primo inferitur.
Quæ post decimū partum (AN. MDCXXIII.
Jan. XXI. Marito, ac liberis quinque su-
perstitibus) Tricenaria valedicens:
In reslorescendi diū & spem; Hac terra tegitur.
Sequimur ceteri: Sati corruptibiles,
Suscitandi incorruptibiles.*

The Monument with this inscrip-
tion standeth on the South side of the
Quire.

Monumentum viri iusti.

*In memory of John Symons, Citizen and
White-Baker of London; who departed
this life the 10. of August, in the yeere
of our Lord 1625. and was a good Bene-
factor unto this Parish: who gave unto
the poore the summe of eight pounds per
Annum for ever, to be distributed on the
Feast day of St. Thomas before Christ-
mas. And unto Saint Georges Parish
in Southwarke the summe of ten pounds
per Annum, for ever. And unto the
Parish of Saint Mary Newington in
Surrey, the summe of five pounds per
Annum, for ever. These summes to
come unto the said Parish, after the de-
cease of his father Samuel Symons,
who yet liveth, in the yeere 1631.*

The Monument standeth in the South
side of the Church, with this Epitaph:

His flesh interr'd here
once contain'd a spirit,
Who (by Gods mercy
and his Saviours merit)
Departed in that constant
hope of trust,
To reigne eternally
amongst the just:
To live and dye well
was his whole endeavor,
And in (assurance) dyed
to live for ever.

In the South side of the Church by
the Quire there standeth the Monu-
ment of *William Austin*, Esquire, very
faire and beautifull; the invention thus:

Over the head of the Angell is a
Sunne, and in it written *Sol Iustitiæ*.
There standeth an Angell upon a

Rocke, with a Sickle in the left hand,
and the right hand erected towards
heaven, with these words written on
the Rocke: *Petra erat Christus*; and un-
der the Rocke is a field of ripe wheate,
and in it written: *Si non moriatur, non
reviviscit*. And under that these words:
Nos sevit, fovit, lavit, cogit, renovabit.

Vpon the right hand of this Angell
are writen these words: *Vos estis Dei*.
And on the left this: *Agricultura*.

On each side of this Angell sitteth
two other Angels, leaning on their
armes; the one with a Forke, and un-
der written *Messores*. The other with a
Rack, and under written: *Congregabunt*.

Vnder all this is the forme of a win-
nowing Fanne, and words written in it.

The Lady *Clarke*, mother to Master
William Austin, gave a very faire Com-
munion Table railed about, where 60.
may kneele to receive the Sacrament,
with a faire Carpet for it, and the railes
hung about with the same embroide-
red.

Master *William Austin* gave a faire
Silver Chalice, and a Dish for the
Bread, to the value of almost forty
pounds. And his wife that now is, who
was the Relict of *John Bingham*, Esquire;
gave two very faire Silver Flagons of
the like value.

*Ex Registro Curie Prærogative
Cant. extracto.*

16. Septem-
1619.

Master Sampsons will.

Item, I give and bequeath these An-
nuities entuing to be issuing out of cer-
taine Tenements of mine, viz. twenty
shillings yeerly for ever to the Master
and Society of *Peter* house in *Cam-
bridge*, towards the maintenance of the
Library there: and twenty shillings
yeerly for ever to the Church-wardens
of *Saint Olaves* in Southwarke, for the
use of the poore of the Parish. And ten
shillings yeerly for ever to the Church-
wardens of the Parish of *St. Saviours*,
for the poore in the precinct of old Pa-
rish Garden.

Master *Smith* hath given unto
the said Parish of *S. Saviours* the summe
of

of twenty eight pounds *per Annum*, for ever unto the poore of this Parish.

Master *Randall Carter*, Citizen and Tallow Chandler of *London*, hath given seven pounds *per Annum*, for ever unto a poore Scholar that shall bee elected out of the Free Schoole to either of the Vniuersities; and this seven pounds he is to enjoy for sixe yeeres, and his time expired to another: and so forward.

Master *Edward Hulit*, Gentleman, hath given forty pounds *per Annum*, to the poore of the same Parish for ever, to bee received out of certaine Tenements, situate in the Borough of *Southwarke*.

Hugh Brooker, Esquire, hath given unto the Free Schoole the summe of five pounds *per Annum*, for ever. And likewise unto the poore of the same Parish five pounds *per Annum*, for ever: and lyeth buried in Saint *Saviours* Church in the North Ile by the Quire.

Thomas Marshall gave an hundred pounds for ever to the Parish, for to clothe sixe poore boyes every Christ-masse, who dyed in the yeere 1625.

Now passing through Saint *Mary Overies* Close (in possession of the Lord *Mountacute*) and *Pepper Alley*, isto Long *Southwarke*, on the right hand thereof, the Market hill, where the Leather is sold, there stood the late named Parish Church of Saint *Margaret*, given to Saint *Mary Overies* by *Henry* the first, put downe and joyned with the Parish Church of Saint *Mary Magdalen*, and united to the late dissolved Priory Church of *S. Mary Overy*.

A part of this Parish Church of *St. Margaret* is now a Court, wherein the Assises and Seffions bee kept, and the Court of Admiralty is also there kept. One other part of the same Church is now a Prison, called the Compter in *Southwarke*, &c.

Farther up on that side, almost directly over-against *St. Georges* Church, was sometime a large and most sumptuous house, builded by *Charles Brandon*, late Duke of *Suffolke*, in the reigne

of *Henry* the eighth, which was called *Suffolke house*; but comming afterwards into the Kings hands, the same was called *Southwarke Place*, and a Mint of Coynage was there kept for the King.

To this place came King *Edward* the sixth, in the second of his reigne, from *Hampton Court*, and dined in it. He at that time made *John Yorke*, one of the Sheriffes of *London*, Knight, and then rode through the City to *westminster*.

Queene *Mary* gave this house to *Nicholas Heth*, Archbishop of *Yorke*, and to his successors for ever, to bee their Inne or lodging for their repaire to *London*, in recompence of *Yorke house*, neere to *westminster*, which King *Henry* her father had taken from Cardinall *Woolsey*, and from the Sea of *Yorke*.

Archbishop *Heth* sold the same house to a Merchant, or to Merchants, that pulled it downe, sold the Lead, Stone, Iron, &c. and in place thereof builded many small Cottages of great rents, to the increasing of beggars in that Borough. The Archbishop bought *Norwich House*, or *Suffolke Place*, neere unto *Charing-Crosse*, because it was neere unto the Court, and left it to his successors. Now on the South side, to returne backe again towards the Bridge. Over-against this *Suffolke Place*, is the Parish Church of Saint *George*, sometime pertaining to the Priory of *Bermondsey*, by the gift of *Thomas Arderne*, and *Thomas* his son, in the yeere 1122.

There lye buried in this Church *William Kirton*, Esquire, and his wives, 1464.

*Loe, Master William Evans he
whose body lieth here,
Bequeathed hath by his last will,
for ever by the yeere
Ten pounds, eight shillings to the poore,
which is a blessed stay,
And must be given them in bread,
on every Sabbath day.
One halfe to Crekederus poore,
his native soile so deare:
The other moiety to the poore
of this our Parish here.
See now all ye that love the poore,
how God did guide his wayes,
Ten score and eight are sero'd with bread
in two and fifty daies,*

More

S. Mary Overies Close. *Pepper Alley*.

S. Margaret on the hill made a Court of Iustice.

Court of Admiralty.

Compter in *Southwarke*.

Suffolke house, a Mint in *Southwarke*.

Parish Church of *S. George*.

A faire Monument in the South wall of the Chancell.

*More than many would have done,
to yeelded any share.
Praise God, ye poore, who gave to him
so provident a care.*

He was free of the right Worship-
full Company of the Merchant-
Taylors, and deceased the nine
and twentieth of July 1590. in
the two and thirtieth yeer of the
most prosperous reigne of our
Soveraigne Lady Queene Eliza-
beth. *Ætatis 67.*

*Behold, Iames Savage graciously
hath done a godly deed
To the poore of this Parish,
for to relieve their need,
Five pounds a yeere for evermore,
by will he hath bequeath'd,
which must out of the Angellrents,
quarterly be receiv'd,
By the Church-wardens of this Church,
whom he hath put in trust,
As Fathers in the poores behalfe,
to be upright and just.
Which men I doubt not but our God,
who seeth all things, shall finde
True in dispersing of the same,
according to his minde.
Ye poore, thanke Christ for Savage still,
extoll Gods name with praise,
That he to follow his good art,
in time may many raise.*

Anno Domini 1588.

Then is the *white Lion*, a Gaole so
called, for that the same was a common
Hostery for the receipt of Travellers by
that signe. This house was first used as
a Gaole within this threescore yeeres
last, since the which time the Prisoners
were once removed thence to an house
in *Newtowne*, where they remained for a
short time, and were returned backe a-
gaine to the aforesaid *white Lion*, there
to remaine, as the appointed Gaole for
the County of *Surrey*.

Next, is the Gaole or Prison of the
Kings Bench, but of what antiquity the
same is, I know not. For I have read,
that the Courts of the *Kings Bench* and
Chancery, have oft times been removed
from *London* to other places, and so hath
likewise the other Gaoles that serve
those Courts, as in the yeere 1304. *Ed-*

ward the first commanded the Courts
of the *Kings Bench* and the *Exchequer*,
which had remained seven yeeres at
Yorke, to be removed to their old places
at *London*. And in the yeere 1387. the
eleventh of *Richard* the second, *Robert*
Trisilian chiefe Iustice, came to the Ci-
tie of *Coventry*, and there sate by the
space of a moneth, as Iustice of the *Kings*
Bench, and caused to be indited in that
Court, about the number of 2000. per-
sons of that Country, &c.

It seemeth therefore, that for that
time, the Prison or Gaole of that Court
was not far off. Also, in the yeere 1392.
the sixteenth of the same *Richard*, the
Archbishop of *Yorke* being Lord Chan-
cellor, for good will that he bare to his
City, caused the *Kings Bench* and Chan-
cery to bee removed from *London* to
Yorke, but ere long they were returned
to *London*.

Then is the *Marshalsey* another Gaole
or Prison, so called, as pertaining to the
Marshals of *England*. Of what continu-
ance kept in *Southwarke*, I have not lear-
ned: but like it is, that the same hath
been removeable, at the pleasure of the
Marshals. For I finde, that in the yeere
1376. the 50. of *Edward* the third, *Hen-*
ry Percy (being Marshall) kept his pri-
soners in the City of *London*, where ha-
ving committed one *John Prendargest*,
of *Norwich*, contrary to the liberties of
the City of *London*, the Citizens, by per-
swasion of the Lord *Fitzwalter*, their
Standard-bearer, tooke armour, and
ranne with great rage to the *Marshals*
Tune, brake up the gates, brought out
the prisoner, and conveighed him a-
way, minding to have burnt the stocks
in the midst of their City; but they
first sought for Sir *Henry Percy*, to have
punished him, as I have noted in my
Annals.

More, about the Feast of Easter next
following, *John Duke of Lancaster*, ha-
ving caused all the whole Navie of *Eng-*
land to be gathered together at *London*,
it chanced a certaine Esquire to kill one
of the Mariners, which act the other
Mariners taking in ill part, they brought
their suit into the *Kings Court* of the
Marshalsey, which then as chanced (saith
mine Author) was kept in *Southwarke*:
but when they perceived that Court to
be

A faire
grave-
stone un-
der the
Commu-
nion ta-
ble.

White Lion
a Gaole
for Surrey.

Kings
Bench.

H. Knighton

Marshalsey
in South-
warke.

Saylers
brake up
the Mar-
shalsey.

Rebels of
Kent brake
up the
Marshalsey.

The Ta-
bard in
Southwarke.

be so favourable to the murderer; and further, that the Kings Warrant was also gotten for his pardon; they in great tury ranne to the house, wherein the murderer was imprisoned, brake into it, and brought forth the prisoner with his Givies on his legges, they thrust a knife to his heart, and sticked him, as it hee had beene a Hogge: after this they tyed a rope to his Givies, and drew him to the Gallowes, where when they had hanged him, as though they had done a great act, they caused the Trumpets to bee sounded before them to their ships, and there in great triumph they spent the rest of the day.

Also the Rebels of Kent, in the yeere 1381. brake downe the houses of the Marshalsey and Kings Bench in Southwarke, tooke from thence the prisoners, brake downe the house of Sir Iohn Immorth, then Marshall of the Marshalsey, and Kings Bench, &c. After this, in the yeere 1387. the eleventh of Richard the second, the morrow after Bartholomew day, the King kept a great Councell in the Castle of Nottingham, and the Marshalsey of the King was then kept at Lughborow, by the space of sixe daies or more. In the yeere 1443. Sir Walter Manny, was Marshall of the Marshalsey, the two and twentieth of Henry the sixth. William Brandon, Esquire, was Marshall in the eighth of Edward the fourth. In the yeere 1504. the prisoners of the Marshalsey then in Southwarke brake out, and many of them being taken were executed, especially such as had beene committed for Felony or Treason.

From thence towards London bridge, on the same side, bee many faire Innes, for receipt of travellers, by these signes, the Spurre, Christopher, Bull, Queens head, Tabard, George, Hart, Kings head, &c. Amongst the which, the most ancient is the Tabard, so called of the signe, which as wee now terme it, is of a lacket or sleevelesse coate, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulders: a state-ly garment, of old time commonly worne of Noblemen and others, both at home and abroad in the wars; but then (to wit, in the warres) their Armes embroidered, or otherwise depi& upon

them, that every man by his Coate of Armes might bee knowne from others: But now these Tabards are onely worne by the Heralds, and bee called their Coates of Armes in Service. For the Inne of the Tabard, Geoffrey Chancer, Esquire, the most famous Poet of England, in commendation thereof, writeth thus:

*It befell in that season, on a day,
In Southwarke, at the Tabert, as I lay,
Ready to wend on my Pilgrimage
To Canturbury, with full devout courage;
That night was comen into the Hostery
Well nine and twenty in a company,
Of sundry folke, by adventure yfall,
In fellowship and Pilgrims were they all,
That toward Canturbury woulden ride:
The Stables and Chambers weren wide,
And well we were eased at the best, &c.*

Within this Inne was also the Lodging of the Abbot of Hyde (by the City of Winchester) a faire house for him and his Traine, when hee came to the City to Parliament, &c.

And then Theeves lane, by St. Thomas Hospitall. The Hospitall of St. Thomas first founded by Richard, Prior of Bermondsey, in the Sellerers ground, against the wall of the Monastery, in the yeere 1213. Hee named it the Almy, or House of Almes, for Converts and poore Children; for the which ground the Prior ordained, that the Almoner should pay ten shillings foure pence yearly to the Sellerer at Michaelmas.

But Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, in the yeere 1215. founded the same againe more fully for Canons Regular, in place of the first Hospitall: He increased the rent thereof to three hundred forty foure pounds by the yeere. Thus was this Hospitall holden of the Prior and Abbot of Bermondsey, till the yeere 1428. at which time a composition was made between Thomas Thetford, Abbot of Bermondsey, & Nicholas Buckland, Master of the said Hospitall of Saint Thomas, for all the Lands and Tenements, which were holden of the said Abbot and Covent in Southwarke, or elsewhere, for the old rent to bee paid unto the said Abbot.

There bee the Monuments in this Hospitall

Geoffrey
Chancer.

The Ab-
bot of
Hyde his
Lodging.

Hospitall
of Saint
Thomas.

Li. S. May
Overy.
S. Thomas
Hospitall
the second
time
founded.

Hospitall Church, of Sir Robert Chamber Knight,
William Fines,
Lord Say,
Richard Chaucer, John Gloucester, Adam Atwood, John ward, Michael Cambridge, William west, John Golding, Esquires.

John Benham, George Kirkes, Thomas Knighton, Thomas Baker, Gentlemen.

Robert, Sonne to Sir Thomas Fleming.
Agnes, wife to Sir Walter Dennis, Knight, Daughter and one of the heires of Sir Robert Danver, John Evarey, Gentlemen, &c.

This Hospitall was by the Visitors, in the yeere 1538. valued at 266. l. 17. s. 6. d. and was surrendred to Henry the 8. in the 30. of his raigne.

In the yeere 1552. the Citizens of London, having purchased the voyd suppressed Hospitall of Saint Thomas in Southwarke, in the Month of July, began the reparations therof, for poore, impotent, lame, and diseased people, so that in the Moneth of November next following, the sicke and poore people were taken in. And in the yeere 1553. on the 10. of April, King Edward the sixt in the seventh of his raigne, gave to the Maior, Communaltie, and Citizens of London, to bee a workhouse for the poore and idle persons of the Citie, his house of Bridewell, and seven hundred Marks Lands of the Savoy Rents, which Hospitall he had suppressed, with all the beds, bedding, and other furniture belonging to the same, towards the maintenance of the said workhouse of Bridewell, and of this Hospitall of Saint Thomas in Southwarke. This gift, the King confirmed by his Charter, dated the 26. of June next following, and willed it to be called the Kings Hospitall in Southwarke.

The Church of this Hospitall, which of old time served for the Tenements neere adjoyning and pertaining to the said Hospitall, remaineth as a Parish Church.

But now to come to S. Olaves street: on the banke of the river of Thames is the Parish Church of Saint Olave, a faire and meetely large Church, but a far larger Parish, especially of Aliens or

strangers, and poore people; in which Church, there lyeth intombed Sir John Burettur Knight, 1466.

Here th' earthly part
of William Benson lyes,
whom Robert Benson
had by Mary Lyle,
The Heavenly mounted is
above the Skies
with wings of Faith,
dissolv'd but for a while:
The Linnen which he sold
was nere so white,
As is the Robe
wherein the Soule is dight:
Yet Thomas mourns in blacke,
his onely Sonne,
And Richard (of whole blood)
his eldest Brother:
But Londons reverend Bishop
this hath done,
which was by Ravis
borne of the same Mother:
And William Lyle,
first cousin to them all,
Long live his Verse,
penn'd this Memoriall.
He departed in the 56.
yeere of his age.
An. Dom. 1603.

Februar. 1579.

To you that live posselt,
great troubles do befall,
Where we that sleep by death,
do feele no harme at all:
An honest life doth bring,
a joyfull death at last,
And life againe begins,
when death is over-past.
Death is the path to life,
and way to endlesse wealth,
The doore whereby we passe
to everlasting health.
These threescore yeere and six
have passed here my life;
And thirty seven yeeres thereof,
thou Helen wert my wife,
A Citizen also,
and of the Cutlers free,
And Warden of the same,
so worthy thought to be.
My loving wife farewell,
God guide thee with his grace.
Prepare thy selfe to come,
and I will give thee place:

R r Acquain-

A small
Monumēt
in the
North
wall of the
Chancell.

A graven
Plate in
the end of
the Quire

The third
foundati-
on of S.
Thomas
Hospitall
by the Ci-
tizens of
London.

Gift of H.
the sixt to
the Hospi-
tall of S.
Thomas in
Southwarke.

S. Thomas
Parish
Church.
S. Olaves
street and
Parish
Church.

Acquaintance all farewell,
and be assur'd of this,
You shall be brought to dust,
as *Thomas Malledge* is.

A plated
Stone by
the Com-
munion
Table.

*Hic jacet corpus Ioannis Thomas, nuper Ci-
vis & Groceri Civitatis London. Qui
obiit die Mercurii, vid. 23. Augusti,
Anno Domini 1564. Hic tres uxores
habuit, vid. Christianam, Matildam,
& Ioannam. Ex Christiana suscepit hos
liberos, Rogerum, Ioannem, seu Williel-
mum, Ioannem inter Richardum, Lam-
bertum, Henricum, Beatricem, & Pe-
trum. Ex Matilda, Aliciam, Agne-
tem, & Susannam. Ex Ioanna, Thomam,
Martham, Margaretam, Annam, Ri-
chardum & Saram.*

Another
like Stone
by it.

*Hic jacet corpus Richardi Philip, Civis &
Groceri London. Qui obiit 10. die
Mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini 1412.
& Isabella uxor eius: Quæ obiit, &c.
Quorum, &c.*

The like
Stone on
the other
side of the
Table.

Here resteth, in the mercie of God, the
body of *John Efton*, Esquire, late Iu-
stice of the Peace, and of *Southwarke*
Steward, leaving behind him *Margaret*
his wife. Which *John* died the
eight day of *May*, Anno Domini 1565.

*How rich be they certaine,
That Heavenly Kingdome gaine?
No tongue can well expresse
Their joyes, that be endlesse.*

An anci-
ent Mar-
ble
Tombe
in the
Chancell.

*Hic jacent Robertus Faireford, quon-
dam Serviens excellentiss. Principis
Henrici Reg. Angliæ Quarti, ac nu-
per Coronator Curie Marefcalciæ
Hospitii Metuendissimorum Prin-
cip. Henrici Regis Angliæ Quinti,
& Henrici Sexti. Qui obiit 21. die
Augusti, Anno Domini, 1456. &c.
Et Agnet. ux. — Quæ obiit —*

Prior of
Lewis his
Inne.

Over-against this Parish Church, on
the South side the street, was sometime
one great House, builded of Stone, with
arched Gates, which pertained to the
Prior of *Lewis* in *Suffex*, and was his
Lodging when hee came to *London*: It
is now a common Hostery for Travel-
lers, and hath to Signe, the Walnut-
tree.

Then East from the said Parish
Church of *Saint Olave*, is a Key. In the
yeere 1330. by the licence of *Simon*
Swanland, Maior of *London*, it was build-
ed by *Isabel*, widow to *Hamond Good-
cheape*. And next thereunto was then a
great house of stone and timber, belong-
ing to the Abbot of *S. Augustine*, with-
out the wals of *Canturbury*, which was an
ancient piece of work, & seemeth to be
one of the first builded houses on that
side the River, over-against the City:
It was called the Abbots Inne of *Saint*
Augustine in *Southwarke*, and was some-
time holden of the Earles of *Warren* and
Surrey, as appeareth by a deede, made
1281. which I have read, and may bee
Englished thus:

To all to whom this present writing shall
come, *John*, Earle *Warren*, sendeth gree-
ting. Know ye, that we have also together re-
mised and quite claimed for us and our
heires for ever, to *Nicholas*, Abbot of
Saint Augustines of *Canturbury*, and the
Covent of the same, and their successors,
suit to our Court of *Southwarke*, which
they owe unto us, for all that Messuage and
houses thereon builded, and all their appur-
tenances, which they have of our fee in
Southwarke, situate upon the *Thames*,
betweene the *Bridgehouse*, and Church of
Saint Olave. And the said Messuage with
the buildings thereon builded, and all their
appurtenances to them and their successors,
we have granted in perpetuall Almes to
hold of us, and our heires for the same: sa-
ving the service due to any other persons, if
any such be, then to us. And for this remit
and grant, the said Abbot and Covent have
given unto us five shillings of rent yeerely
in *Southwarke*, and have received us
and our heires in all Benefices, which shall
be in their Church for ever.

This sure of Court one *William Cras-
peis* was bound to doe to the said Earle,
for the said Messuage: and heretofore
to acquit in all things, the Church of
Saint Augustine, against the said
Earle.

This house of late time belonged to
Sir Anthony Senteleger, then to *Warham*
Senteleger, &c. And now is called *Sene-
leger house*, but divided into sundry
Tenements.

Next is the *Bridgehouse*, so called, as
being a store-house, for Stone, Timber,

or

Abbot of
Augustines
Inne.

W. Thome.

Senteleger
house.

or whatsover pertaining to the building or repairing of *London bridge*.

This house seemeth to have taken beginning, with the first founding of the Bridge; either of stone or timber: it is a large plot of ground on the banke of the river *Thames*, containing divers large buildings, for stowage of things necessary, towards reparation of the said Bridge.

There are also divers Garners, for laying up of Wheate, and other Grainers for service of the City, as need requireth. Moreover, there bee certaine Ovens builded, in number ten; of which fixe bee very large, the other foure being but halfe so bigge. These were purposely made to bake out the bread-corne of the said Grainers, to the best advantage, for reliefe of the poore Citizens, when neede should require. *Sir J. Throstone*, Knight, sometime an Imbroderer, then Goldsmith, one of the Sheriffes, 1516. gave (by his Testament) towards the making of these Ovens two hundred pounds, which thing was performed by his Executors: *Sir John Munday*, Goldsmith, then being Maior. There was of late, for the enlarging of the said Bridge-house, taken in an old Brew-house, called *Golding's*, which was given to the Citie by *George Monox*, sometime Maior, and in place thereof, is now a faire brew-house builded, for service of the Citie with Beere.

Next, was the Abbot of *Battailes Inne*, betwixt the Bridge-house and *Battle bridge*, likewise on the banke of the river of *Thames*; the walkes and gardens thereunto appertaining, on the other side of the way, before the gate of the said house, was called the *Maze*: there is now an Inne, called the *Flower de luce*, for that the signe is three *Flower de luces*. Much other buildings of smal tenements are thereon builded replenished with strangers and other, for the most part poore people.

Then is *Battle bridge*, so called of *Battle Abbey*, for that it standeth on the ground, and over a water-course (flowing out of *Thames*) pertaining to that Abbey, & was therefore both builded and repaired by the Abbots of that house as being hard adjoyning to the Abbots lodging.

Beyond this Bridge is *Bermondsey streete*, turning South, in the South end whereof was sometime a Priory or Abbey, of *S. Sauiovr*, called *Bermonds eye* in *Southwarke*, founded by *Ailewin Childe*, a Citizen of *London*, in the yeere 1081.

Peter, *Richard*, *Obstert*, and *Vmbalde*, Monkes of *Charitate*, came to *Bermondsey*, the yeere 1089. and *Peter* was made first Prior there, by appointment of the Prior of the house, called *Charitie* in *France*: by which meane this Priory of *Bermondsey* (being a Cell to that in *France*) was accounted a Priory of *Aliens*.

In the yeere 1094. deceased *Ailewin Childe*, founder of this house. Then *William Rufus* gave to the Monks, his Mannor of *Bermondsey*, with the appurtenances, and builded for them there a new great Church.

Robert Blewit, Bishop of *Lincolne* (*King Williams* Chancellor) gave them the Mannor of *Charleton*, with the appurtenances. Also *Geffrey Martell*, by the grant of *Geffrey Magnaville*, gave them the Land of *Halingbury*, and the tithes of *Alferton*, &c.

More in the yeere *Thomas* of *Arderne* 1122. and *Thomas* his Son, gave to the Monkes of *Bermonds Eye*, the Church of *Saint George* in *Southwarke*.

In the yeere 1165. King *Henry* the second confirmed to them the Hide or territorie of *Southwarke*, and *Laygham*, *waddam*, with the land of *Coleman*, &c.

In the yeere one thousand, three hundred, seventy one, the Priories of *Aliens* (throughout *England*) being seized into the Kings hands, *Richard Denten* an Englishman, was made Prior of *Bermondsey*: to whom was committed the custody of the said Priory, by the letters patents of King *Edward* the third, saving to the King the advowsons of Churches.

In the yeere 1380. the fourth of *Richard* the second, this Priory was made a Denizen (or free English) for the fine of 200. Markes, payd to the Kings *Hanaper* in the Chancery. In the yeere 1399. *Attelborough*, Prior of *Bermondsey*, was made the first Abbot of that house, by Pope *Boniface* the ninth, at the suit of King *Richard* the second.

Garners
for Come
in the
Bridge-
house.
Ovens in
the Bridge-
house.

A Brew-
house build
ed in the
Bridge-
house.

Abbot of
Battaile his
Inne.

Battle-
bridge.

Bermond-
sey streete.

Hide of
Southwarke
to the
Monkes
of Ber-
mondsey.

Abbot of
Bermond-
sey held a
Plea a-
gainst the
King, and
prevailed.

In the yeere 1417. *Thomas Thetford*, Abbot of *Bermondsey*, held a Plea in Chauncery against the King, for the Mannors of *Preston*, *Bermondsey*, and *Stone*, in the County of *Summerset*, in the which sute the Abbot prevailed, and recovered against the King.

In the yeere 1539. this Abbey was valued to dispend by the yeere 474. l. 14. s. 4. d. 06. and was surrendered to *Henry* the eighth, the 31. of his reigne: the Abbey Church was then pulled downe by *Sir Thomas Pope*, Knight, and in place thereof, a goodly house builded of stone and timber, since pertaining to the Earles of *Suffex*.

There are buried in that Church *Loufstone* Provost, Shrive or Domesman of London, 1115.

Sir William Bowes, Knight, and Dame *Elizabeth* his wife.

Sir Thomas Pikeworth, Knight.

Dame *Anne Audley*.

George, sonne to *John*, Lord *Audley*.

John Winkesfield, Esquire.

Sir Nicholas Blonket, Knight.

Dame *Bridget*, wife to *Wil. Trussell*.

Holgrave, Baron of the Exchequer, &c.

Next unto this Abbey Church stan-

deth a proper Church of *Saint Mary Magdalen*, builded by the Priors of *Bermondsey*, serving for resort of the inhabitants (tenants to the Prior or Abbots neere adjoyning) there to have their divine Service: this Church remaineth and serveth as afore, and is called a Parish Church.

Then in *Kentstreet* is a Lazar house for Leprous people, called the *Loke* in *Southwarke*: the foundation whereof I finde not. Now having touched divers principall parts of this Borough, I am to speak somewhat of government, and so to end.

This Borough at a Subsidy to the King, yeeldeth about 1000. Markes, or 800. l. which is more than any one City in *England* payeth, except the City of *London*. And also the Muster of men in this Borough doth likewise in number surpasse all other Cities, except *London*. And thus much for the Borough of *Southwarke*, one of the 26. Wards of *London*, which hath an Alderman, Deputies three, and a Bayliffe. Common Councell none. Constables 16. Scavengers 6. Wardmote Inquest 20. And is taxed to the Fifteene, at 17. pounds, 17. shillings, 8. pence.

Parish
Church of
S. Mary
Magdalen

The Loke a
Lazar-
house in
Kent street.

Muster of
men in
Southwarke.

The

THE SVBVRBS

WITHOUT THE

Wals of the said City,
briefly touched.

As also, without the Liberties, more
at large described.



Aving spoken of this Citie, the originall, and increase by degrees: The wals, gates, ditch, castles, towers, bridges, schooles and houses of learning:

Of the orders and customes, sports and pastimes: Of the honour of Citizens and worthinesse of men: And last of all, how the same City is divided into parts and Wards: And how the same are bounded. And what Monuments of Antiquity, or Ornaments of building be in every of them, as also in the Borough of *Southwarke*: I am next to speake briefly of the Suburbs, as well without the Gates and Wals, as without the Liberties, and of the Monuments in them.

Concerning the estate of the Suburbs of this City, in the reigne of *Henry the second*, *Fitz-Stephen* hath these words: *Upwards on the West* (saith hee) *is the Kings Palace, which is an incomparable building, rising with a Varmure and Bulwarke, aloft upon the River, two miles from the wall of the City, but yet conjoynd with a continuall Suburbe. On all sides, without the houses of the Suburbs, are the Citizens Gardens and Orchards, planted with Trees, both large, sightly, and adjoyning together. On the North side are Pastures and plaine Meadows, with Brookes running thorow them, turning water-mills, with a pleasant noise. Not farre off is a great Forreſt, a well woodded Chase, having good Covert for Harts, Buckes, Does, Bores, and wilde Bulls. The Corne fields are not of a hungry*

sandy mould; but as the fruitfull fields of Asia, yeelding plentiful increase, and filling the Barnes with Corne. There are neere London, on the North side, especiall wels in the Suburbs, sweete, wholesome, and cleare. Amongst which, Holywell, Clarkenwell, and Saint Clements well are most famous, and most frequented by Scholars and Youths of the City in Summer evenings, when they walke forth to take the ayre.

Thus far out of *Fitz-Stephen*, for the Suburbs of that time.

The second of *Henry the third*, the Forreſt of *Middlesex*, and the Warren of *Stanes* were disaforested: since the which time, the Suburbs about *London* have bin also mightily increased with buildings: for first, to begin the East, by the Tower of *London*, is the Hospitall of *S. Katharine*, founded by *Matilde*, the Queen, wife to King *Stephen*, as is afore shewed in *Portſoken ward*.

From this Precinct of *S. Katharine*, to *Wapping* in the East, the usuall place of execution for hanging of Pirats and Sea-Rovers, at the low water marke, there to remaine till three tides had overflowed them, was never a house standing within these 50. yeeres: but since (the Gallowes being after removed farther off) a continuall streete, or filthy straight passage, with Alleyes of small Tenements or Cottages is builded, inhabited by Saylor and Viſtuallers, along by the River of *Thames*, almost to *Kadcliffe*, a good mile from the Tower.

The new Chappell in *Wapping Hamblet*, in the Parish of *Whitechappell*, was

R r 3

builded

Liber Albo.

Suburbo
without
the Po-
sterne by
the Tower
of London.

Wapping in
the East.

builded in the yeere 1617. the charge being about 1600. l. was gathered some part of it of the severall Inhabitants in the same Hamlet; the rest (being the greater part) was gathered by Letters Patents for collections in severall Counties: the Citizens of London, being worthy Benefactors toward it, procured by the principall care of Master Rowland Catmore, Robert Bourne, and Robert Mott; and others of the same Parish: Master Richard Sedgwick being the first Minister in that Chappell, and so continueth to this yeere 1631.

Written upon a high beame in the midst of the Chappell.

This Chappell was dedicated to Almighty God, and consecrated to the honour and glory of his great and wonderfull Name, the seventh day of July, 1617. by the right reverend father in God, Iohn King, then Lord Bishop of London.

A faire Gallery built on the South side of the Chappell, with part of the benevolence that was given for the use of the Chappell by the Mariners that went to the East Indies, Anno 1616. in the *Royall James*, under the command of Captaine Martin Pringe, procured by the care of Master Rowland Catmore, then Master of the said ship, and now at the building hereof Warden of the Chappell, 1622.

Master Richard Gardener being at that time of building of the Chappel, Rector of *Whitechappell*, who had continued 47. yeeres, being 77. yeeres of age, as it was found in a glasse window made at his owne charge at the upper end of the Chancell.

*Richardus Gardenerus whitechappell
Rector 1617. An. Resident. sue 47.
Etatis sue 77. 1617.*

A weekly Lecture maintained in the same Chappell by Master who hath given ten pounds yearly for ever toward it.

Friday the 24. of July 1629. King Charles having hunted a Stagge or Hart from *Wansted* in *Essex*, kild him in *Nightingale lane*, in the Hamlet of *wapping*,

in a garden belonging to one who had some damage among his herbes, by reason the multitude of people there assembled suddenly.

In the Hamlet of *Wapping*, in the Parish of *Whitechappell*, was builded in Anno 1626. a large house of timber by Master William Turner, Gentleman, Master George Lowe, Gentleman, and Thomas Jones, Gentleman, and others, for the making of Allome, which grew to such an inconvenience through the annoyance that was with boyling of Vrine and other materials, by reason of the ill favour of it, and the excrement of it being found to be annoyance to the river of *Thames*, that upon the complaint of the Inhabitants to the King and Councell, it was proceeded withall, as appeareth:

The sixteenth of July 1627. being Munday, and the tide being neere a low water, about eight of the clocke in the evening of the same day, there was a Lighter of Allome grease lying in the Hermitage Docke, which was taken out of a ship, lying there overthwart the mouth of the Docke. And upon the emptying of the water (out of the Lighter) which issued from the grease, there did arise a most noysome stinking scum of a frothy substance, and did spread all about the mouth of the Docke, and run downe into the *Thames*: and there was a Vessell caused to be filled with it, and it did so stinke, that wee were not able to endure the sent of it, insomuch that endangered all the Wells and Ponds thereabouts: This was seene and done in the presence of these under written.

Master Cornelius Godfrey, Merchant.

M. George Freeman.

M. Joseph Iaques.

M. Leonard Leonard.

M. Michael Leech.

M. Fulke Wormleighton.

M. Iohn Byrkes.

Thomas Pope.

Henry Chandler.

Thomas Davies.

Thomas Knight.

Thomas Jones.

Augustine Cope.

Thomas Powell.

Nicholas

These will
be ready
to testifye
the truth
hereof
upon oath

Nicholas Bugden.
Tobias Greene.
George Raymond.
William Cooke.
William Curteis.
John Cope.

To the right worshipfull his Majesties
Iustices of the Peace for the County
of Middlesex, and Commissioners
for annoyances, and to all other his
Majesties Officiars, whom in this
case it shall concerne.

WEe his Majesties loving Sub-
jects inhabiting within the
Parish of *Whitechappell*, in the
County of *Middlesex*, and *St. Buttolphs*
without *Ealdgate London*, and in the
Hamblets of *Stepney*, *Wapping*, *East*
Smithfield, and *Saint Katharines* neere
the Tower of *London*, finding and being
continually choaked and poysoned up
with the daily and continuall stinke and
most noysome infectious smell that is
lately begun amongst us, by a worke-
house for making of Allome (as is re-
ported) by Master *William Turner*, Ma-
ster *George Lowe*, and Master *Thomas*
Jones, and others, erected at the West
end of *Wapping*, adjoyning upon the Ri-
ver of *Thames*, & neere unto the Tower
of *London*, and to his Majesties Store-
house on Tower hill, where the provi-
sion for his Highnesse shipping is daily
provided, doe humbly shew, that wee
finde, that the noysome smell that com-
meth of the making of the said Allome
(which we suppose to be Urine and such
other infectious materials) being long
kept, and then boyled for the use afore-
said, doe breed and make such an in-
fectious and most noysome smell a-
mongst us, that wee are not able to live
in our houses, nor to keepe our families
at worke about us, the detestable stinke
thereof is so infectious and intolerable
now this Winter time (much more will
it be in the heate of Summer :) So that
if speedy redresse thereof bee not had,
we shall not be able to continue our ha-
bitations there, wherein wee have long
time lived. And it is generally thought,

it will be a decay & dangerous infecti-
on to all inhabitants both on this side
and the other side the water, within
two miles compasse of the place it stan-
deth, for the stinke thereof (as the wind
standeth) is further smelled, both by
land and water: and daily complaint
made thereof. And now there is begun
but two or three Furnaces, but shortly
there will be many more Furnaces made
there, to the further great damage and
annoyance of his Majesties Subjects,
which wee humbly referre to your
Worships grave consideration, humbly
desiring your speedy aide and reforma-
tion herein, otherwise we shall be com-
pelled to leave our houses & dwellings
to our utter undoings: for the noysome
smell is so dangerous, that no man will
dwell thereabouts, if he might have his
house rent-free: And wee as bound,
shall daily pray for your Worships:

Richard Maine.
Fulke Wormleighton.
Thomas Clarke.
Thomas Champion.
William Mott.
James Ruddam.
James Coulyn.
Andrew Fursland.
John Parsons.
Henry Munter.
Henry Bludder.
George Preston.
Peter Leover.
William Winsen Hooff.
John Harrington.
Rombout Jacobson.
John Wessels.
Richard Rolfe.
John Weekes.
Richard Pountis.
Ienkin Ellis.
Robert Haddocke.
Richard Studder.
John Vandeford.
Robert Thomas.
Austin Reynolds.
Jeffrey Farmer.
William Parsons.
Reinold Thompson.
John Greene.
William Plasse.
William Poplar.
Thomas Varton.

william

William Peacocke.
John Broocker.
Matthew Fallen.
George Flood.
Thomas Gray.
William Welch.
Cornelius Godfrey.
Thomas Cobb.
John Dearfley.
Ioseph Iaques.
William Rayniborowe.
Peter March.
Richard Cooper.
Arion Williams.
William Foxe.
John Note.
Thomas White.
William Speering.
Michael Vngle.
Richard Cray.
Thomas Bercher.
Osmond Colchester.
William webbe.
William Bundrocke.
William Evans.
Michael Leech.
John Cope.
Tobias Greene.
John Birke.
John Harris.
John Teabye.
Robert Merret.
William Clarke.

To the Kings most excellent Maiesty.

The humble Petition of your Majesties Liege-people and Subjects, being in number many thousands, inhabiting within one mile compasse of your Majesties Tower of London, within Middlesex and Surrey, and the Borough of Southwarke.

Most humbly sheweth,

That whereas of late divers Roomes have beene newly erected in the Parish of St. Mary Matfellow, commonly called *Whitechappell*, in the Countrey of *Middlesex*, by

William Turner, Gentleman, *George Lowe*, Gentleman, and *Thomas Iones*, Gentleman, and others, neere unto many great Brewhouses, which breweth Beere for the use and service of your Majesties Navie, and for divers within *London* and *Middlesex*, which said Roomes have beene ever since their first erection imployed for boyling of Vrine for making of Allome, which hath and doth daily cast so noysome a savour and evill ayre to all the parts thereabouts, and to all passengers that way, or by the River of *Thames*, that they are in no sort able to endure the same, nor their dwelling houses by reason thereof, and the same hath already cast many of them into extremity of great sickneses and diseases, by which evill and unwholesome savour, of late many Fishes in the *Thames* there neere unto, have beene found ready to die, and dead, supposed to be poysoned by some ill substance issuing into the River of *Thames*: and all the Inhabitants thereabouts are much annoyed, and all the pasture ground lying neere thereabouts is tainted and spoiled in such manner, that the Cattell doe refuse to feed on the same. And they further humbly shew, that they having preferred their grievances unto your Majesties Commissioners of annoyances, and having caused the same to bee presented unto them by Indictment, by severall Jurors, sworne upon oath before your Majesties Iustices of the Peace, in their generall Sessions for *Middlesex*, upon due prooffe and the testimony of witnesses there also sworne and examined, upon which Evidences the said Jurors have given up severall verdicts, and presented upon their oathes the same annoyance to be exceeding great and intolerable to all inhabitants dwelling thereabouts, and to all other passengers by the same, or upon the River of *Thames*: Yet your Petitioners having no redresse thereby, are compelled by extreme necessity to complaine unto your Majesty, and with much griefe, and with all humility beseech your Majesty to take to consideration the speedy redresse in that behalfe, the same annoyance being so great and unsavoury, that otherwise your poore Subjects, being many thousands

sands in number, shall be compelled to forsake their houses, and abandon their dwellings, to the losse of their trades and lives, and the utter undoing of them and their families: Wherefore they

Most humbly beseech your Majesty to comit the examination thereof unto the right Honourable *Thomas Earle of Cleveland*, *Sir Allen Apsey*, Knight, Lievtenant of the Tower, *Sir Henry Spiller*, Knight, *Thomas Sanderson*, and *George Long*, Esquires, or any three or two of them, or any others, being Justices and Commissioners of annoyances within the said County of *Middlesex*, who by your Majesties gracious reference being thereunto required, may examine and heare the Allegations on all parts, and that upon the Certificate of their opinions therein, your Majesty will bee pleased to vouchsafe your poore Subjects such reliefe as the case requireth.

And the Petitioners, according to their bounden duties and legiance, shall daily pray for your Majesties long and prosperous reigne over us.

At White-Hall the 25 of Iuly,

1627.

Present,

Lord Keeper.

Lord Treasurer.

Earle of Dorset.

Earle of Bridgewater.

Master Secretary Cooke.

M. of the Rolles.

M. Chancellor of the Duchy.

WHereas upon a complaint formerly made by divers Aldermen of the City of *London*, on the behalfe of the Inhabitants of the Parishes of *St. Buttolphs Ealdgase*, and divers other Parishes thereabouts, concerning a great annoyance unto the said Inhabitants, caused by certaine Al-

lome workes, erected thereabouts by his Majesties Farmers of the said workes: It was by an order of the twentieth of this present moneth ordered, that the President of the Colledge of Physicians, accompanied with sixe other Doctors of Physicke of that Society, as likewise, that some of the Aldermen should upon view of the said workes, and such observations by them made as fals within their experience, returne Certificate to the Boord, of their opinions touching the same: Forasmuch as those whose names are here underwritten, did this day accordingly make their Certificate in writing to the Boord, as followeth; *In hac verba*: May it please your Lordships, according to an order of this Honourable Boord of the twentieth of Iuly last; Wee have viewed and observed the Allome works at *Saint Katharines*, and considered the materials therein used and imployed. And thereupon doe humbly certifie unto your Lordships, and are of opinion, that the workes standing in that place, must necessarily breed great annoyances both to the neere Inhabitants, and by the spreading vapours from thence issuing to many places more remote, and to all such passengers as either by land or by water have occasion to frequent those parts, not onely by their continuall noysome savours to make all their habitations grievous and unpleasant, but also by their putrid quality to endanger their healths: And so we humbly rest at your Lordships commands, Iuly the 24. *An. 1627.* Signed, *John Argent*, Pres. *John Gifford*, *William Harvey*, *William Clement*, *Robert Fludd*, *Samuel Baskernite*, *Ostnell Mervell*, and by *Hugh Hamersley*. Their Lordships upon consideration had thereof, did resolve, that the said Allome workes in and about the City, were fit to bee suppressed. Neverthelesse, for that a Petition was now presented to the Boord by the Farmers of the said Allome workes, shewing that it was not possible for them to erect and finish any new workes in the Country before our *Lady day* next, and that if they should be restrained from working here in the meane time, the Kingdome would be unserved of Allome, of which there

there is great use, and they likewise disabled to pay his Majesties rent. And therefore besought the Boord that they might have leave to proceed in their making of Allome here untill our Lady day next as aforesaid. It was thereupon thought fit & ordered that they should be at liberty to make Allome in those places where their works are already erected untill our Lady day next only and no longer; and that in the meane time they presume not to erect any other works in any places in or about this cittie; Provided nevertheless that they suffer not the dreggs and excrement proceeding from the boyling and making of the said Allom to be cast or fall into any places leading into the River of *Thames*, but that they cause the same from time to time to be either buried in the night time in the grounds where their works now are, or otherwise to be carried and buried in the night time in some other convenient place, where the same may breed no infection or annoyance to any his Majesties subjects.

At White Hall the 12. of September,
Anno 1627.

Present,

Lord President.
Earle of Holland.
Earle of Kellie.
Master Secretarie Cooke.
Master Chanc. of the Exchequer.
Chanc. of the Duchie.

WHereas an humble Petitiō was this day exhibited to the boord in the name of the inhabitants of the Parishes of *S. Buttolphs neere Ealdgate, S. Kotharine, white-Chappell, Stepney, Reddriffe, S. Olaves*, and others adjacent and neere his Majesties Tower of *London*. Shewing that whereas it had pleased the boord (on the 27. of *July* last, after divers hearings and reports made by six Doctors of the Colledge of Physitions of *London*) to order that the Farmer of his Majesties Allomeworks (who had transported themselves out of the Northerne parts of the Kingdom neere unto his

Majesties Royall chamber and Citty of *London*) should not presume to erect any other worke in or about, nor suffer the dreggs or excrement of the boiling of Allom to be cast or fall into the river of *Thames*, but bury the same in the night time in some convenient place where it might not breed any infection or annoyance, yet nevertheless that sithence the making of the said order, and especially on the 16. of *August* last the said Farmers, their deputies or assignes, have in contempt of the order, powred or caused the said filth, dreggs or excrements to fall into the Ponds or ditches leading to the *Thames*, wherby some of the Petitioners have found their wells of water appointed for brewing so tainted with the tast & savour of Allom excrement, as that within a very short space the Fish have been poisoned, and the water altogether unwholesome, for brewing or any other use, as by certificate under divers of the said Petitioners hands the chiefe officers and inhabitants of the Tower appeared, and therefore humbly prayed redresse of the growing mischief and dangerous contagion proceeding from the said Allom works, seconded with a presumptuous contempt of the said order of the Boord, to the end that by a sudden reformation the Petitioners may enjoy the benefit of the aire, and not be suffocated with the horrid and putrid favours occasioned by the said Allom works. The Boord taking this complaint into their due and serious consideration and finding that the former order of the boord was not observed, as is before mentioned and that the annoyance caused hereby, extendeth it selfe to the extreme parts of the Citty, and even so farre as his Majesties Court when the wind sitteth that way (which cannot but be of dangerous consequence by corrupting of both the aire and the water, whereof beere is made for his Majesties service & otherwise:) thought fit and ordered that the said Allom workes: should be presently suppressed from working, and utterly removed by the Farmers or others whom it may concerne within a convenient time, notwithstanding the former order (which on their parts have not been observed) and that some one of the Messengers of his

his Majesties Chamber shalbe sent with a transcript of this their Lordships order, to the Farmers or deputies of the said worke, and see the same duly executed, and of the performance thereof to give accompt to their Lordships within ten or twelve dayes after the date hereof. And of this their Lordships order as well the said Farmers & the Messenger, as others whom it may concerne, are to take notice, and to regulate themselves accordingly, as they will answere the contrary.

To the right Honorable
Lords, and others of his Ma-
jesties most Ho-
norable Privie
Councell:

*The humble petition of the Inhabi-
tants of S. Buttolphs Ealdgate,
S. Katharines, White-Chap-
pell, Stepney, Redriffe, S. O-
laves, and others adjacent and neere
his Majesties Tower of London.*

WHereas it pleased this honorable Boord the 27. of *July* last, after divers hearings and a report made by six Doctors being of the Colledge of Physitians *London*, to order that the Farmers of his Majesties Allome workes (who had transplanted themselves out of the North parts neere unto his Majesties Royall Chamber and Citty of *London*) should not presume to erect any other works in or about the same, nor suffer the dreggs or excrement proceeding of the boiling of Allome to be cast or fall into the River of *Thames*, but to bury the same in the night time where it might not breed any infection or annoyance.

But so it is right Honourable, that divers times sithence the order of this honorable Boord, but especially upon the 16. of this instant *August*, the said Farmers, their deputy or assignes, have in Contempt of the said order, powred or caused the said filth, dreggs or excrement to fall into the Ponds or ditches

leading to the *Thames*, whereby some of your Petitioners have found their wells of water appointed for brewing so tainted and grownered with the tast and savour of Allome excrement, as that within three houres after about 40. Fishes were apparently found poisoned, as by the annexed Certificate appeareth.

For redresse of which growing mischief and dangerous Contagion, seconded with a presumptuous Contempt of your honourable order, as formerly the Petitioners flye to this honourable Boord, beseeching a sodaine reformation: To the end that your petitioners may enjoy the benefit of the aire, and not be suffocated with the horrid and putrid savours proceeding from the said Allome works.

And the petitioners shalbe
(as ever) bound to pray
for your honours, 1627.

Wee his Majesties Subjects whose Names are subscribed doe for a truth certifie and wilbe ready to depose, that sithence the 25. day of *July* last, the Allome farmers or their assignes, have erected new erections at or neere *wapping*, where there Allome works are: And that upon the 16. day of this instant moneth of *August*, by meanes of the excrement or filth falling or being cast and washed out of the said Allome works, by the flowing of the River of *Thames* was carried into wells belonging to Brewers thereabouts, and where divers poore people for their meanes, doe resort, and from thence doe carry water to divers houses, and to dresse their meate and diet for their families: As by example, at that time into one well or pond of one *Ioseph Iaques*, a Brewer neere thereunto, where *Eeles*, and other fishes to the number of 40. and upwards, which within three houres after, therein were suffocated and poisoned, in the presence of these certificats.

Witnesse our hands hereunto put the
day of *August*, 1627.

At

At White Hall the 12. of December,
Anno 1627.

President,

Lord Keeper.
Lord Treasurer.
Lord President.
Lord Admirall.
Earle of Suff.
Earle of Dorset.
Earle of Salisbury.
Earle of Exeter.
Earle of Bridgwater.
Earle of Carlile.
Earle of Holland.
Earle of Banbury.
Lord Vis. Grandison.
Lord Bishop of Duresme.
Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Master Treasurer.
Master Comptroller.
Master of the wards.
Master Secretary Coke.
Master Chanc. of the Exchequer.
Master Chanc. of the Dutchy.

VV Hereas by an Order of this Boord, made in *Iuly* last, for reasons in the said order mentioned, the Allome works were suffered to be in those places neere *London*, where they were then erected, untill our Lady day next only and no longer. And afterwards the 12. of September last for contempts, in not pursuing the said order of the 25. of *Iuly*, and for prevention of growing mischief that might come by sufferance of the said Allome works, it was ordered that the said Allome works should be presently suppressed, & removed, which being not as yet done, although the Farmers of the said works have sought out other places, whither to remove the said works. Now the Boord upon the petition of the Company of Diers, being informed that in these times of warrs, and danger, the Dyers and other Artificers using Allome cannot be furnished with that commodity, from any other persons, or places, but onely from the Farmers aforesaid, and their Magazines. And that the said artificers, for want thereof shall be forced to give over their

Trades to the great dammage of the Commonweale. And the said Farmers informing that by reason of some Shipwracks, and the danger of passages from out of the North hither, they have failed, nor cannot bring their Allomes hither to *London*, as they were wont. In consideration of all which, and for that their Lordships doe conceive that the said works will be lesse offensive to the Inhabitants dwelling in those parts in this winter season, the Boord hath thought fit and ordered, that the said Farmers, their Deputies, and Assignes, shall be permitted, untill our Lady day next according to the permission given by the former order of the 25. of *Iuly*, to convert the Materials now upon their hands into Allome, at their house in *S. Katharines*, erected for that purpose, and to sell the same, for the use of his Majesties subjects: And presently upon our Lady day next to remove the said works to some other place more remote from the City of *London*, and the Suburbs thereof. And it is ordered, that in the meane while the said Farmers, their Deputies and Assignes, or some of them shall seeke, and find out some convenient place for their said works, & signifie unto the Boord of what place they have made choice, to the end they may have their Lordships allowance and approbation, for their Settlement in the same, whereof all persons whom it may concerne, are to take knowledge, and accordingly to governe themselves, as they and every of them will answer the contrary at their perills. Provided always, and it is hereby willed and commanded, that all things else required and set downe to be done by the said Farmers, in either of the said Orders, before mentioned, concerning the excrement of the Allome, & otherwise whatsoever, be duly observed and performed by the said Farmers of the said Allome works.

On the East side, and by North of the Tower, lieth *East-Smithfield*, *Hogs streete*, and *Tower hill*, and East from them both, was the new Abbey called *Grace*, founded by *Edward* the third. From thence *Radcliffe*, up *East Smithfield*, by *Nightingall lane*, (which runneth South to the *Hermitage*, a Brew-house,

Nightingall lane.
Hermitage.
East Smithfield.

Bramley.

house, so called of an Hermite sometime being there,) beyond this lane to the Mannor of *Bramley* (called in Record of *Richard* the second, *Villa East Smithfield*, and *Villa de Bramley*) and to the Mannor of *Shadwell*, belonging to the Deane of *Pauls*, there hath been of late, in place of Elme trees, many small Tenements raised, towards *Radcliffe*: And *Radcliffe* it selfe hath been also encreased in building Eastward (in place where I have knowne a large high-way, with faire Elme trees on both the sides) that the same hath now taken hold of *Lime-Hurst*, *Lime-Host*, corruptly called *Lime-house*, sometime distant a mile from *Radcliffe*.

Lime-Hurst.

Having said thus much for building, at *Wapping*, *East Smithfield*, *Bramley*, and *Shadwell*, all on the South side of the high-way to *Radcliffe*; now one note on the North side also, concerning Pyrates: I reade, that in the yeere 1440. in the Lent season, certaine persons, with fixe shippes brought from beyond the Seas fish, to victuall the Citie of *London*; which fish when they had delivered, and were returning homeward, a number of Sea-theeves in a Barge, in the night came upon them, when they were asleepe in their Vessels, riding at anchor on the River *Thames*, and slew them, cut their throats, cast them over-board, tooke their money, and drowned their ships, for that no man should espy or accuse them. Two of these theeves were after taken and hanged in chaines upon a gallows set upon a raised Hill, for the purpose made, in the field beyond *East Smithfield*, so that they might be seene farre into the River *Thames*.

Free Schoole & Almes-houses at Radcliffe.

The first building at *Radcliffe* in my youth (not to be forgotten) was a faire Free Schoole, and Almes-houses, founded by *Avice Gibson*, wife to *Nich. Gibson*, Grocer, as before I have noted. But of late yeeres, Ship-wrights, and (for the most part) other Marine men, have builded many large and strong houses for themselves, and smaller for Saylers, from thence almost to *Poplar*, and so to *Blacke well*.

Tower hill without the walls.

Now for *Tower hill*, the plaine there is likewise greatly diminished by Merchants, for building of small tenements: from thence towards *Ealdgate*, was the

Minories, whereof I have spoken.

From *Ealdgate* East againe lieth a large street, replenished with buildings, to wit, on the North side the Parish Church of Saint *Buttolph*, and so other buildings to *Hog lane*, and to the barres on both sides.

Also, without the Barres, both the sides of the Street be pestered with Cottages and Allies, even up to *white Chappell* Church; and almost halfe a mile beyond it, into the common field; all which ought to lye open and free for all men. But this common field (I say) being sometime the beauty of this Citie on that part, is so ineroched upon, by building of filthie Cottages, and with other Purprestures, Inclosures, and Liay-stalls, that (notwithstanding all Proclamations and Acts of Parliament made to the contrarie) in some places it scarce remaineth a sufficient high-way for the meeting of Cariages and Drovers of Cattell, much lesse is there any faire, pleasant, or wholesome way, for people to walke on foot: which is no small blemish to so famous a Citie, to have so unfavourie and unseemely an entrie or passage thereunto.

Now of *white Chappell* Church somewhat, and then back againe to *Ealdgate*.

This Church is as it were a Chappell of ease to the Parish of *Stebunhithe*, and the Parson of *Stebunhithe* hath the Gift thereof: which being first dedicated to the name of God, and the Blessed Virgin, is now called Saint *Mary Marfellon*. About the yeere 1428. in the first of King *Henry* the sixth, a devout widow of that Parish had long time cherished and brought up, of Almes, a certaine Frenchman, or Briton borne, which most unkindly and cruelly in a night murdered the said widow sleeping in her bed, and after fled with such Jewels and other stuffe of hers, as he might carrie. But he was so freshly pursued, that (for feare) he tooke the Church of Saint *George* in *Southwarke*, and challenged Priviledge of Sanctuarie there, and so abjured the Kings Land. Then the Constables (having charge of him) brought him into *London*, intending to have conveyed him Eastward: but so soone as he was come into the Parish, where before he had committed the Murther; the

S f

wives

Suburbs without Ealdgate.

Of white Chappell.

St. Mary Marfellon.

A devout widow murdered.

wives cast upon him so must filth and ordure of the streete; that (notwithstanding the best resistance made by the Constables) they flew him out of hand: And for this fear it hath beene said, that Parish to have purchased that name of Saint *Mary Matfellow*; but I finde in Record, the same to be called *Villa beata Maria de Matfellow*, in the 21. of Richard the second.

More, we reade, that in the yeere 1336. the 10. of *Edward* the third, the Bishop of *Alba*, Cardinall and Parson of *Stebunhish*, Procurator generall in *England*, presented a Clerke to be Parson in the Church of blessed *Mary*, called *Matfellow*, without *Ealdgate* of *London*, &c.

Now againe from *Ealdgate* North-west to *Bishopsgate*, lyeth *Hounds-ditch*, and so to *Bishopsgate*.

North and by East from *Bishopsgate*, lyeth a large street, or high-way, having on the West side thereof, the Parish Church of *S. Bustolph*.

Then is the Hospitall of *S. Mary of Bethelhem*, founded by a Citizen of *London*, and as before is shewed, up to the Barres, without the which, is *Norton fall gate*, a libertie so called, belonging to the Deane of *Pauls*. Thence up to the late dissolved Priorie of *S. Iohn Baptist*, called *Holywell*, a House of Nunnes, of old time founded by a Bishop of *London*. *Stephen Grawesend*, Bishop of *London*, about the yeere 1318. was a Benefactor thereunto, reedified by Sir *Thomas Lovel*, Knight of the Garter, who builded much there, in the reignes of *Henry* the seventh, and of *Henry* the eight. Hee endowed this House with faire Lands, and was there buried in a large Chappell by him builded for that purpose. This Priorie was ualued, at the suppression, to have of Lands two hundred ninetie three pound by yeere, and was surrendered 1539. the one & thirtieth of *Henry* the eight. The Church thereof being pulled downe, many houses have beene builded for the Lodgings of Noblemen, of Strangers borne, and other.

From *Holywell*, in the high Street, is a continuall building of Tenements to *Sewers ditch*, having one small side of a field already made a Garden Plot. Over-against the North corner of this Field, betweene it & the Church of *S. Leonara*

in *Shore-ditch*, sometime stood a Crosse, now a Smiths Forge, dividing three Waies: Forthright the high-way is builded upon either side, more than a good flight shoot towards *Kings land*, *Newington*, *Tottenham*, &c.

On the left hand is *Ealdestreet*, which reacheth West to a stone Crosse, over-against the North end of *Golding lane*, and so to the end of *Goswell street*. On the right hand of this *Ealdestreet* not farre from *Shores-ditch*, but on the North side thereof is *Hoxton*, a large street with houses on both sides, and is a Prebend belonging to *Pauls Church* in *London*, but of *Shores-ditch* Parish.

On the right hand beyond *Shores-ditch Church*, toward *Hackney*, are some late builded houses upon the common soile, for it was Lay-stall, but those houses belong to the Parish of *Stebunhish*.

On the other side of the high-way, from *Bishopsgate* and *Hounds-ditch*, is the the Dolphin, a common Inne for receipt of Travellers, then a house builded by the *L. Iohn Powlet*, afterward called *Fishers Folly*, and so up to the West end of *Berwardes Lane*, is a continuall building of small cottages, then the Hospitall called *Saint Mary Spittle*, hard within the Barres, whereof I have spoken in *Bishopsgate Ward*.

From the which Bars towards *Shores-ditch* on that side, was all along, a continuall building of small and base Tenements, for the most part lately erected.

Amongst the which (I meane of the ancientst building) was one row of proper small houses, with Gardens for poore decayed people, there placed by the Prior of the said Hospitall: every one Tenant whereof payd one pennie rent by the yeere at Christmas, and dined with the Prior on Christmas day. But after the suppression of the Hospitall, these houses for want of reparations in few yeers were so decayed, that it was called *Rotten Rowe*, & the poor worne out (for there came no new in their place) the houses (for a smal portion of money) were sold from *Goddard* to *Russell* a Draper, who new builded them, & let them out for rent enough, taking also large Fines of the Tenants, neere as much as the houses cost him purchase and building:

Suburb
without
Bishopsgate.

Norton fall
gate.
Priorie of
S. Iohn Baptist,
at Holywell.

A Crosse
at Shores-
ditch, now
a Smiths
Forge.

Hoxton

Shores-ditch
so called
more than
400. yeeres
since, as I
can prove
by record.

Almes-
houses in
Shores-
ditch.

Rotten Row
or Russell
Row.

ding: for he made his bargaines so hard-ly with all men, that both Carpenter, Bricke-layer, & Plaisterer, were by that Worke undone. And yet in honour of his name, it is now called *Russels Row*.

Now for the Parish Church of Saint Leonards in *Shoreditch*, the Arch-deacon of London is alwayes Parson thereof, and the Cure is served by a Vicar.

In this Church have been divers honourable persons buried, as appeareth by Monuments yet remaining. Sir *Iohn Elrington*, with *Margaret* his wife, daughter & heire to *Thomas Lord Itchingham*, widow to *William Blount*, sonne & heire to *Walter Blount*, the first Lord Mountjoy: which *Margaret* died, 1481.

Orate pro animabus *Humfredi Starky*, Militis, nuper Capitalis Baronius de *Scaccario Domini Regis Hen. 7.* & *Isabella uxoris ejus*, & omnium, &c.

This Monument is erected in memorie, that within this Church doe lye buried the bodies of the right Honourable & Noble Ladies, Lady Katharine Stafford, daughter to Edward Duke of Buckingham, & wife to Ralph, Earle of Westmerland, who dyed 1553. Lady Elianor, daughter to Sir William Paston, Knight, and wife to the right honourable Lord Thomas, Earle of Rutland, buried 1551. Lady Margaret Nevell, daughter to Ralph, Earle of Westmerland, & wife to Henry, Earle of Rutland, who died 1560. And the Lady Katharine Nevell, wife to Sir John Constable of Holder-nes, Knight, and daughter to Henry, Earle of Westmerland. And Lady Anne Manners, daughter to Thomas, Earle of Rutland: which Katharine died the seven and twentieth day of March, Anno Domini 1591.

And that here doe lye also the bodies of two right worthie Gentlemen, honourably defended; namely, of Sir Thomas Manners, Knight, and Oliver Manners, Esquire, Brethren, being the fourth & fifth sonnes of the aforesaid Thomas, Earle of Rutland. The first died about his age of 30. in June, 1591. after many valiant Services performed by him for his Prince and Countrey, both in Ireland and in Scotland, where he was Knighted, and witnessed by sundrie great wounds he therein received. The second died in his

younger yeeres, 1563. about his age of twentie, yet not before good prooffe made of his valour and forwardnesse, in the Service of New-haven, against the French; where hee tooke the sickness, whereof hee died shortly after, in Shores-ditch.

Founded by the Lady *Adeline Neuell*, at the direction of the said Lady *Katharine Constable*, deceased, her Sister, in February, 1591.

Theodosia } *Oleum effusum nomen tuum,*
Vavasour. } *Idco Adolecentula dilexe-*
 } *runt te. Cant. 1.*
 } *Fallax est gratia, & vana pul-*
 } *chritudo: mulier timens De-*
 } *um, ipsa laudabitur. Pro. 11.*

Hac tuleris quicunque gradum sta, per-
lege, plora,

Hic decor, hic pietas, Nobilitasq; jacet.
Virgo annis animisque Dei (Theodosia)
donum

Qua meritis certat fama, decore pudor.
Sed famam meritis superavit, moribus
annos,

Ingenio sexum, Religione genus.

Quam neque Nobilitas tumidam, nec
forma procacem

Fecerat; una humilis, clara, pudica, de-
cens.

Flos ævi, florem dixi; dixi ergo dolorem
Vt matura brevi est, heu ita rapta brevi
est.

Rapta sed Æthereis Rosa transplantan-
da viretis,

Læta ubi perpetui tempora veris aget.

Inter & æternas Agni comes Agna cho-
reas

Ignotum casto succinet ore melos.

Candida virginiei tumulo date Lilia
coetus,

Virginis O partus, virginis esto memor.

Ereptam Domino sociat lux ultima felix.

O felix virgo quod cupit usque tenet.
Anno Domini 1616. Martii 17.

Here lyeth buried Elizabeth, the wife of the late Reverend Father in God, Iohn Skory, late Bishop of Hereford. The said Reverend Father, in the reigne of King Edward the sixth, was Bishop of Rochester, & translated from thence to Chichester. Hee departed this life at Whitborne, in the Countie of Hereford, the 26. day of June, Anno Domini 1585. And the said Elizabeth deceased in Holywell, in this Parish, the 8. day of March, 1592.

Sc 2

Beati

Parish
Church
of S. Leo-
nards at
Shoreditch.

An ancient
Marble
Tomb in
the Quire.

A very
faire
Tomb in
the upper
end of the
Quire.

A comely
Monument
in the wal,
neere to
the Tōbe.

A faire
Tomb in
the Chan-
cell.

Beati mortui qui Domino moriuntur.

Her Corps heere lyes in Chest,
Her Soule in Heaven now lives;
And she enjoyes that Rest,
Which God to his Saints gives:
For in Christ did she trust,
That he will her restore
Againe out of the dust,
To live for evermore.

An ancient
Marble
Tombe in
the Chan-
cell.

Heere lyeth the body of Sir Thomas Seymer, Knight, late Alderman and Lord Maier of London, and Dame Mary his wife. The which Sir Thomas deceased the eleventh day of December, Anno Domini 1532.

An engraven
Plate
in the
Northwall
of the
Quire.

Heere-under lye the ashes and the bones
Of Sir Thomas Leigh, that good
and learned Knight;
Whose hastie death (alas) the godly
still bemoanes,
Though his soule alwayes rejoyce
in Gods sight.
Great was his wisedome, and greater
was his wit,
His visage comely, with no sad
change dismayed:
A man in all affaires, a King to
serve most fit,
Had not death so soone his mortall
life betrayed.

He died the 25. day of November,
Anno Domini, 1545.

A table made at the costs and charge of Henry Hodge, Citizen and Brewer of London, containing the names of the Benefactors to the Church, and the poore of the Parish of S. Leonards in Shoreditch. Which table hangeth up in the Chancell neere the Communion table, set up there, Anno Domini 1623.

William Thornton of this Parish Tailour, gave the Vestry house with a room under for the Minister to dwell in, and a tenement by it to this parish for ever: He likewise built the Gallery at the comming in at the great doore in the Church, and made the bricke wall on the West side of the Church-yard at his owne charge, Anno Domini 1581.

John Fuller of Bishops-Hall Esquire,

gave a summe of money for the building of 12. *Almes-houses*, for 12. poore widowes of this parish; which poore women doe receive during the life of the Lady his late wife, and after wife to Sir Thomas Mansfield the summe of 8. *l.* per annum. And after the Ladies decease there is to come 50. *l.* per annum to the said poore almes women for ever. The Lady being dead they doe now receive it.

William Peake of this Parish Esquire, gave to be dealt in bread unto the poore of this Parish weekly the summe of 2. *s.* on every Sunday for ever.

Robert Brainforth, of this parish Gentleman gave yeerely 8. *l.* for ever unto the poore of this Parish, viz. upon every S. Thomas day before Christmas to 60. poore persons 3. *l.* and upon every Good Friday unto 30. poore persons the summe of 50. *s.* and upon every Sunday for ever the summe of 12. *d.* in bread to the poore of this Parish. This money is to be paid accordingly out of the Hospitall of S. Thomas in Southwarke for ever. He hath also given a greene Carpet of broad cloth for the Communion table.

Thomas Russell of London Draper, hath given to the poore of this Parish the summe of 12. *d.* weekly to be distributed to the poore of the Parish for ever, to be paid by the companie of the Drapers in London.

George Clarke Citizen and Vintner of London, gave unto the use of the poore of this Parish the summe of 100. marks in money.

Simon Burton of London Wax-chandler, gave to 30. poore widdowes of this parish the summe of 30. groats yeerely for ever, to be distributed every S. Thomas day.

George Palin of London Girdler, hath given 10. *l.* in money to the use of the poore of this parish for ever.

Robert Spence of London Fishmonger, gave 50. *s.* a yeere to the poore of this Parish for ever, to be paid by the company of Fishmongers.

Thomas Scriven Esquire, hath given 10. *l.* in money to the use of the poore of this Parish for ever.

Robert Rogers of London Leatherfeller, gave the summe of 30. pound in money for

for a stocke for the poore of this parish to buy sea-coles, which is to be laid out at best time for the benefit of the said poore for ever, reserving the stocke whole.

Steven Scudamore of *London* Vintner, gave the summe of 26. every yeere for ever, to be given in sagots to the poor of this Parish about Michaelmasse. This is to be paid by the company of Vintners in *London*.

John Eomans, alias *Tice* of this parish tustafata-weaver, gave to the use of the poor of this parish the summe of 10. l. in money, to be distributed to the 12. poor Almes women in one chaldron of sea-coles yeerely for ever among the. *Cicely*, late wife of the said *John Eomans*, & after wife to *Master John Heath*, gave to the use of the poore, the summe of 20. pound in money, for a stock to buy sea-coles for the poor of this parish for ever. Likewise she gave 20. pound to buy a flagon of silver for wine for the Communion. Likewise she gave 20. pound in money, for the maintenance of two sermons yeerely for ever, viz. one vpon the *Lady day*, in harvest, and the other upon the *Lady day*, in *Lent*.

Anne Smith widdow late wife of *William Nisam* deceased, gave weekly to be dealt in bread to the poore of this parish upon every Sunday 2. s. for ever, to be paid out of the company of Drapers in *London*. Likewise she gave a pulpit cloth and cushion to this Church.

Nicolas wilkinson, alias *Tooly*, Gentlemen deceased, late of this parish, gave the summe of 80. pound in money, to remaine a stocke that upon every Sunday after morning praier, there should be distributed to 32. poore people 32. wheaten loaves for ever. And the Vicar, Church-wardens and Vestry-men out of their provident care, have made a purchase of a rent-charge yeerely, issuing out of the *George* in *Holymwell streete*, for the true performance thereof for ever.

Besides these benefactors in the table, since we have had these *M. Zachary Elmer*, Officiall to the Archdeacon of *London*, together with his brother *M. Edmond Elmer*, gave a flagon of silver for the wine in the communion; And *william Badger* gardiner in *Shoreditch* gave a-

nother; And a parishioner unknowne gave also another, every one cost 20. l. a-peece. Also *John Leavis* Weaver, gave a chalice, in which the communion wine is delivered; and *Isabell Jackson* widdow, late wife to *William Jackson* Grocer, living in this parish, gave a plate of silver to carry the bread in the communion. *William wood* Gardiner in this parish, gave a chalice to the communion table and foure pewter flaggons for the wine.

Ioane Smales widdow of this Parish & formerly wife to *John Cooke* of this Parish, gave allowance for 4. sermons every yeere on foure Holy dayes: Namely, the feast day of *S. John Baptist*, *S. Michael*, *S. Stephen*, and the *Purification of the Virgin Mary*; and she bequeathed also 40. l. yeerly to be given to the poore of our Parish.

On the North side of the Church a gallery was made at the cost of well disposed parishioners, in the yeere 1617. *william Badger*, and *John Clarke*, being Church-wardens. And another on the South part by *James Slade*, Captaine & servant to the East Indian company, was set up in the yeere 1630. And a long seate betweene, reaching from one gal- to the other, for the catechising of youth out of the pulpit, according to the order then given, *John Squire* being Vicar, *Thomas Crowther*, and *Henry Empson*, Church-wardens. Under this gallery is set, Not every one that saith unto me Lord, Lord, shall enter into the Kingdome of Heaven, but he that doth the will of my Father which is in Heaven, *Matth. 7. 24.*

He loveth our nation and hath built us a Synagogue, *Luc. 7. 5.*

*Virgo annis animisq; Dei (Mortuis) donum,
Æthereis rosa transplantanda viretis.*

A Tombe on the South side
of the chancell.

Iane the wife of Ralfe Hansby Esquire, daughter to *William Vavafour Esquire*, Grandchild to *Thomas Manners Knight*, died the 22. day of Iuly, in the yeere of our Lord 1617. and of her age the 23. To whose blessed memory her dear husband hath dedicated this sad monument to signifie that with her his joy lies here interred.

Si genus & virtus, & moribus au-
cta figura
Pulchra bonis, pietas si quid ho-
noris habent;
Hunc Ianæ tumulum spectans ve-
nerare Viator,
Cum qua tot bona tam bella se-
pulta jacent.
Nec minor his aderat victrix pa-
tientia victæ,
Nec spolium mortis sed pudor il-
la fuit.

*If birth, if vertue,
if faire feature deckt
with gifts of minde,
if piety breeds respect;
Her tombe then view,
and grace kinde Passenger,
with whom so many graces
buried were:
Conquered, By patience
yet she overcame,
Nor was her youth deaths
triumph but his shame.*

In the middle chancell this inscription
in brasse is placed upon a grave stone.

*Georgius Gips, Generosus, fide subjectus, spe
erectus, charitate Deo unitus, vitam
mortalem mutavit pro immortalis, 12.
Julii 1611. Quatuor genuit filios, fili-
asque undecim. Quorum Richardus,
Georgius, Thomas, Anna, Maria, &
Martha, Patris clausurunt, reliquorum
ipse clausit lumina.*

A little below in the same chancell is set
upon a grave stone.

*May 22. 1618. Richard Leigh, Mer-
chant and Citizen of London, placed
this stone in memoriall of his deare wife
Anne Leigh; Who lyeth heere interred
by the body of Richard Brattuph her
first husband, and of her 3. children, Ri-
chard, Sara, and Iohn, which she bare
to the said Richard Brattuph.*

*In some, sad sicknesse paine,
and paine impatience,
In thee a patient
penitence it wrought,
Thy sicknesse joy,
thy tribulation hope,
The bodies death gave life*

unto thy soule.
Thus for his lambes
the Lord can hony draw,
From th'all devouring
cruell lions jaw.

*Vbi tua, O mors, victoria?
Vbi tuus, O sepulchra, tumulus?*

And over against this tombe in the wall
on the South side of the chancell in a
monument of brasse.

*Here lieth Katharine Liveley, wife of Ed-
ward Liveley Gentleman, and daughter
of Henry Hodge Citizen and Brewer of
London, and Ioice his wife, who after
she had runne a vertuous and religious
course of life 21. yeeres, finished the same
the 15. day of Iuly, Anno Domini,
1623. Proverbs 10. 7.
The memory of the iust is blessed.*

Furthermore, (of late time) one Vi-
car there, for covetousnesse of the Brasse,
which hee converted into coyned Sil-
ver, plucked up many Plates fixed on
the Graves, and left no memorie of such
as had beene buried under them. A
great injurie both to the living and the
dead, forbidden by publike Proclama-
tion, in the reigne of our Sovereigne
Lady Queene Elizabeth, but not for-
borne by many, that either of a prepo-
sterous zeale, or of a greedie minde,
spare not to satisfie themselves by so
wicked a meanes.

One note of *Shores-ditch*, and so an
end of that Suburbe.

I reade, that in the yeere 1440. the
eighteenth of Henry the sixt, a Fuller of
Shores-ditch appeached of Treason ma-
ny worthie Esquires and Gentlemen of
Kent: but he being proved false, was at-
tainted, condemned, and had judge-
ment to be drawne, hanged, and quar-
tered; which was done, his head set on
London Bridge, and his Quarters on the
Gates. This Iustice was done, according
to the sixteenth of *Deuteronomie*, *The
Iudges shall make diligent inquisition, and
if the witnesse be found false, and to have
given false witnesse against his brother, then
shall they doe unto him, as he had thought to
doe unto his brother, &c.*

I reade of the Kings Mannor, called
Shores-ditch Place, in the Parish of Hack-
ney:

A Fuller
of *Shores-
ditch*, for
falsely ac-
cusing, ha-
ged and
quartered.

Deut. 16.
The re-
ward of a
falsie bro-
ther.

Bethlem
Crosse.

ney: But how it tooke that name, I know not; and therefore I will turne backe from *Shores-ditch Crosse* to *Bethlem Crosse*, and so passe through that Hospitall into the *Moore-field*, which lyeth without the Posterne called *Moore-gate*.

This Field (of old time) was called the *Moore*; as appeareth by the Charter of *William the Conquerour* to the Colledge of *Saint Martin*, declaring a running Water to passe into the Citie from the same *Moore*. Also *Fitz-Stephen* writeth of this *Moore*, saying thus: *when the great Fenne, or Moore, which watereth the walls on the North side, is frozen, &c.*

This Fenne, or *Moore-field*, stretching from the Wall of the City, betwixt *Bishops-gate* and the Posterne called *Cripplegate*, to *Finsbury*, and to *Holywell*, continued a waste and unprofitable ground a long time, so that the same was all letten for foure markes the yeare, in the raigne of *Edward* the second. But in the yeare 1415. the third of *Henry* the fifth, *Thomas Fawconer*, Maior, as I have shewed, caused the wall of the City to bee broken toward the said *Moore*, and builded the Posterne called *Mooregate*, for ease of the Citizens to walke that way upon Causes towards *Iseldon* and *Hoxton*. Moreover, hee caused the Ditches of the Citie, and other the Ditches from *Shores ditch* to *Deepe ditch*, by *Bethlem* into the *Moore ditch*, to be newly cast and cleansed, by meanes whereof the said Fenne or *Moore* was greatly dreined or dried. But shortly after, to wit, in 1477. *Ralph Loceline*, Maior, for repairing of the Wall of the City, caused the said *Moore* to be searched for Clay & Bricke to be burnt there, &c. by which meanes this field was made the worse for a long time.

In the yeere 1498. all the Gardens which had continued time out of mind, without *Mooregate*, to wit, about and beyond the Lordship of *Finsbury*, were destroyed; And of them was made a plaine field for Archers to shoote in. And in the yeere 1512. *Roger Atchley*, Maior, caused divers dikes to be cast, and made to drein the waters of the said *Moorefields*, with Bridges arched over them, and the grounds about to be leveled, whereby the said field was made

somewhat more commodious, but yet it stood full of noisome waters. Whereupon, in the yeere 1527. *Sir Thomas Seymour*, Maior, caused divers Sluces to be made to convey the said waters over the *Towne Ditch*, into the course of *walbrooke*, and so into the *Thames*: and by these degrees was this Fenne or *Moore* at length made maine and hard ground, which before being overgrowne with Flagges, Sedges and Rushes, served to no use, Since the which time also, the farther grounds beyond *Finsbury Court*, have beene so everheightned with Laystalls of dung, that now divers Wind-mills are thereon set, the Ditches be filled up, and the Bridges ouerwhelmed.

And now concerning the inclosures of common grounds about this City, whereof I mind not much to argue; *Edward Hall* setteth downe a note of his time, to wit, in the fift or rather 6. of H. the 8.

Before this time (saith he) the Inhabitants of the Townes about London, as *Iseldon*, *Hoxton*, *Shores-ditch* and others, had so inclosed the common fields with hedges, and ditches, that neither the young men of the City might shoot, nor the ancient persons walke for their pleasures in those fields; but that either their bowes and arrowes were taken away or broken, or the honest persons arrested or indighted, saying: That no Londoner ought to goe out of the City, but in the High-ways.

This saying so grieved the Londoners, that suddainly this yeere, a great number of the City assembled themselves in a morning, and a Turner in a foolles coate came crying thorow the City, shovels and spades, shovels and spades. So many of the people followed, that it was wonder to behold; and (within a short space) all the hedges about the City were cast downe, and the ditches filled up, and every thing made plaine; such was the diligence of those worke-men.

The Kings Councell hearing of this assembly, came to the *Gray Fryers*, and sent for the Maior and Councell of the Citie, to know the cause, who declared to them the injurie & annoying done to the Citizens, & to their Liberties, which though they would not seeke disorderly to redresse, yet the Communality and young persons could not be stayed thus to remedy the same. when the Kings Councell had

Sluce to convey the standing water out of the *Moore*.

Moorefields raised and wind-Mills set thereon.

Edward Hall.

Hedges pulled downe & ditches filled up.

Finsbury fields and *Moore-fields* an unprofitable ground.

Gardens without *Mooregate*, destroyed and made plaine ground. Ditches cast to dreine the *Moore-field*.

had heard their answer, they dissimuled the matter, and commanded the Maior to see that no other thing were attempted, but that they should forth-with call home the younger sort: who having speedily achieved their desire, returned home before the Kings Councell, and the Maior departed without more harme: after which time (sayth Hall) those fields were never hedged.

But afterward wee saw the thing in worle case than ever, by meanes of inclosure for Gardens, wherein are builded many faire Summer houses, and as in other places of the suburbes, some of them like Midsummer Pageants, with Towers, Turrets, and Chimney tops, not so much for use or profit, as for shew and pleasure, and bewraying the vanity of mens mindes, much unlike to the disposition of the ancient Citizens, who delighted in the building of Hospitals, and Almshouses for the poore, and therein both employed their wits, and spent their wealths in preferment of the common commoditie of this our City.

But now to come backe againe to *Moregate*, and from thence West through a narrow passage, called the *Posterne*, because it hath at either end a doore to shut in the night season, betwixt the *More-ditch* inclosed with Brick for Tenteryardes, and the Gardens of the said *Morefield*, to *Morelane*: a part of the Suburbe without *Cripplegate*, without this posterne called *Cripplegate*, also lay a part of the said *More*, even to the River of *wels*, as in another place I have shewed, and no houses were there builded, till the latter end of the raigne of *William the Conqueror*, and his Sonne *William Rufus*, about which times, some few houses were there builded along East and West, thwart before the said Gate. One *Alfune* builded for the inhabitants a Parish Church which is of *S. Giles*, somewhat West from the said Gate, and is now on the banke of the Towne ditch, and so was there a street since called *Forestreet*, as standing before the Gate.

This *Alfune* in the raigne of *Henry the first*, became the first Hospiteler of *Saint Bartholomewes* Hospitall in *Smithfield*, as in another place I have noted.

And this Parish Church of *S. Giles*, being at the first a small thing, stood in place where now standeth the Vicarage house, but hath beene since (at divers times) much enlarged, according as the Parish hath increased, & was at the length newly builded in place where now it standeth. But the same new Church being large, strongly builded, & richly furnished with Ornamentes, was in the yeere 1545. by casualty of fire sore burnt and consumed: notwithstanding, it was againe (within short space of time) repaired as now it sheweth.

Some little distance from the East end of this Church, standeth a faire Conduit castellated in *Forestreet*. Then had yee a Bosse of sweet water in the wall of the Church-yard, lately made a Pumpe, but already decayed.

Then had yee a faire Poole of sweet water neare to the Church of *S. Giles*, wherein *Anne of Lodbery* was drowned as I have before declared.

In the East end of *Forestreet* is *More lane*: then next is *Grub street*, of late yeares inhabited (for the most part) by Bowyers, Fletchers, Bow-string makers and such like, now little occupied; Archery giving place to a number of bowling Allies, and Dicing houses, which in all places are increased, and too much frequented.

This street stretcheth North *Everades well street*, which thwarteth it to *white Crosse street*: the next from *Forestreet* North is *white Crosse street*, likewise extending it selfe up to the West end of *Everades well street*, and from the end thereof to *Ealdestreet*.

From the West end of *Forestreet* lyeth *Red Crosse street*, from the which *Crosse*, on the right hand East lyeth *Beerb lane*, and reacheth to the *white Crosse streete*. From *Red Crosse* North lyeth *Golding lane*, which stretcheth up to a *Crosse* in *Ealde street*, which *Golding lane* (on both the sides) is replenished with many Tenements of poore people.

On the left hand, and West of the *Red Crosse* lyeth a street, of old time called *Hounds-ditch*, & of later time named *Barbican*, of such cause as I have before noted. And thus have you all the Suburbe without *Cripplegate*, being almost

Banque-
ting hou-
ses like
Banque-
routs, bea-
ring great
shew and
little
worth.

Suburbe
without
Cripplegate.

Parish
Church of
S. Giles.

Grub street.

*Everades
well
street*.

*Golding
lane*.

most altogether in the Parish of Saint Giles, which hath more than 1800. Housholders, and above 4000. Communicants.

Without *Aldersgate*, on the left hand, is the Parish Church of *S. Buttolph*, on the North side of the which Church lyeth a way, called *Little Britaine street*, towards the Priory of Saint *Bartholomew* in *Smithfield*; but the high-way without *Aldersgate*, runneth straight North from the said gate unto *Hounsditch*, or *Barbican street* on the right hand, and *Long lane* on the left hand, which runneth into *Smithfield*.

Then from the farther end of *Aldersgate street*, straight North to the Barre, is called *Goswell street*, replenished with small Tenements, Cottages, and Allies, Gardens, Banqueting houses and bowling places.

Beyond these Barres, leaving the *Charter-house* on the left hand, or the West side of the way, stretcheth up towards *Iseldon*, & on the right hand or East side (at a red Crosse) turneth into *Ealde-street*, so called, for that it was the old high-way from *Aldersgate street*, for the North-east parts of *England*, before *Bishopsgate* was builded, which streete runneth East to a Smiths Forge, sometime a Crosse before *Shoreditch Church*, from whence the Passengers & Carriages were to turne North to *Kings-land*, *Tottenham*, *Waltham, Ware, &c.*

There was sometime in this Suburbe without *Aldersgate*, an Hospitall for the poore; but an Alien of *Cluny*, a *French* order, and therefore suppressed by King *Henry* the fift, who gave the house with lands and goods, to the Parish of Saint *Buttolph*, and a Brother-hood of the *Trinity* was there founded, which was afterward suppressed by *Henry* the 8. or *Edward* the 6.

There is (at the farthest North corner of this Suburbe) a Wind-mill, which was sometime by a tempest of wind overthrowne, and in place thereof a Chappell was builded by Queene *Katharine* (first wife to *Henry* the eight) who named it the *Mount of Calvary*, because it was of Christs Passion, and was in the end of *Henry* 8. pulled downe, and a Windmill newly set up as afore.

Without *Newgate* lieth the West and by North Suburb, on the right hand or North side whereof (betwixt the said gate, and the Parish of *S. Sepulchre*) turneth away towards West *Smithfield*, called, *Gilspurre street*, or *Knightriders street*; then is *Smithfield* it selfe, compassed about with buildings, as I have before declared in *Faringdon Ward* without.

And without the Bars of West *Smithfield*, lieth a large street or way, called of the house of *S. Iohn* there *S. Iohns street*, & stretcheth toward *Iseldon*. On the right hand whereof stood the late dissolved Monastery, called the *Charter-house*, founded by Sir *Walter Manny*, Knight, a stranger borne, Lord of the Towne of *Manny* in the Diocesse of *Cambrey*, beyond the Seas, who for service done to King *Edward* the third, was made Knight of the Garter.

This house he founded upon this occasion: A great Pestilence entring this Iland, began first in *Dorsetshire*, then proceeded into *Devonshire*, *Somersetshire*, *Glostershire*, and *Oxfordshire*, and at length came to *London*, and overspread all *England*, so wasting the people, that scarce the tenth person of all sorts was left alive, and Church-yards were not sufficient to receive the dead, but men were forced to chuse out certaine fields for burials: whereupon *Ralph Stratford*, Bishop of *London*, in the yeere 1348. bought a piece of ground, called *No mans land*, which he inclosed with a wall of Bricke, and dedicated for buriall of the dead, builded thereupon a proper Chappell, which is now enlarged, and made a dwelling house: and this burying plot is become a faire Garden, retaining the old name of *Pardon Church-yard*.

About this time, in the yeere 1349. the said Sir *Walter Manny*, in respect of danger that might befall in this time of so great a plague and infection, purchased 13. Acres and a Rod of ground, adjoyning to the said *No mans land*, and lying in a place called *Spittle Croft*, because it belonged to Saint *Bartholomews Hospitall*, since that called the *New Church Haw*, and caused it to bee consecrated by the said Bishop of *London* to the use of burials.

In

Suburbe
without
Newgate.

S. Iohns
streete.
Charter-
house.

Charter-
house.

No mans
land.

Pardon
Church-
yard by
the *Char-*
ter-house.

Suburb
without
Aldersgate.

Ealde street.

Hospitall
without
Aldersgate.

The
Mount.

In this plot of ground, there was (in that yeere) more than 50000. persons buried, as I have read in the Charters of Edward the third.

Also I have seene and read an Inscription fixed on a stone Crosse, sometime standing in the same Church-yard and having these words:

Anno Domini, 1349. Regnante magna pestilentia, consecratum fuit hoc Cæmeterium, in quo & infra septa presentis Monasterii, sepulta fuerunt mortuorum corpora, plusquam quinquaginta millia, præter alia multa abhinc usque ad præsens, quorum animabus propitiatur Deus, Amen.

In consideration of the number of Christian people here buried, the said Sir Walter Manny caused first a Chappell to be builded, where (for the space of twenty three yeares) offerings were made: and it is to be noted, that above 100000. bodies of Christian people had in that Church-yard beene buried, for the said Knight had purchased that place for the buriall of poore people, Travailers, and other that were diseased, to remaine for ever; whereupon, an order was taken, for the avoyding of contention betwene the Parsons of Churches and that house, to wit, that the bodies should bee had unto the Church where they were Parishioners, or dyed, and after the funerall service done, had to the place where they should be buried.

And the yeere 1371. he caused there to bee founded an house of Carthusian Monkes, which he willed to be called the *Salutation*, and that one of the Monkes should be called Prior, and he gave them the sayd place of 13. Acres and a Rod of land, with the Chappel, and houses there builded for their habitation. He also gave them the three Acres of land, lying without the walls on the North part, betwixt the lands of the Abbot of *Westminster*, and the lands of the Prior of *Saint John*; which three Acres being purchased, inclosed, and dedicated by *Ralph Stratford*, Bishop of *London*, as is aforeshewed, remained till our time, by the name of *Pardon Church-yard*, & served for burying of such as desperately ended their lives, or were executed for Felonies,

who were fetched thither usually in a close cart, bayled over and covered with blacke, having a plaine white crosse thwarting, and at the fore-end a *S. Johns* Crosse without; and within a Bell ringing by shaking of the Cart, wherby the same might be heard when it passed, & this was called the Fryery Cart, which belonged to *S. Johns*, and had the priviledge of Sanctuary.

In this Charter-house were the Monuments of the said Sir Walter Manny, and Margaret his wife, *Marmaduke Lumley*, *Laurence Bromley*, Knight, Sir *Edward Hederfet*, Knight, Sir *William Manny*, Knight, Dame *Iohan Borough*, *John Dore*, *Want Water*, Knight, *Robert Olney*, Esquire, *Katharine*, daughter Sir *William Babington*, Knight, *Blanch*, daughter to *Hugh Waterton*, *Katharine*, wife to *John* at *Poot*, daughter and heire to *Richard Lacie*, *William Rawlin*, Sir *John Lenthaine*, and Dame *Margaret* his wife, daughter to *John Fray*, *John Peake* Esquire, *William Baron*, and *William Baron*, Esquires, Sir *Thomas Thawites* Knight, *Philip Morgan*, Bishop of *Ely*, 1434.

In the Cloystrie, *Bartholomew Rede*, Knight, Maior of *London*, buried 1505. Sir *John Popham*, &c.

This Monastery, at the suppression in the 29. of *Henry* the 8. was valued at 642. l. 4. d. halfe penny yeerely.

Here now I find fit time, to commend to all succeeding posterity, the duely deserved praises of that truly worthy (& never to be forgotten) Gentleman, Master *Thomas Sutton*, the right *Phoenix* of Charity in our times. This late dissolved Charter-house, by *West Smithfield*, belonging then to the Right Honorable *Thomas Earle of Suffolke*, after Lord Treasurer of England, is sufficiently knowne to bee a very large and goodly Mansion, beautified with spacious Gardens, Walkes, Orchards and other pleasures, enriched with divers dependencies of Lands and Tenements thereto belonging, and very aptly seated for wholesome ayre, and many other commodities. All which commodiousnesse of situation, and largenesse of circuit, gave occasion to this well-minded Gentleman Master *Sutton*, to affect that house, as the onely place, whereon to build

Bull of Pope Clement. Charter-house, Churchyard prepared of the poore, so to remaine for ever.

Use for the Fryery Cart.

The worthie remembrance of M. Thomas Sutton.

I have truly set downe all this, as it was delivered mee in writing by a Gentleman of good worth and credit.

build the foundation of his Religious purpose. For, among other his Christian determinations, hee had formerly intended to build an house at *Hallingbury Bouchers* in *Essex*, to be an Hospitall for such poore men and Children as he himselfe (in his life time, or future Governors for the same to bee deputed) should thinke fit to bee lodged and relieved there: Also, for a Schoole-master and Vther, to teach Children to reade and write, and instruct them in the Latine and Greeke Grammar: with a Learned Divine likewise to preach the Word of God to them all, and a Master beside, to governe all those people belonging to that house.

To this blessed end and purpose, hee had procured (by earnest suit) power by an Act of Parliament, to build such an Hospitall in the Towne of *Hallingbury Bouchers*, and that the same should be named, *The Hospitall of King James*, founded in *Hallingbury* in the Countie of *Essex*, at the humble Petition, and at the onely costs and charges of *Thomas Sutton*, Esquire: Appointing also such Honourable, Reverend and Worthy persons, as by the said Act of Parliament were nominated and appointed, to bee the first and instant Governors of the Lands, Possessions, Goods and Revenues of the said Hospitall.

But afterward, upon more grounded deliberation, and finding this goodly house of the *Charter-house*, to bee much more convenient for the purpose, than that to be builded at *Hallingbury* could be: hee became an earnest suiter to the Earle of *Suffolke*, to purchase that house of him, acquainting his Honor with the alteration of his minde concerning *Hallingbury*, and his earnest desire to make the *Charter-house* his Hospitall. The Earle being honourably enclined to so godly a motion, the matter sustained the lesse debating between them: but the price being concluded on, the bargain and sale was assured. The summe disbursed for this purpose, amounted to 13000. l. which was paid downe in hand, before the enfeoffing of the Conveyance.

Then he became suiter againe to his Majestie, to performe all that at the

Charter-house, which he had formerly intended at *Hallingbury*: whereto the King readily yeelded, being graciously affected to so charitable a Worke, and granted his Letters Patents to the same effect. And the right Reverend Father in God, *George*, Archbishop of *Cantuarburie*, *Thomas Lord Ellesmere*, Lord Chancellor of *England*; *Robert Lord* high Treasurer of *England*; *John* the elect Bishop of *London*; *Lancelot* Bishop of *Ely*; *Sir Edward Coke*, Knight, chiefe Iustice of the Common Pleas; *Sir Thomas Foster*, Knight, one of his Majesties Iustices of the Common Pleas; *Sir Henry Hobard*, Knight and Baronet, Attourney generall; *John Overall*, Deane of *Pauls* in *London*; *George Mountaine*, Deane of *Westminster*; *Henry Thursby*, Esquire, one of the Masters of the Chancerie; *Geffrey Nightingale*, Esquire; *Richard Sutton*, Esquire; *John Law Gentleman*; *Thomas Browne*, Gentleman; and the Master of the Hospitall of *King James*, founded in the *Charter-house*, within the County of *Middlesex*, at the humble petition, and the onely costs and charges of *Thomas Sutton*, Esquire, were elected, nominated and ordained by the Kings most excellent Majestie in his Letters Patents granted, to bee the first Governors of the Lands, Possessions, Revenues and goods of the fore-said Hospitall, and continuall maintenance thereof in forme following.

All his Mannors and Lordships of *Southminster*, *Norton*, *Little Hallingbury*, alias *Hallingbury Bouchers*, and *Much-Stanbridge*, in the County of *Essex*.

All those his Mannors and Lordships of *Bassingthorpe*, alias *Bussingthorpe* and *Dannesby* in the County of *Lincolne*.

All those his Mannors and Lordships of *Salthorp*, alias *Saltrop*, alias *Haltrop*, *Chilton* and *Blackgrove*, in the County of *Wilt.* And also all those his Lands & pasture-grounds, called *Blackgrove*, contayning by estimation 200. Acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in *Blackgrove* and *Wroughton*, in the said County of *Wilt.* And also in that his Mannor of *Missenden*, otherwise called the Mannor of *Missunden*, in the Parishes of *Wroughton*, *Lydiere* and

The first Governors appointed by Letters Patents, of King James his Hospitall, founded in the *Charter-house*.

The lands made over by Master Sutton for the maintenance of the said Hospitall for ever, in the County of *Essex*. In the County of *Lincolne*. In the County of *Wilt.* Lands & Pasture-grounds in *Wilt.* In the Counties of *Cambridge*, *Essex* and *Middlesex*.

His first purpose at *Hallingbury* in *Essex*.

How hee intended to remove the Hospitall.

The *Charter-house* more necessary for an Hospitall, than *Hallingbury*.

and *Tregose*, in the said County.

All that his Mannor of *Elcombe*, and a *Parke*, called *Elcombe Parke*, in the said County.

All that his Mannor of *Watelescote*, alias *wiglescete*, alias *wigleskete*, in the said County of *wilts*.

All that his Mannor of *Westcote*, alias, *Westcete*, with the appurtenances in the said County of *Wilts*. And also all those his Lands and Pastures, containing by estimation 100. Acres of Land, and 60. Acres of pasture, with the appurtenances in *wiglescote* and *wroughton*, in the said County of *wilts*. And all that his Mannor of *Yffcote* with the appurtenances. And also those his two Messuages, and 1000. Acres of Land, 2000. Acres of Pasture, 300. Acres of Meddowe, and 300. Acres of Wood, with the appurtenances, in *Brodehinton*, in the said County of *wilts*.

All those the Mannors & Lordships of *Camps*, alias, *Campes Castell*, otherwise called *Castle Campes*, with the appurtenances situate, lying, being, and extending in the Counties of *Cambridge* and *Essex*, or in either of them, or elsewhere within the Realme of *England*. His Mannor of *Balsbam*, in the County of *Cambridge*. And all his Messuages and Lands which are in the Parishes of *Hackney* & *Totenham* in the County of *Middlesex*, or in either of them. And all and singular the Mannors, Lordships, Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Reversions, Services, Meddowes, Pastures, Woods, Advowsons, Patronages of Churches, and Hereditaments of the said *Thomas Sutton* whatsoever, situate, lying or being within the said County of *Essex*, *Lincolne*, *wilts*, *Cambridge* and *Middlesex*, or in any of them, with all and every of their rights, members and appurtenances whatsoever.

Except all his Mannors or Lordships of *Littlebury* and *Haddestocke*, with their appurtenances in the Countie of *Essex*.

Beside all this bountie of his Hospitall, behold what Legacies he hath given to charitable uses.

To the poore people in *Barnicke*, 100. Markes.

To the poore of *Stoke-Newington*, 10. li.

To the poor Fishermen of the Towne

of *Oastend* in the Low-Countries, 100. li.

To the mending of the High-ways betweene *Islington* and *Newington*, in the County of *Middlesex*, 40. Markes.

To the mending of the High-ways betweene *Ashden* and *walden*, called *walden lane*, in the Countie of *Essex*, 100. li.

To the mending of the High-ways, betweene great *Lynton*, in the Countie of *Cambridge*, and the said Towne of *walden*, 60. li. 13. s. 4. d.

Towards the mending of *Horseth lane*, 60. li.

To the mending of the Bridges and ordinary High-ways, betweene *Southminster* and *Malden* in *Essex*, 100. li.

To the Chamber of *London*, 1000. li. to be yeerely lent to ten young Merchants, not having any great stockes of their owne. And those tenne men to be appointed by the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the City for the time being, and the Deane of *Pauls*: They are not to pay any use for the money, nor any to enjoy it above the space of one yeere.

To the poore people of *Hadstocke*, 20. li.

To the poore of *Littlebury* and *Balsbam*, 40. li.

To the Parson and Church-wardens of *Balsbam*, for the time being, towards the buying a Bell, to be hanged up in the Steeple, to amend the Ring there, 20. li.

To the poore of *Southminster*, 20. li.

To the poore of *Little-Hallenbury*, 20. li.

To the poore of *Dunby Com. Lincoln*, 20. li.

To the poore prisoners in the prisons of *Ludgate*, *Newgate*, the two Compters in *London*, the *Kings Bench*, and the *Marshalsey*, 200. li. to be paid and divided among the same Prisoners by even and equal portions.

To the Master, Fellowes and Schollers of the Corporation of *Iesus Colledge* in *Cambridge*, 500. Markes.

To the Master, Fellowes and Schollers of the Corporation of *Magdalen Colledge* in *Cambridge*, 300. li.

Towards the building of his intended Hospitall, Chappell and Schoole-house five thousand pounds, if he lived not to see

A briefe
Rehearsall
of the former
grants.

Exceptions.

Legacies
given to
charitable
uses.

All these
works to
be done,
and the
monies
paid with-
in a yeere
after his
decease.

To ten
poore
Mer-
chants.

Legacies
to the
poore in
Lundey
Towne.

The poore
Prisoners.

His love
to Lear-
ning.

To his
Hospitall.

see it performed in his life time. Beside, hee hath given into the Treasury or Store-house of the same intended Hospital, to begin their stockewith, & to defend the rights of the house 1000. l.

To every one of his Feoffees, put in trust about his intended Hospital, 26. l. 13. s. 4. d.

To the Poore of *Beverley*, a Close in *Cottingham*.

To the Poore of *Lincolne*, a remainder of yeeres in the Rectory of *Glenham*, Com. *Lincolne*.

To Master *Hutton*, Vicar of *Littlebury*, 20. l.

To the Poore of *Camps Castell*, 10. l.

To the Poore of *Elcombe*, 10. l.

To M. *Floud*, Parson of *Newington*, 13. l. 6. s. 8. d.

To the Poore of the Parish of *Hackney*, 10. pounds.

His Hospitall consisting of a Master, Governor, a Preacher, a Free-Schoole, with a Master and Vsher, 80. poore people, and 40. Schollers, maintained with sufficient cloathing, wear, drinke, lodging and wages: beside Officers and ministers to attend on them, and the number to increase, according as the Revenues upon the expiration of the Leases is increased.

This famous Hospitall of King *James*, with the value of the Lands layd unto it, the purchase of the House, stocke layd in, & allowance towards the building: Also, the remainder of his goods unbequeathed, his large gifts and Legacies to divers Honourable and worthy friends, beside, great store of farre more inferiour account, surpassing my capacity to number, and the residue of 20000. pound left to the discretion of his Executors, may well and worthily be said to be the very greatest and most bountifull gift, that ever at any time was given in *England*, no Abbey (at the first foundation thereof) excepted, or therewith to be compared, being the gift of one man onely.

But alas, what perpetuity is there to be expected in this life, where there is no other certainty than of change? While all eyes stand gazing on this hopefull intention, and every eare listening to heare when it would come to effect: that enemy to infinite good and

godly purposes, Death, takes away the worthy Master-workeman, yet, not unprovided, as too many are; for hee had his needfull occasions; besitting provision for so long a journey, readily sealed up in the peace of a good Conscience, & that which the tyrant Death had bereft him of, he left to the performance of his faithfull Executors, Master *Richard Sutton*, and Master *John Lawe*, men of religious and upright soules, and (God be thanked) the worke is accomplished. And on the Munday after Michaelmas day, being the third day of October, *An. Dom. 1614.* the Captaines & Gentlemen entred into their famous prepared Hospital, to the glory of God, honour of the Kings most Royall Majesty, credit of the Governors, comfort of them appointed to it, and joy of all good minds to behold it.

Thus, though no tongue or penne can either so amply expresse, or sufficiently set downe the great deserts of this so good and worthy a man: yet death having given a period to his life, and layd him in a goodly Tombe, in the Chappell of his owne Hospitall, there we must now leave him, with this Inscription thereon engraven.

Sacred to the Glory of God, in gratefull memory of *Thomas Sutton*, Esquire.

Here lyeth buried the body of *Thomas Sutton*, late of *Castell Camps*, in the County of *Cambridge*, Esquire: at whose onely costs and charges this Hospital was founded, and endued with large possessions, for the reliefe of poore men and children. Hee was a Gentleman; borne at *Knayth*, in the County of *Lincolne*, of worthy and honest parentage. He lived to the age of 79. yeeres, and deceased the 12. day of *December*, *An. Dom. 1614.*

Master *Hutton* was the first Master of this Hospitall, according to the minde of M. *Sutton*.

M. *Pearne* was the second.

M. *Hooker* the third, who dyed there in his Mastership, and lyeth buried in the Chappell.

M. *John Lawe*, one of M. *Suttons* Executors, lyeth also there buried in the

T t Chap-

The Executors to M. *Sutton*.

A very costly and beautifull Tombe in the West side of the Quire.

Masters that have bene of the Hospitall.

The whole number in the house, with the mendicants, is 180.

The greatest and most commendable that ever was given in *England* by one man, and to pious uses.

M. *Sutton* died before hee could see his hopes take their effect.

Chappell, and hath a Monument or remembrance of him, fixed in the East wall of the said Chappell.

An Epitaph written by a
Friend to Goodnesse.

When bad men dye, the memory
remains
Of their corruptions and un-
godly wayes:
As merit to their mis-applied
paines,
Out of ill actions forming as ill
praise.
For Vertue wounded by their deepe
disgrace,
Leaves Shame to their Posterity and
Race.

When good men dye, the memory re-
mains
Of their true Vertue, and most
Christian wayes;
As a due guerdon to their godly
paines,
Out of good actions forming as good
praise:
For Vertue cherished by their deeds
of grace,
Leaves Fame to their posterity and
Race.

Among those good (if goodnesse may
be said
To be among the seede of mortall
men)
In upright ballance of true merit
weigh'd,
Needs must we reckon famous Sut-
ton then.
In whom, as in a mirror doth ap-
peare.
That faith with works did shine in
him most cleere.

And let us not, as is a common
use,
Measure him by a many other
more;
In death, so cover their bad lifes
abuse,
To lanch out then some bounty of
their store.
No, Sutton was none such, his Hof-
pitall,

And much more else beside, speaks
him to all.

For as God blest him with abundant
wealth,
Like to a carefull Steward he im-
ploy'd it,
And ordered all things in his best
of health,
As glad to leave it, as when he en-
joyed it.
And being prepared every house
to dye,
Dispos'd all his gifts most Christi-
anly.

In Abrahams bosome sleeps he with
the blest,
His workes, they follow him, his
worth survives,
Good Angels guide him to eternall
rest,
where is no date of time, for yeeres
or lives.
You that are rich, doe you as he hath
done,
And so assure the Crowne that hee
hath won.

FINIS.

A little without the Barres of West
Smithfield, is Charterhouse lane, so called,
for that it leadeth to the said plot of the
late dissolved Monastery, in place wher-
of, first the Lord North, but since, Tho-
mas Howard, late Duke of Norfolk, have
made large and sumptuous buildings,
both for lodging and pleasure.
At the gate of this Charter-house is a
fair water-conduit, with two Cocks,
serving the use of the neighbours to
their great commodity.

Saint Johns street, from the entring
this lane, is also (on both sides) repleni-
shed with buildings, up to Clarken well.
On the left hand of which street, lyeth
a lane called Cow Crosse, of a Crosse
sometime standing there, which lane
turneth downe to another lane called
Turne-Mill streete, which stretcheth
up to the West side of Clarken well, and
was called Turne-Mill streete, for such
cause as is afore declared.

One other lane there is, called Saint
Peters lane, which turneth from Saint
Johns street to Cow-Crosse.

One

Intended
to bee
hung in a
faire Ta-
ble by the
Tombe.

Char-
house lane

Conduit
by the
Char-
house

Cow-Crosse

Priory of
S. Iohn of
Ierusalem.

On the left hand also stood the late dissolved Priory of Saint Iohn of Ierusalem in England, founded about the yeere of Christ 1100. by Iorden Briset, Baron, & Muriel his wife neere unto *Clarkeswell*, besides West *Smithfield*, which *Briset*, having first founded the the Priory of Nunnes at *Clarkeswell*, bought of them ten Acres of Land, giving them in exchange ten Acres of Land in his Lordship of *Welling Hall*, in the County of *Kent*. Saint Iohns Church was dedicated by *Heraclius*, Patriarke of the holy Resurrection of Christ at *Ierusalem*, in the yeare 1185. & was the chiefe seat in England of the Religious Knights of S. Iohn of *Ierusalem*. Whole profession was (besides their dayly service of God) to defend Christians against Pagans, and to fight for the Church; using for their habite a blacke upper garment, with a white Crosse on the forepart thereof, and for their good service was so highly esteemed, that when the order of *Templers* was dissolved, their Lands and possessions were (by Parliament) granted unto these, who after the losse of *Ierusalem*, recovered the Ile of *Rhodes*, from the Turke, and there placed themselves, being called thereof (for many yeeres) Knights of the *Rhodes*, but after the losse thereof 1523. removed to the Ile of *Malta*, manfully opposing themselves against the Turkish invasions.

The Rebels of *Essex* and of *Kent* 1381. set fire on this house, causing it to burne by the space of 7. dayes together, not suffering any to quench it: since the which time, the Princes of that house have new builded both church & houses thereunto appertaining, which Church was finished by *Thomas Docwray*, late Lord Prior there, about the yeere 1504. as appeareth by the inscription over the Gate-house, yet remaining. This house at the suppression in the 32. of *Hen.* the 8. was valued to dispend in lands 3385. l. 19. s. 8. d. yeerely. Sir *W. Weston* being then Lord Prior, died on the same 7. of May, on which the house was suppressed, so that great yeerely pensions being granted to the Knights by the King, and namely to the Lord Prior, during his life 1000. l. but he never received penny: The King tooke into his hands all

the lands that belonged to that house, & to that order wheresoever in England and Ireland, for the augmentation of his Crowne.

This Priory, Church and house of S. Iohn was preserved from spoyle or downe pulling, so long as King *Henry* the eight raigned, and was imployed as a Store-houle for the Kings Toyles and Tents for Hunting, & for the wars, &c. But in the third of King *Edward* the sixth, the Church for the most part, to wit, the body and side Iles, with the great Bell-tower, (a most curious piece of workmanship, graven, gilt, and inameled, to the great beautifying of the City, and passing all other that I have seene) was undermined and blowne up with Gun-powder, the stone thereof was imployed in building of the Lord Protectors house at the *Strand*. That part of the Quire which remaineth, with some side Chappels, was by Cardinall *Poole* (in the raigne of Queene *Mary*) closed up at the West end, and otherwise repaired, and Sir *Thomas Tresham*, Knight, was then made Lord Prior there, with restitution of some Lands; but the same was againe suppressed in the first yeere of Queene *Elizabeth*.

There was buried in this Church, Brethren of that house, and Knights of that order, *John Botell*, *William Bagecore*, *Richard Barrow*, *John Vaucley*, *Thomas Launcelin*, *John Mallory*, *William Turney*, *William Hulles*, *Hils or Hayles*, *John Weston*, *Redington*, *William Longstrother*, *John Longstrother*, *William Tong*, *John Wakeline*. Then of other; *Thomas Thornburgh*, Gentleman, *William West*, Gent. *John Fulling*, & *Adam Gill*, Esquires, Sir *John Mortimer*, and Dame *Eleanor* his wife, *Nicholas Silverston*, *William Plompton*, Esquire, *Margaret Tong*, and *Isabell Tong*, *Walter Bellingham*, alias, *Ireland*, K. of Armes of *Ireland*, *Thomas Bedle*, Gent. *Katharine* daughter of *William Plompton*, Esquire, *Richard Turpin*, Gent. Ione wife to *Alexander Dikes*, *John Bottell* and *Richard Bottle*, Esquires, *Rowland Darcy*, *Richard Sutton*, Gent. *Richard Bottill*, Gent. Sir *W. Harpden*, Knight, *Robert Kingston*, Esquire, and *Margery* his wife, *John Roch*, *Richard Cednor*, Gent. *Simon Mallory*,

Priory of
Clarken-
well, called
S. James at
Clarkenwel.

1442. William Mallory, Robert Longstrother, Ralph Asteley, William Marshall, Robert Savage, Robert Gondall, Esquire, & Margery his wife, William Babthorpe, Baron of the Exchequer 1442.

North from the house of S. Johns was the Priory of *Clarkenwell*, so called of *Clarkes well* adjoyning, which Priory was also founded about the yeere 1100. by *Jorden Briset*, Baron, the sonne of *Ralph*, the sonne of *Brian Briset*: who gave to *Robert* a Priest, foureteen Acres of land, lying in the field next adjoining to the said *Clarkes Well*, thereupon to build an house of Religious persons, which he founded to the honor of God, and the Assumption of our Lady, and placed therein blacke Nuns. This *Jorden Briset*, gave also to that house one piece of ground, thereby to build a Windmill upon, &c. Hee and *Muriell* his wife were buried in the Chapterhouse there. More buried in this Church, *John VVikes*, Esquire, and *Isabel* his wife, Dame *Agnes Clifford*, *Ralph Thimbleby*, Esquire, Dame *Iahan*, Baronesse of *Greystocke*, Dame *Iahan Lady Ferrar*.

And of later time in the Parish Church, *Constantius Bennet*, a Greeke borne, he gave two houses, the one in *Saint Johns street*, the other in *Turnemill street*, the rents of them to be distributed in Coales every yeere against Christmas, to the poore of that Parish.

An engraven Plate in the South wall of the Chancell.

Heereunder lyeth buried Francis White, the 14. Sonne of Sir Thomas White of Southwerborne, Knight, deceased, and of Lady Anne his wife: who dyed at his age of sixteene, the last day of February, Anno Domini, 1566. he being their nineteenth Childe.

A faire plated Stone in the Chancell.

Hic jacet Isabella Sackuill, quæ fuit Priorissa nuper Prioratus de Clarkenwell, tempore dissolutionis ejusdem Prioratus, quæ fuit 21. Octobris, Anno Domini, Millesimo Quingentesimo Septuagesimo, & An. Reg. Elizab. Dei gratia, &c. duodecimo.

The like stone close by it.

Under this Stone lyeth the body of the good, charitable, and vertuous Gentlewoman, Mistris Anne Blunt, daughter unto

Walter Blunt, of Blunt Hall in the County of Stafford Esquire, and Sister unto the right VVorshipfull, the Lady Pauler, deceased and to the Lady Sidenham, now living. Which Anne died the 24. day of April, An. Domini, 1504.

Contegit hoc marmor Doctorem nomine Bellum,
Qui bene tum rexit Præsulis officiū.
Moribus, ingenio, vitæ pietate vigebat,
Laudatus cunctis, cultus & eloquio.
Anno Domini, 1556. die August. 11.

A faire Stone by the Communion Table.

There is an ancient Marble Tombe in the North wall of the Chancell, with the figure of a dead man by in his shrowd: and all the plates are stolen away, only one piece remaining, containing these words:

Hospitalitate inclytus, genere præclarus:
There an Armes,
Hanc urna officii causu.

A tombe seeming of great Antiquity.

Here lyeth the body of the Lady Elizabeth Ascough, sometime the wife of William Dallyson, and one of the Justices of the Kings Bench: And afterward wife to Sir Francis Ascough, Knight. The which Lady departed this life the 6. day of December, Anno Domini, 1570.

A faire plated Stone by the Communion Table.

And heere also lyeth William Daltison, Esquire, eldest son to the said William and Elizabeth, which William the Sonne deceased the 9. day of November, Anno Domini, 1585.

Heere lyeth the body of Francis Butler, fourth Sonne of Sir Iohn Butler, of Hatfield Woodhall in the County of Kent, Knight. Obiit 4. Martii, 1615.

A plated stone in the Chancell.

The Lady Elizabeth Barckley of the Queenes Majesties Bed Chamber, and second wife to Sir Maurice Barckley, Knight, deceased (Standard-bearer to her Majestie, to her Father, and to her Brother) departed this life in this Parish, the 16. day of Iune, An. Dom. 1585. (being 52. yeeres old) in the faith of Iesus Christ, and was buried in the floore under this Tombe. This Lady was the daughter of Anthony Sonds, Esquire. She had children, two sonnes and one daughter, Robert, Margaret and Iohn.

A faire Tombe in the North wall of the Chancell.

Rogero

A comely
Monument
in the
same
North
wall.

Rogero Wood *Armigero*, *Servienti ad Arma, tam Serenissimo Regi, quam honoratissimo conventui Parliamenti. Rosa Conjuncta hoc posuit amoris pii, memoria perpetua, observantia debita, Sacrum Monumentum.*

Qui legis, qui luges,
Rogerum Wood
Ne perisse putes,
superesse scias;
Extinctus extat,
peremptus perennis est,
Vivit in suorum
desideriis, in bonorum
Præconiis,
in Coelrum gaudiis.
Obiit 18. Martii, 1609.
Ætatis sue 46.

A faire
Monument
in the
South
wall of the
Chancel.

John Palmer of Clarkenwell, *Esquire*,
was buried here the 18. day of February,
An. Dom. 1585. He married Pancin,
the daughter of Anthony Sondes of
Kent, *Esquire*: she was also buried in
this Chancel: By whom he had issue An-
thony Palmer, Elizabeth Cheiney,
Jane Thursby, and Mary Palmer. Jane
Thursby had also one of her daughters
here buried, named Elizabeth.

In obitum Generosissimæ, cha-
rissimæq; Elizabethæ Croftes, nuper
uxoris Caroli Croftes, *Armigeri*:

Christoph. Brooke devotissimus, hoc me-
moriz pignus posuit. Obiit 20.
Decemb. 1597.

A Table
hanging
on the
wall over
her grave.

Gentle beholder of these dolefull
lines,
With careful mutes and mournfull
accents sounding,
Resolve to teares, viewing these sad
designes
Of dreiry sorrow, and hearts deepest
wounding.
Consuming Time, abridging worlds
desire,
Insulting death, fearful, prodigious,
strange,
Eclipsing, waxing heat of Natures
fire,

with wayning forc'd, and necessarie
change:

Since you have done your worst to
date her dayes,
whilome the worlds, now heavens
gracious ghest:

I, this sad memory of her lines
praise

Presume to write, in skilfull Arts
the least.

She was descended of right gentle
blood,

Kinde, courteous, affable and milde
by nature,

Modest her thoughts, her disposition
good,

Her mind Exchequers store to ever-
ie creature,

Her Conscience spotles, her Religion
pure,

Her life sincere, her studie contem-
plation:

Her hope was heaven, with life
aye to endure,

Her faith was constant in her soules
salvation.

Her vertuous care her children to
direct,

Conform'd to reason in her husbands
will:

Her bounty to her servants, friends
respect,

Desire to helpe, and wish no neigh-
bour ill.

Thrice happy then (breath-lesse) in
Tombe that liest:

Earth hath but earth, thy better
part survives:

From worldly warfare, summon'd
to the highest,

Whose death from life, a second life
derives.

Death life confirms, Heaven earth
unites in one:

Her life in death, and blisse when
world is done.

Here lieth the body of Thomas Beding-
field, *Esquire*, second sonne unto Sir
Henry Bedingfield, Knight, late of the
County of Norf. and one of the privy
Councell to Queene Mary. Also this
Thomas Bedingfield, was one of the
honorable band of Gentlemen Pen-
sioners unto the late famous Queene
Eli. & Master of the Tents & Pavili-
ons

A faire
plated
Stone in a
comely
Chappell
by the
Pulpit.

ons unto the most mighty King
JAMES, Monarch of Great Britaine.
He departed this life the 11. day of
August, An.Dom. 1613.

This Monument was made and placed here, at the cost and charges of John Skillicorne, Esquire, being his Executor.

William Herne, a Master of defence, and yeoman of the Guard, 1580. gave Lands and Tenements to the Cloth-workers in London, they to pay yeerely for ever, 14. pound to the Churchwardens of *Clarkenwell*, and 14. l. to the Churchwardens of *S. Sepulchres*, towards reparation of these Churches, and reliefe of the poore men. More hee gave after the death of one man, then living, 8. l. the yeare for ever, to the mending of High-ways.

Thomas Sackeford, Esquire, one of the Masters of Requests, gave to the poore of that Parish 40. s. the yeere for ever, out of his Almes-house at *woodbridge* in *Suffolke*, where he is buried.

Henry Stoke, Gardener, buried there, gave 20. s. the yeere for ever towards reparation of that Church.

This Priory was valued to dispend 162. l. 9. s. by yeere, and was surrendered the 30. of H. the 8. Many faire houses are now builded about the Priorie, namely, by the high-way towards *Iseldon*.

So much of the Church which remaineth: for one great Ile thereof, which fell downe, serveth now as a Parish Church of *S. James*, not onely for the Tenements and neere Inhabitants, but also (as is aforesaid) for all up to *Highgate, Moswell, &c.*

Neere unto this Church, besides *Clarkes well lane*, were divers other Wels, namely, *Skinners well, Fags well, Tode well, Loders well, Rede well, &c.* now damned up.

Now to returne to *Gilspurre streete*, where I first began with this Suburb, there standeth the Parish Church of *S. Sepulchre* in the Bayly, as is before shewed, from this streete to *Turnegaine lane* by *Hofier lane, Cow lane*, and *Oldboorne Conduit*, downe *Snore hill*, to *Oldboorne bridge*, and up *Oldboorne hill*, by *Gold lane* on the right hand, and

Lither lane beyond it, to the Barres; beyond the which Barres on the same side is *Port Poole*, or *Graves Inne lane*, so called of the Inne of Court, named *Graves Inne*, a goodly house there situate: by whom builded or first begun I have not yet learned, but it seemeth to be since Edward the 3. time, and is a Prebend to *Pauls Church* in *London*.

This lane is furnished with faire buildings, and many tenements on both the sides, leading to the fields towards *Highgate* and *Hamsted*.

On the high street have ye many faire houses builded, and lodgings for Gentlemen, Innes for Travellers, and such like, up almost (for it lacketh but little) to *S. Giles* in the fields: amongst the which buildings, for the most part being very new, one passeth the rest in largenesse of roomes, lately builded by a Widow, sometime wifeto *Richard Alington*, Esquire, which *Rich. Alington* deceased in the yeare 1561. And thus much for that North side of *Oldboorne*.

Now from *Newgate* on the left hand or South side, lyeth the *Old Bayly*, & so downe by *Seacoale lane* end to *Oldboorne bridge*, up *Oldboorne bill*, by *Shoo lane*, and *Fewsters lane*, to the Barres.

Beyond the Barres had ye (in old time) a Temple, builded by the *Templers*, whose order first began in the yeere of Christ 1118. the 19. of *Henry* the first. This Temple was left, and fell to ruine since the yeere 1184. when the *Templers* had builded them a new Temple in *Fleetstreet*, neere to the River of *Thames*. A great part of this old Temple was pulled downe but of late, in the yeere 1595.

Adjoyning to this old Temple, was sometime the Bishop of *Lincolnes Inne*, wherein he lodged when he repaired to this City. *Robert de Curars*, Bishop of *L.* builded it about the yeere 1147. *I. Rufsel*, Bishop of *Lincolne*, Chancellor of *England*, in the raigne of *Richard* the third, was lodged there. It hath of late yeeres belonged to the Earles of *Southampton*, and therefore called *Southampton house*. *Agaster Roper* hath of late builded much there, by means whereof, part of the ruines of the old Temple was seene to remaine, builded of *Cane stone*, round in forme as the New Temple by

Temple

Port poole,
or Graves
Inne lane
an Inne of
Court.

Widow de
Alington her
building.

South side
of Old
boorne.

Old Temple.

The Bishop
of Lincolnes
Inne.

Southampton
house.

Temple Barre, and other Temples in England.

New Streete.

Beyond this old Temple and the Bishop of *Lincolnes* house, is *New-streete*, so called in the raigne of *Henry* the third, when he (of a *lewes* house) founded the house of *Converts* betwixt the old Temple and the new.

New Streete or Chancery lane.

The same streete hath since been called *Chancery lane*, by reason that King *Edward* the third annexed the house of *Converts* by Patent, to the office of *Custodes Rotulorum*, or Master of the Rolles, in the 15. of his raigne.

Cursitors Office in Chancery lane.

In this streete, the first faire building to be noted on the East side, is called the *Cursitors Office*, builded with divers faire lodgings for Gentlemen, all of Bricke and Timber, by Sir *Nicolas Bacon*, late Lord Keeper of the great Seale.

Neere unto this *Cursitors Office*, be divers faire houses and large Gardens, builded and made in a ground, sometime belonging to one great house on the other side the street, there made by *Ralph Nevill*, Bishop of *Chichester*. This ground he had by the gift of *Henry* the third, as appeareth.

The King granted to *Ralph*, Bishop of *Chichester*, *Chancellor*, that place, with the Garden which *Iohn Herlirum* forfeited in that street, called *Newstreet*, over-against the land of the said Bishop, in the same streete, which place, with the Garden and appurtenance, was the Kings Exchete, by the libertie of the Citie of London, as it was acknowledged before the King, in his Court of the Tower of London, in the last Pleas of the Crowne of that City, Cart. 11. H. 3.

Then was the house of *Converts*, wherein now the Rolles of *Chancery* be kept. Then the *Serieants Inne*, &c.

Blacke Fryers Church by Oldboorne.

On the West side of *Newstreete*, towards the North end thereof, was (of old time) the Church, and house of the preaching *Friers*: the which house I find that in the yeere of Christ, 1221. the *Fryers Preachers*, 13. in number, came into England, and having to their Prior one named *Gilbert de Fraxineto*, in company of *Peter de la Roch*, Bishop of *Winchester*, came to *Canturburie*, where presenting themselves before the Archbishop *Steven*, he commanded the said Prior to

preach, whose Sermon he liked so well, that ever after hee loved that Order. These *Fryers* came to London, and had their first house without the Wall of the City by *Oldboorne*, neere unto the old Temple.

Hubert de Burgh, Earle of *Kent*, was a great benefactor unto these *Fryers*, and deceasing at his Mannor of *Bansted* in *Surrey*, or alter some writers, at his Castell of *Barkamsted* in *Hartfordshire*, in the yeere 1242. was buried in their Church, unto the which Church he had given his place at *westminster*, which the said *Fryers* afterward sold to *walter Gray*, Archbishop of *Torke*, and hee left it to his successors in that Sea, for ever to be their house, when they should repaire to the City of London. And therefore the same was called *Torke-place*, which name so continued, untill the yeere, 1529. that King *Henry* the eight tooke it from *Thomas woolsey*, Cardinall and Archbishop of *Torke*, and then gave it to name, *white-Hall*.

Margaret, Sister to the King of *Scots*, Widdow to *Geffrey*, Earle Marshall, deceased 1244. and was buried in this Church.

In the yeere 1250. the *Fryers* of this Order of *Preachers*, thorough *Christendome*, and from *Ierusalem*, were by a Convocation assembled together, at this their house by *Old-boorne*, to entreat of their estate, to the number of 400. having meate and drinke found them of *Almes*, because they had no possessions of their owne. The first day the King came to their Chapter, found them meate and drinke, and dined with them. Another day the Queene found them meat and drinke: afterward the Bishop of London, then the Abbot of *westminster*, of *S. Albons*, *walsham*, and others. In the yeere 1276. *Gregory Rokeley*, Maior, and the Barons of London, granted and gave to *Robert Kilwarby*, Archbishop of *Canturburie*, two lanes or wayes next the street of *Baynards Castell*, and the Tower of *Mountfichet*, to be destroyed. On the which place the said *Robert* builded the late new Church, with the rest of the Stones that were left of the said Tower. And thus the *Black-Fryers* left their Church and house by *Oldboorne*, and departed to their new.

This

Earle of Kent buried in the Blacke Fryers.

Convocation of Blacke Fryers by Oldboorne.

This old Frier-house, (*juxta Holboorn* saith the Patent) was by King *Edward* the first in the sixteenth of his raigne, given to *Henry Lacy*, Earle of *Lincolne*. Next to this house of Fryers, was one other great House, sometime belonging to the Bishop of *Chichester*, whereof *Mathew Paris* writeth thus:

Bishop of
Chiche-
sters Inne.

Ralph de nova villa, or *Nevill*, Bishop of *Chichester*, and Chancellor of *England*, sometime builded a noble house, even from the ground, not farre from the New Temple and house of Converts, in the which place he deceased, in the yeere 1244.

In this place after the decease of the said Bishop, and in place of the house of *Blacke-Fryers* before spoken of, *Henry Lacy* Earle of *Lincolne*, Constable of *Chichester*, and Custos of *England*, builded his Inne, and for the most part was lodged there: hee deceased in this house in the yeere, 1310. and was buried in the new worke (whereunto he had been a great benefactor) of *Saint Pauls Church*, betwixt our Lady Chappell, and *Saint Dunstons Chappell*. This *Lincolnes Inne*, sometime pertaining to the Bishops of *Chichester*, as a part of the said great house, is now an Inne of Court, retaining the name of *Lincolnes Inne*, as afore, but now lately encreased with faire buildings, and replenished with Gentlemen, studious in the Common Lawes. In the raigne of *Henry* the eight Sir *Thomas Lovell* was a great builder there, especially he builded the Gatehouse and forefront towards the East, placing thereon aswell the *Lacies Armes*, as his owne. He caused the *Lacies Armes* to be cast and wrought in Lead, on the Lover of the Hall of that house, which was in the 3. Escutcheons, a Lyon Rampant for *Lacie*, 7. Mascules voyded for *Quincie*, and 3. Wheat sheaves for *Chester*. This Lover being of late repayed, the said Escutcheons were left out. The rest of that side, even to *Fleet-*

Lincolnes
Inne.

Lincolnes
Inne an
Inne of
Court.

street, is replenished with faire buildings.

Now the high *Oldborne streete*, from the North end of *New-streete* stretcheth on the left hand (in building lately framed) up to *S. Giles* in the field, which was an Hospitall, founded by *Matilda* the Queene, wife to *Henry* the first; about the yeere 1117. This Hospitall, saith the Record of *Edward* the third, the nineteenth yeere, was founded without the Barre, *Veteris Templi London & Conuersorum*.

This Hospitall was founded, as a Cell to *Burton Lagar* of *Ierusalem*, as may appeare by a Deede dated the foure and twentieth of *Henry* the seventh in these words:

Thomas Norton, Knight, Master of *Burton Lagar* of *Ierusalem* in *England*, and the Brethren of the same place, keepers of the Hospitall of *Saint Giles*, without the Barres of the Old Temple of *London*, have sold to *Geffrey Kent*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, a messuage or house, with two sollars above edified in the Parish of *Albhalloves Hony lane*, in West Cheape, adjoyning to the West part of a Tenement, called the Goate on the Hope, pertaining to the Drapers of *London*, for 3 l.

At this Hospitall, the Prisoners, conveyed from the City of *London* towards *Teyborne*, there to be executed for Treasons, Felonies, or other trespasses, were presented with a great Bowle of Ale, thereof to drinke at their pleasure, as to be their last refreshing in this life.

Now without *Ludgate*, lyeth the South end of the *Old Bailey*, then downe *Ludgate hill* by *Fleet lane*, over *Fleet bridge*, up *Fleet street*, by *Shoo lane*, *Fewters lane*, *Newstreet*, or *Chancerie lane*, and to *Shire lane* by the Barre on the right hand. And from *Ludgate*, on the left hand or South side, by *Bride-lane*, *Water-lane*, *Crokers-lane* *Serjeants Inne*, and the *New Temple* by the Barre, all which is of *Faringdon Ward*, as is aforesaid shewed.

Hospitall
of S. Giles
founded.

Burton
Lagar
Hospitall
in
Leicester
shire.

S. Giles
bowls.

Suburbe
without
Ludgate.

LIBERTIES

OF THE DVTCHIE OF

LANCASTER.

Liberties
of the Dut-
chie with-
out Temple
barre, the
bounds
whereof



NExt without the Barre the *New Temple*, and Liberties of the Citie of *London*, in the Suburbs, is a Liberty pertaining to the Dutchie of *Lancaster*, which beginneth in the East, on the South side or left hand by the River *Thames*, and stretcheth West to *Ivie-bridge*, where it endeth. And againe, on the North side or right hand, some small distance without *Temple-barre* in the high street, from a payre of Stocks there standing, stretcheth one large middle row or troope of small Tenements, partly opening to the South, partly towards the North, up West to a Stone Crosse, now headlesse, over-against the *Strand*, and this is the bounds of that Libertie; which sometime belonged to *Brian Lisle*, since to *Peter of Savoy*, and then to the house of *Lancaster*, as shall be shewed.

Henry the third, in the 30. yeere of his raigne, did grant to his Vncle, *Peter of Savoy*, all those houses upon the *Thames*, which sometimes pertained to *Brian de Insula*, or *Lisle*, without the Walls of his Citie of *London*, in the way or street called the *Strand*, to hold to him and to his heires, yeelding yeerely in the Exchequer, at the feast of Saint *Michael* th' Archangell, three barbed Arrowes for all services. Dated at *Reading*, &c. This *Peter of Savoy*, builded the *Savoy*.

But first amongst other buildings, memorable for greatnesse on the River of *Thames*, *Excester house*, so called, for that the same belonged to the Bishops of *Excester*, and was their *Inne* or *London* lodging. Who was first builder thereof, I have not read; but that *Walser Staple-*

ton, was a great builder there, in the raigne of *Edward* the second is manifest: for the Citizens of *London*, when they had beheaded him in *Cheape*, neere unto the Cathedrall Church of Saint *Paul*, they buried him in a heape of Sand or rubbish, in his owne house without *Temple barre*, where hee had made great building. *Edmond Lacy*, Bishop of *Excester*, builded the great Hall in the raigne of *Henry* the sixth, &c. The same hath since been called *Paget house*, because *William Lord Paget* enlarged and possessed it. Then *Leicester house*, because *Robert Dudley*, Earle of *Leicester*, of late new builded there: and then *Essex house*, of the Earle of *Essex* lodging there.

Then West, was a Chappell dedicated to the Holy Ghost, called *S. Spirit*, upon what occasion founded I have not read.

Next is *Milford lane* downe to the *Thames*: but why so called, I have not read as yet.

Then was the Bishop of *Bathes Inne*, lately new builded (for a great part thereof) by the Lord *Thomas Seamer*, Admirall, which house came sithence to be possessed by the Earle of *Arundell*, and thereof called *Arundell house*.

Next beyond the which, on the street side, was sometime a faire Cemitorie, or Church-yard, and in the same a Parish Church, called of the Nativitie of our Lady, and the Innocents of the *Strand*; and of some, by meane of a Brotherhood kept there, called of *S. vsula* at the *Strand*.

And neere adjoyning to the said Church, betwixt it and the River of *Thames*, was an *Inne* of Chancery, commonly called *Chesters Inne*, (because it belonged to the Bishop of *Chester*,) by others

Excester house, since *Paget house*, *Leicester house* and *Essex house*.

Chappell of the Holy Ghost.

Milford lane.

Bishop of *Bathes Inne*, or *Arundell house*.

Parish Church of *S. Mary* at the *Strand*.

Chesters Inne, or *Strand Inne*, an *Inne* of Chancery.

Strand street, *Returne way*, *to. Petri Sabaud*.

Monuments of *Strand street*.

The Bi-
shop of
Landaffe
his Inne.

Strand
bridge.

Bishop of
Chester his
Inne.

Sommer-
set house

Stone
Crosse at
Strand,

Savoy house,
first build-
ed by
Peter,
Earle of
Savoy and
Richmond.

others named of the situation, *Strand Inne*.

Then was there an house belonging to the Bishop of *Landaffe*: for I find in Record, the 4. of *Edward* the second, that a vacant place, lying neere the Church of our Lady at *Strand*, the said Bishop procured it of *Thomas Earle of Lancaster*, for the enlarging of this house.

Then had yee in the high street a faire bridge, called *Strand Bridge*, and under it a lane or way, downe to the landing place on the banke of *Thames*.

Then was the Bishop of *Chester* (commonly called of *Lichfield* and *Coventrie*) his Inne, or *London* lodging, this house was first builded by *Walter Langton*, Bishop of *Chester*, Treasurer of *England*, in the raigne of *Edward* the first.

And next unto it adjoyning, was the Bishop of *Worcesters Inne*: all which, to wit, the Parish of *Saint Mary* at *Strand*, *Strand Inne*, *Strand Bridge*, with the lane under it, the Bishop of *Chesters Inne*, the Bishop of *Worcesters Inne*, with all the Tenements adjoining, were by commandement of *Edward*, Duke of *Somerset*, Vncle to *Edward* the sixth, and Lord Protector, pulled downe, & made leuell ground, in the yeere 1549. In place wherof, he builded that large and goodly house, now called *Sommer-set house*.

In the high street neere unto the *Strand*, sometime stood a Crosse of Stone, against the Bishop of *Coventrie* or *Chester* his house, whereof I read, that in the yeere 1394. and divers other times, the Iustices Itinerants sate without *London*, at the Stone Crosse over-against the Bishop of *Coventries house*, and sometime they sate in the Bishops house, which was hard by the *Strand*, as is aforesaid.

Then next is the *Savoy*, so called of *Peter*, Earle of *Savoy* and *Richmond*, Son to *Thomas Earle of Savoy*, Brother to *Boniface*, Archbishop of *Canturbury*, and Vncle unto *Helcanor*, wife to King *Henry* the third.

Hee first builded this house, in the yeere 1245. And heere is occasion offered me, for satisfying of some deniers thereof, to prove that this *Peter of Savoy* was also Earle of *Savoy*. Wherefore, out

of a Booke of the Genealogies of all the whole house of *Savoy*, compiled by *Philibert Pingonio*, Baron of *Guzani*, remaining in the hands of *William Smith*, alias, *Rouge dragon*, Officer of Armes, I have gathered this.

Thomas, Earle of *Savoy*, had issue by *Beatrix*, daughter to *Aimon*, Earle of *Geneva*, 9. Sonnes, and 3. Daughters: *Amadis* his first Sonne, succeeded Earle of *Savoy* in the yeere 1253. *Peter* his second Sonne, Earle of *Savoy* and of *Richmond*, in 1298. *Philip* his third Sonne, Earle of *Savoy* and *Burgundy*, 1284. *Thomas* the fourth, Earle of *Flanders*, and Prince of *Piemont*. *Boniface* the eighth Archbishop of *Canturbury*. *Beatrix* his Daughter, married to *Reymond Beringarius* of *Aragon*, Earle of *Province* and *Narbone*, had issue, and was Mother to five Queenes. The first, *Margaret*, wife to *Lewis* King of *France*; the second, *Eleanor*, wife to *Henry* the third, King of *England*; the third, *Sancia*, wife to *Richard*, King of *Romans*; the fourth, *Beatrix*, wife to *Charles*, King of *Naples*; the fifth, *Iohanna*, wife to *Philip* King of *Navarre*.

To returne againe to the house of *Savoy*: *Queene Eleanor*, wife to King *Henry* the third, purchased this place afterwards of the Fraternity or Brethren of *Mountjoy*, unto whom *Peter* of *Savoy* (as it seemeth) had given it, for her sonne *Edmond*, Earle of *Lancaster*, as Master *Camden* hath noted out of a Register booke of the Dukes of *Lancaster*. *Henry* Duke of *Lancaster* repaired, or rather new builded it, with the charges of 52000. Markes, which money he had gathered together at the Towne of *Bridgerike*.

John the French King was lodged there, in the yeere, 1357. and also, in the yeere 1363. for it was (at that time) the fairest Mannor in *England*.

In the yeere, 1381. the Rebels of *Kent* and *Essex* burnt this house, unto the which there was none in the Realme to be compared in beauty and statelinessse, (saith mine Author.) They set fire on it round about, and made proclamation, that none, on paine to lose his head, should convert to his own use any thing that there was; but that they should breake such plate and vessell of Gold & Silver,

Thomas
Earle of
Savoy, his
Pedegree
by occasiō.

Beatrix,
sister to
Peter,
Earle of
Savoy, Mo-
ther to five
Queenes.

Frater de
Monte Ia-
vis, or Pri-
ory de *Cer-
nato* by Ha-
vering at
the Bowre.
Henry
Knighton.

Henry
Knighton.

Silver, as was found in that house, (which was in great plenty) into small peeces, and threw the same into the River of *Thames*. Precious Stones they should bruise in mortars, that the same might be to nouse, and so it was done by them: One of their companions they burned in the fire, because hee minded to have reserved one goodly peece of Plate.

They found there certaine barrells of Gun-powder, which they thought had been Gold or Silver, & throwing them into the fire, more suddenly than they thought, the Hall was blowne up, the houses destroyed, and themselves very hardly escaped away.

This house being thus defaced, and almost overthrowne by these Rebels, for malice they bare to *John of Gaunt*, Duke of *Lancaster*, of later time came to the Kings hands, and was againe raised and beautifully builded, for an Hospitall of *S. John Baptist*, by King *Henry the seventh*, about the yeere 1509. For the which Hospitall, retaining still the old name of *Savoy*, he purchased Lands, to be employed upon the relieving of an hundred poore people. This Hospitall being valued to dispend 529. pound, fiftene shillings, &c. by yeere, was suppressed the tenth of June, the seventh of *Edward the sixt*: the beds, bedding, and other furniture belonging thereunto, with seven hundred Markes of the said lands by yeere, he gave to the Citizens of *London*, with his house of *Bridewell*, to the furnishing thereof, to bee a Worke-house for the poore and idle persons, & towards the furnishing of the Hospitall of *Saint Thomas* in *Southwarke*, lately suppressed.

This Hospitall of *Savoy* was againe new founded, erected, corporated and endowed with Lands by *Queene Mary*, the third of November: In the fourth of her raigne, one *Iackson* tooke possession, and was made Master thereof in the same Moneth of November. The Ladies of the Court, and Maidens of Honor (a thing not to be forgotten) stored the same of new with beddes, bedding, and other furniture, in very ample manner, &c. and it was by Patent so confirmed at *Westminster*, the 9. of May, the 4. and 5. of *Philip and Mary*.

The Chappell of this Hospitall serveth now as a Parish Church to the Tenements thereof neere adjoining, and others.

The next was sometime the Bishop of *Carliles Inne*, which now belongeth to the Earle of *Bedford*, & is called *Russell* or *Bedford house*. It stretcheth from the Hospitall of *Savoy*, West to *Ivie Bridge*, where *Sir Robert Cecill*, principall Secretarie to *Queen Elizabeth*, did then raise a large and stately house of Bricke and Timber, as also levelled and paved the high-way neere adjoining, to the great beautifying of that street, and commodity of passengers. *Richard the 2.* in the 8. of his reigne, granted licence to pave with stone the high-way, called *Strand street*, from *Temple Barre* to the *Savoy*, and Tole to bee taken towards the charges: and againe the like was granted in the 42. of *Henry the 6.*

Ivie Bridge in the high street, which had a way under it, leading downe to the *Thames*, the like as sometime had the *Strandbridge*, is now taken downe, but the lane remaineth as afore, or better, and parteth the Liberty of the Dutchie, and the Citie of *Westminster* on that South side.

Now to begin againe at *Temple Barre* over-against it. In the high street, as is afore shewed, is one large Middle Rowe of houses and small Tenements builded, partly opening to the South, partlie towards the North. Amongst the which standeth the Parish Church of *S. Clement Danes*, so called, because *Harolde* a Danish King, and other Danes were buried there.

This *Harolde*, whom King *Canutus* had by a Concubine, reigned 3. yeeres, and was buried at *Westminster*, but afterward, *Hardicanutus*, the lawfull sonne of *Canutus*, in revenge of a displeasure done to his mother, by expelling her out of the Realme, and the murder of his brother *Alured*, commanded the body of *Harolde* to be digged out of the earth, and to bee throwne into the *Thames*, where it was by a Fisherman taken up and buried in this Church-yard. But our of a faire Leager Booke, sometime belonging to the Abbey of *Chartsey*, in the County of *Surrey* is noted, as in *Francis Thin*, after this sort:

Parish Church of *S. Iohn* in the *Savoy*.

Bishop of *Carlile* his Inne, or *Bedford house*.

Parish Church of *S. Clement Danes*.

Liber Chartsey.

In

Rebels more malicious than covetous, spoyle all before them.

Liber Manuscript, French

Savoy builded for an Hospitall.

Hospitall of *Savoy*, suppressed.

Hospitall of *Savoy*, a new foundation thereof.

W. Malmes.
Danes
slaine at S.
Clement
Danes.

Headlesse
Crosse
by the
Strand.

In the reigne of King Ethelred, the Monasterie of Chartsey was destroyed, 90. Monks of that house were slaine by the Danes, whose bodies were buried in a place neere to the old Monasterie. William Malmesburie saith: They burnt the Church, together with the Monks and Abbot; but the Danes continuing in their furie (throughout the whole land) desirous, at the length, to returne home into Denmarke, were (by the just judgement of God) all slaine at London, in a place which is called the Church of the Danes.

This said middle rowe of houses, stretching West to a Stone Crosse now headlesse, by or against the Strand, including the said Parish Church of Saint Clement, is also wholly of the liberty and Dutchy of Lancaster.

Thus much for the bounds and antiquities of this libertie, wherein I have noted Parish Churches twaine, sometime 3. houles of name 6. to wit, the Savoy, or Lancaster house, now an Hospitall, Sommer set house, Essex house, Arundell house, Bedford or Russell house, and Sir Robert Cecils house; besides of Chesters Inne, or Strand Inne, sometime an Inne of Chancery, &c.

This liberty is governed by the Chancellor of that Dutchy at this present, Sir John Deckam, Knight, and one of his Majesties most honorable Privy Counsellors. There is under him a Steward, that keepeth Court and Leete for the King, he giveth the charge, and taketh the oathes of every under Officer.

Then is there 4. Burgessees, and 4. Assistants to take up controversies, a Bayliffe, which hath two or three under-Bailiffes, that make arrests within that libertie, foure Constables, foure Wardens, that keepe the lands and Stocke for the poore, foure Wardens for highways, a lury or Inquest of 14. or 16. to present defaults, foure Alecunners, which looke to the Assise of weights and measures, &c. foure Scavengers and a Beadle, and their common Prison is Newgate.

There is in this liberty 50. men, which are alwaies to bee at an houres warning, with all necessarie furniture, to serve the King, as occasion shall require. Their charge at a Fiftene is 13. s. 4. d. Thus much for the Suburbe in the libertie of the Dutchie of Lancaster.

Chancellor
of the
Dutchie of
Lancaster.



The

THE CITIE OF VVESTMINSTER.

VVith the Antiquities, Bounds, and
Liberties thereof.



Now touching the Citie of *westminster*, I will begin at *Temple Barre*, on the right hand or North side, and so passe up West, through a backe lane or street, wherein doe stand three Innes of Chancery: the first called *Clements Inne*, because it standeth neere to *S. Clements Church*, but neerer to the faire fountaine, called *Clements well*. The second, *New Inne*, so called as latelier made of a common Hostery, and the signe of our Lady, an Inne of Chancery for Students then the other; namely, about the beginning of the reigne of *Henry the seventh*, and not so ancient as some have suppoled, to wit, at the pulling downe of *Strand Inne*, in the reigne of *King Edward the sixt*, for I read, that *Sir Thomas More*, sometime Lord Chancellor, was Student in this *New Inne*, and went from thence to *Lincolnes Inne*, &c.

The third is *Lyons Inne*, an Inne of Chancery also. This street stretcheth up unto *Drury lane*, so called, for that there is a house belonging to the Family of the *Druries*. This lane turneth North toward *S. Giles* in the field. From the South end of this lane in the high-street, are divers faire buildings, Hosteries, & houses for Gentlemen, and men of honor, amongst the which *Cecil house* is one, which sometime belonged to the Parson of *Saint Martins* in the field, and by composition came to *Sir Thomas Palmer*, Knight, in the reigne of *Edward the sixt*, who began to build the same of bricke, and Timber, very large and spacious. But of later time, it hath bin farre more beautifullly increased by the late

Sir William Cecill, Baron of *Burghley*, Lord Treasurer, and great Counsellor of the Estate.

From thence is now a continuall new building of divers faire houses, even up to the Earle of *Bedfords house*, lately builded nigh to *Ivie bridge*, and so on the North side, to a lane that turneth to the Parish Church of *Saint Martins* in the field, in the liberty of *Westminster*. Then had yee one house, wherein sometime were distraught and lunatike people, of what antiquity founded, or by whom I have not read, neither of the suppression: but it was said, that sometime a King of *England*, not liking such a kind of people to remaine so neere his Palace, caused them to be removed farther off, to *Bethlem* without *Bishops gate* of *London*, and to that Hospitall the said house by *Charing Crosse* doth yet remaine.

Then is the Mewse, so called of the Kings Faulcons there kept by the Kings Faulconer, which of old time was an office of great account, as appeareth by a Record of *Richard the 2.* in the first yeere of his raigne. *Sir Simon Burley*, Knight, was made Constable for the Castles of *Windsore*, *Wigmore*, and *Gilford*, and of the Mannor of *Kenington*, and also Master of the Kings Faulcons at the Mewse, neere unto *Charing crosse* by *westminster*: but in the yeere of Christ 1534. the 28. of *Henry the 8.* the King having faire stabling at *Lomsbury* (a Mannor in the farthest west part of *Oldboorne*) the same was fired and burnt, with many great horses, and great store of Hay. After which time the forenamed house, called the Mewse by *Charing crosse*, was new builded, and prepared for stabling of

V u

Bedford house.

Parish Church of *S. Martin* in the field.

An house belonging to *Bethlem*.

The Mewse by *Charing Crosse*.

The Mewse now builded for stabling of the Kings horses.

Clements Inne of Chancery. Clements Well. View of Chancery.

Lyons Inne of Chancery. Drury lane.

Cecil house.

The Bishop of Durham house.

Jousting feasts at Durham house.

the Kings horses, in the raigne of Edward the sixt and Queene Mary, and so remaineth to that use: and this is the farthest building West on the North side of that high streete.

On the South side of the which street, in the liberties of *Westminster* (beginning at *Ivie bridge*) first is *Durham house*, builded by *Thomas Hatfield*, Bishop of *Durham*, who was made Bishop of that Sea, in the yeere 1545. and late Bishop there 36. yeeres.

Amongst matters memorable concerning this house, this is one: In the yeere of Christ 1540. the 31. of *Henry* the 8. on May day, a great and triumphant Jousting was holden at *Westminster*, which had been formerly proclaimed in *France*, *Flanders*, *Scotland* and *Spaine*, for all commers that would undertake the Challengers of *England*, which were *Sir John Dudley*, *Sir Thomas Seymour*, *Sir Thomas Poynings*, and *Sir George Carew*, Knights, and *Anthony Kingston*, and *Richard Cromwel*, Esquires. All which came into the Lists that day richly apparelled, and their horses trapped all in white velvet; there came against them the said day 46. Defendants, or Vndertakers, viz. the Earle of *Surrey* formost, Lord *William Howard*, Lord *Clinton*, and Lord *Cromwell*, sonne and heire to *Thomas Cromwell*, Earle of *Essex*, and Chamberlaine of *England*, with other; and that day, after the Iusts were performed, the Challengers rode unto this *Durham house*, where they kept open household; and feasted the King, and Queene, with her Ladies and all the Court.

The 2. day *Anthony Kingston*, and *Richard Cromwel* were made Knights there.

The third day of May, the said Challengers did Tourney on horseback with swords, &c. against them 49. Defendants: *Sir John Dudley* and the Earle of *Surrey* running first, which at the first course lost their Gauntlets, and that day *Sir Richard Cromwell* overthrew *Master Palmer* and his horse in the field, to the great honour of the Challengers.

The fifth of May, the Challengers fought on foote at the Barriers, and against the came 50. Defendants, which fought valiantly: but *Sir Richard Cromwell* overthrew that day at the Barriers,

Master Culpepper in the field; and the 6. day the Challengers brake up their household.

In this time of their house-keeping, they had not only feasted the King, Queen, Ladies and all the Court, as is afore shewed: but also they cheered all the Knights & Burgeses of the common house in the Parliament, & entertained the Maior of *London*, with the Aldermen and their wives at a dinner, &c. The King gave to every of the said Challengers, and their heires for ever, in reward of their valiant activity 100. marks, and a house to dwell in of yeerely revenue, out of the lands pertaining to the Hospitall of *S. John of Ierusalem*.

Now to speake somewhat of later time: concerning this *Durham house*, it was wel knowne and observed, for how many years, I know not, that the outward part belonging thereto, and standing North from the houses, was but a low row of Stables, old, ruinous, ready to fall, and very unsightly, in so publike a passage to the Court & to *Westminster*. Vpon which consideration, or some more especial respect in the mind of the right honorable, *Robert*, Earle of *Salisbury*, Lord high Treasurer of *England*: it pleased him to take such order in the matter, that (at his owne costs and charges) that deformed row of Stabling was quite altered, by the erection of a very goodly & beautifull building in stead thereof, and in the very same place. Some shape of the modelling, though not in all respects alike, was after the fashion of the *Royall Exchange* in *London*, with Sellers underneath, a walke fairely paved above it, & Rowes of Shops above, as also one beneath answerable in manner to the other and intended for the like trades and mysteries.

This worke was not long in taking down, nor in the erection againe; for the first Stone was laid on the 10. day of June, 1608. and also was fully finished in the next ensuing November after. Also on Tuesday, being the 10. day of April following, divers of the upper shops were adorned in rich and beautifull manner, with wares most curious to please the eye; so ordered against his Majesties comming thither, to give a name to so good a building. On the day follow-

Penso-
ners.

A row of
old Stables
belonging
to *Durham*
house.

The shape
of the new
ordered
worke,
like the
*Royall Ex-
change*.

This good-
ly building
erected
in a small
space of
time.

The King,
Queene,
&c. come
to name it
Britaines
Burse.

following, it pleased his highnesse, with the Queene, Prince, the Duke of *Torke*, & the Lady *Elizabeth*, to come thither, attended on by many great Lords, and choise Ladies. Concerning their entertainment there, though I was no eye-witnesse thereof; yet I knew the ingenuity and mind of the Nobleman to be such, as nothing should want to welcome so great an expectation. And therefore, what variety of devices, pleasing speeches, rich gifts and presents as then flew bountifully abroad, I will rather referre to your imagination, than any way come short of, by an imperfect narration. Only this I adde, that it then pleased his most excellent Majestie, because the worke wanted a name before, to entitle it *Britaines Burse* or *Burse*.

The Bishop of
Norwich
his house.

Next beyond this *Durham* house, is another great house, sometime belonging to the Bishop of *Norwich*, and was his *London* lodging, which now pertaineth to the Arch-bishop of *Torke*, by this occasion: In the yeere 1529, when Cardinall *Wolsey*, Archbishop of *Torke*, was indited in the Premunire, wherby King *Henry* the 8. was entitled to his goods and possessions: hee also seized into his hands the said Arch-bishops house, commonly called *Torke Place*, and changed the name thereof into *White Hall*: wherby, the Arch-bishops of *Torke* being dispossessed, and having no house of repaire about *London*, Queene *Mary* gave unto *Nicolas Hesh*, then Arch-Bishop of *Torke*, and to his successors, *Suffolke* house in *Southwarke*, lately builded by *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolke*, as I have shewed elsewhere.

This house the said Arch-bishop sold, and bought the aforesaid house, of old time belonging to the Bishops of *Norwich*, which (of the last purchase) is now called *Torke house*; the L. Chancelors or L. Keepers of the great Seale of *England*, have been lately there lodged.

Hospitall
of S. Mary
Rouncivall.

Then was there an Hospitall of *S. Mary Rouncivall*, by *Charing Crosse* (a Cell to the Priory and Covent of *Rouncivall* in *Navar*, in *Pampelone* Dioces) where a Fraternity was founded in the fiftenth of *Edward* the fourth, but now the same is suppressed, and turned into Tenements.

Hermi-
tage with
a Chappell
of S. Katharine.
Charing
Crosse.

Neere unto this Hospitall was an Hermitage, with a chappell of *S. Katharine*,

over against *Charing Crosse*, which Crosse builded of stone, was of old time a faire piece of work, there made by commandment of *Edward* the first, in the 21. yeere of his reigne, in memory of *Eleanor* his deceased Queene, as is before declared.

West from this Crosse, stood sometime an Hospitall of *S. James*, consisting of two hides of land, with the appurtenances, in the Parish of *S. Margaret* in *Westminster*, and founded by the Citizens of *London*, before the time of any mans memorie, for 14. Sisters, Maydens, that were leprous, living chastly and honestly in divine Service.

Afterwards, divers Citizens of *London* gave 56. *l.* rent thereunto, and then were adjoined 8. Brethren to minister divine Service there.

After this also, sundry devout men of *London* gave to this Hospitall, foure Hides of land in the field of *Westminster*; and in *Hendon*, *Calceote*, & *Hamsted*, eight Acres of land and Wood, &c. King *Edward* the first confirmed those gifts, and granted a Faire to be kept on the Eve of *S. James*, the day, the morrow, & foure dayes following, in the eighteenth of his reigne.

This Hospitall was surrendered to *Henry* the 8. the 23. of his reigne: the Sisters being compounded with, were allowed Pensions for terme of their lives, and the King builded there a goodly Mannor, annexing thereunto a Park, closed about with a wall of brick, now called *S. James Parke*, serving indifferently to the said Mannor, and to the Mannor or Palace of *White Hall*.

South from *Charing Crosse*, on the right hand, are divers faire houses, lately builded before the Parke: then a large Tilt-yard for Noble-men and other, to exercise themselves in lusting, Turney-ing, and fighting at Barriers.

On the left hand from *Charing Crosse*, be also divers faire tenements lately builded, till ye come to a large plot of ground inclosed with bricke, and is called *Scotland*, where great buildings have bin for receipt of the Kings of *Scotland*, and other estates of that Countrey. For, *Margaret Q.* of *Scots*, and Sister to King *Henry* the 8. had her abiding there, when she came into *England*, after the death of her husband, as the K. of *Scotland* had in

V v 2

former

Hospitall
of S. James.

S. James
faire for 7.
dayes.

S. James
Parke.

Tilt-yard
at Westminster.

Scotland, a
plot of
ground so
called.

former times, when they came to the Parliament of England.

White Hall.

Then is the said *White Hall*, sometime belonging to *Hubert de Burgh*, Earle of *Kent*, and Iusticier of England, who gave it to the blacke Fryers in *Oldboorne*, as I have before noted, King *Henry* the 8. ordained it to be called an Honor, and builded there a sumptuous Gallerie, and a beautifull Gatehouse, thwart the high street, to *S. James Parke*. &c.

In this Gallerie, the Princes, with their Nobilitie, use to stand, or sit, and at Windows to behold all triumphant Iustings, and other Militarie Exercises.

Beyond this Gallerie, on the left hand is the Garden or Orchard belonging to the said *White Hall*.

Tennis courts,
Bowling Alleyes,
and Cock-pit.

On the right hand be divers faire Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleyes, and a Cocke-pit, all built by King *Henry* the eight: and then one other arched Gate, with a way over it, thwarting the street, fro the Kings Gardens to the said Parke.

Long-ditch.
S. Stephens
Alley.

From this Gate, up *Kings street*, to a Bridge over *Longditch* (so called, for that the same almost insulateth the City of *Westminster*) neere which Bridge, is a way leading to *Canon Row*, so called, for that the same belonged to the Deane & Canons of *S. Stephens* Chappell, who were there lodged, as now divers Noblemen and Gentlemen be: whereof, one is belonging to *Sir Edw. Hobbey*, one other to *Ioh. Thin*, Esquire, once stately builded by *Anne Stanhop*, Dutchesse of *Somerset*, Mother to the Earle of *Hartford*, who now enjoyeth that House. Next, a stately House, then in building by *William* Earle of *Darby*; over-against the which, is a faire House, builded by *Henry Clinton*, Earle of *Lincolne*.

From this way, up to the *wooll-Staple*, and to the high Tower, or Gate, which entreth the Palace Court, all is replenished with Buildings and Inhabitants.

T. Clifford.

Touching this *wooll-Staple*, I reade, that in the raigne of *Edward* the first, the Staple being at *westminster*, the Parishioners of *S. Margaret*, and Merchants of the Staple, builded of new the said Church, the great Chancell excepted, which was lately before new builded by the Abbot of *westminster*.

Record.
No Silver
to be traſ-
ported.

Moreover, that *Edward* the third, in the 17. of his raigne, decreed, that no

Silver be carried out of the Realme, on paine of death: And that whosoever transported Wooll, should bring over, for every Sacke, foure Nobles of Silver Bullion.

In the 25. of his raigne, he appointed the Staple of Wooll to be kept onely at *Canturbury*, for the honour of *S. Thomas*. But in the 27. of the same King *Edward*, the Staple of Wooll, before kept at *Bruges* in *Flunders*, was ordained (by Parliament) to be kept in divers places of *England*, *wales*, and *Ireland*; as at *New-Castle*, *Torke*, *Lincolne*, *Canturburie*, *Norwich*, *westminster*, *Chichester*, *winchester*, *Excester*, *Bristow*, *Caermarden*, &c. to the great benefit of the King, and losse unto strangers & Merchants. For there grew unto the King by this meanes (as it was said) the summe of a thousand, an hundred & two pounds by the yeere, more than any his predecessors before had received: The Staple at *westminster*, at that time, began on the next morrow after the feast of *S. Peter ad Vincula*.

Wooll-
Staple at
VT. ſinia.
ſur.

The next yeere was granted to the King by Parliament, towards the recovrte of his Title in *France*, 50. shillings of every Sacke of Wooll, transported over Seas, for the space of six yeere next ensuing; by meanes whereof, the King might dispend dayly, during those yeeres, more than a thousand Markes starling: For by the common opinion, there were more than an hundred thousand Sacks of Wooll yeerely transported into forraine Lands; so that during six yeeres, the said grant extended to fifteen hundred thousand pound starling.

In the 37. of *Edward* the third, it was granted unto him for two yeeres, to take sixe and twentie shillings eight pence upon every Sack of Wooll transported: and the same yeere, the Staple of Wooll (notwithstanding the Kings Oath, and other great Estates) was ordained to be kept at *Callis*, and sixe and twenty Merchants, the best & wealthiest of all *England*, to be Farmers there, both of the Town & Staple, for three yeeres, every Merchant to have sixe men of Armes, and foure Archers, at the Kings cost. He ordained there also two Maiors, one for the Towne, and one for the Staple, and he took for *mala capta*, commonly called *Maltorth*, 20. shillings, and

Tobert de
Ambery.

Staple at
Callis let
to farme.

and of the said Merchants; Guardians of the Towne, fortie pence upon every Sacke of Wooll.

In the 44. of *Edward* the third, *Quinborough*, *Kingston upon Hull*, and *Boston*, were made Staples of Wooll: which matter so much offended some, that in the fifty of his raigne, in a Parliament at *London*, it was complained, that the Staple of Wooll was so removed from *Callis*, to divers Townies in *England*, contrarie to the Statute, appointing, that Citizens and Merchants should keepe it there, and that the King might have the Profits and Customes, with the exchange of Gold & Silver that was there made, by all the Merchants in *Christendome* (esteemed to amount to eight thousand pound by yeere) the exchange onely: And the Citizens and Merchants so ordered the matter, that the King spent nothing upon Souldiers; neither upon defence of the Towne against the Enemies, whereas now he spent eight thousand pound by yeere.

In the fifty one of *Edward* the third, when the Staple was setled at *Callis*, the Major of the Staple did furnish the Capitaine of the Towne, upon any Rode, with an hundred Bill-men, two hundred Arcers, of Merchants and their servants, without any wages.

In the yeere 1388. the twelfth of *Richard* the second, in a Parliament at *Cambridge*, it was ordained, that the Staple of Woolls should be brought from *Middleborough* in *Holland* to *Callis*.

In the foureteenth of his raigne, there was granted fortie shillings upon every Sacke of Wooll: and in the one and twentieth, was granted fiftie shillings upon every Sacke transported by *Englisk-men*, and three pounds by Strangers, &c.

It seemeth, that the Merchants of this Staple be the most ancient Merchants of this Realme, and that all commodities of the Realme are Staple Merchandizes by Law and Charter, as Woolls, Leather, Wooll-fells, Lead, Tynne, Cloth, &c.

King *Henry* the sixt had six Wooll-houses within the Staple at *Westminster*: those he granted to the Deane and Canons of *S. Stephen* at *Westminster*, &c. confirmed it the 21. of his raigne. Thus much

for the Staple have I shortly noted.

And now to passe to the famous Monasterie of *Westminster* at the very entrance of the Close thereof, is a lane that leadeth toward the West, called *Theeving lane*, for that theeves were led that way to the *Gatehouse*, while the Sanctuary continued in force.

This Monasterie was founded and builded by *Sebert*, King of the East Saxons, upon the perswasion of *Eshelbert* King of *Kent*, who having imbraced Christianity; and being baptized by *Melitus*, Bishop of *London*, immediately (to shew himselfe a Christian indeede) built a Church to the honor of God and Saint *Peter*; on the West side of the City of *London*, in a place (which because it was over-grown with thornes, and environed with water) the Saxons called *Thorney*, and now of the Monasterie and West situation thereof, is called *Westminster*. What further I reade, concerning the first foundation of this Church, followeth in this manner:

When the Church of God first began to grow in Great Brittain, at such time (saith *Salcardus*) as *Antoninus Pius*, was Emperour of Rome, the Temple of *Apollo*, which was then seated on the West side of the City of *London*, where now *Westminster* standeth, fell downe by the violence of an Earthquake. Of the ruines wherof, *Lucius* (who was King of the Brittaines, and reigned heere by permission of the Romans) built a small Church to the honor of Christ, in the yeere of our Lord 170. which afterward was utterly defaced, when the heat of persecution (under *Dioclesian*) wasted Britaine.

This place afterward (for a long time) lay altogether neglected, and not regarded, but became all overgrowne with thornes and bushes: in so much as the English Saxons named it *Thornes* or *Thorney*; untill *Sebert* King of the East Saxons (or of *Essex* and *Middlesex*) who was the first that subscribed to the worship of Christ, built in that place a Monasterie to Christ and Saint *Peter*, in the yeere of Christ 605. wherenpon, partly from the situation to the West, and partly from the Monasterie or Minster, it began to take the name of *Westminster*. But afterward when this Monasterie

Theeving lane.

Foundation of *Westminster* by *Sebert* a Christian King not only in word, but in deede.

Ex Salcard. The Temple of *Apollo* overthrown by an Earthquake.

King *Sebert* built a Monastery in the place where the Church stood.

Record.

Manuf. cript

Print. Wooll-Staples at *Middleborough*.

Staple-Merchants the most ancient of this Realme.

The Monastery destroyed by the Danes, and repaired by S. Dunstan.

The Monastery rebuilt by K. Edward the Confessor.

A new Church built in most goodly and beautifull manner.

King Henry the 7. his Chappell the Miracle of the world.

The alteration in the time of Henry eight. A Bishop of Westminster.

ANurserie for the collegiate Church of Westminster, instituted by Queen Elizabeth.

was destroyed in the furious warres of the Danes, Dunstane, Archbishop of Canturbury (by the favor of King Edgar) repaired it, and granted, and gave it to a small company of Monks.

Afterward King Edward, surnamed the Confessor, with the Tenthes of all his revenewes, built it a-new, to be a place for his own Sepulcher, and a Monasterie for the Monks of S. Bennets order, and endowed it with revenewes lying (here and there) in all places of England, and it is an ancient Fabricke & very stately. Since which time this Monasterie hath bin (and yet is) very famous, for the consecration and Coronation of the King of England, and the buriall of many of them and other great Personages, and for the custodie of the Regalia for the Coronation.

But 160. yeeres after, King Henry the third pulled downe that ancient Fabrick of King Edward, and (with 50. yeeres worke) built a Church of a most goodly frame, with a multitude of Marble pillars, set in comely order: wherof he himselfe layed the first stone, and covered the roose with Lead, in An. 1220. which Church (afterward) the Abbots did much enlarge to the Westward: And K. Henry the 7. in the yeere 1502. bestowed 14000. pounds on the East side, where he built a Chappell of admirable beauty (which Leland calls the Miracle of the World: for any man that sees it, may well say, that all elegancy of worship & matter, is couched in it) to be a place of Sepulture for himselfe, and all his posterity: wherein (at this day) is to be seene his owne Tombe, most gorgeous and great, made all of solid Brasse.

Afterward, when the Monkes were expelled by K. Henry the eight, it was eftsoones converted to divers governments. First, it had a Deane and Prebendaries: Anon after, a Bishop, and that onely one, named Thomas Thurlbey, in Anno 1541. when the revenues of the Church were abridged, he departed, and left it to be governed by a Deane.

Within short time after, Queen Mary brought in the Monks againe, with their Abbat, who not long after, being expelled by Act of Parliament, Queene Elizabeth (of blessed memory) converted it unto a Collegiate Church, or rather a

Nurserie for the Church, in the yeere 1560. For there she ordained (to the glorie of God, and the propagation of true Religion and good Literature) a Deane, twelve Prebendaries, an upper Master, and an Vsher for the Schoole, forty Schollers, tearmed the Queenes or Kings Schollers; who (at their due times) are preferred to both the Vniversities: besides Ministers, Singers, and Organists, tenne Quiristers, and twelve poore Souldiers, &c.

The first Deane then of that Foundation, was Master William Bill, who being taken away within two yeeres, had for his successor, Master Gabriel Goodman, Doctor of Divinitie: who, when he had governed this Collegiate Church (with great commendation) the space of forty yeeres, died in the yeere of our Lord God, 1601. And then Master Lancelot Andrewes, Doctor also in Divinitie, succeeded him: next, Doctor Neale; and after him, Doctor Mountaine.

Sebert was buried in this Church, with his wife Athelgoda; whose bodies, many yeeres after, to wit, in the raigne of Richard the second (saith Walsingham) were translated from the old Church to the new, and there interred.

Edgar, King of the West-Saxons, repaired this Monasterie about the yeere of Christ, 958. Edward, the Confessor builded it of new; whereupon T. Clifford writeth thus:

without the walls of London (saith he) upon the River of Thames, there was in times passed a little Monasterie, builded to the honour of God and S. Peter, with a few Benedictine Monks in it, under an Abbot, serving Christ: very poor they were, & little was given them for their reliefe. Heere the King intended (for that it was neere to the famous Citie of London, and the River of Thames, that brought in all kind of Merchandizes from all parts of the world) to make his Sepulcher: He commanded therefore, that of the tenthes of all his Rents, the worke should be begun, in such sort, as should become the Prince of the Apostles.

At this his commandement, the Worke was nobly begun, even from the foundation, and happily proceeded, till the same was finished: The charges bestowed, or to be bestowed are not regarded. He grāted to this Church great priviledges,

The first Deane, according to the foundation.

Walsingham.

T. Clifford.

viledges, above all the Churches in this Land, as partly appeareth by this his Charter :

Eopeano Cyng 3æt pillm biſcope ⁊ leofſtane Aꝛliſe Poꝛt ⁊ egeſen ealle minne bꝛp hþe ɔn Lunden ꝑneondlice. And ic cyþe eoꝛ ꝥ h̄abbe ſeo ȝif ȝa ȝyꝑen ⁊ vn- nam Chꝛiſt ⁊ S. Peter ꝥam h̄aligan Apo- ſtol in ȝo ꝑeſtminſter ꝑulꝑa ꝑneodome o- ꝑen ealle ꝥa land long ɔn into ꝥaꝑe h̄aligan ſtop, &c.

Edward, King, greetes William Bi- ſhop, and Leofitane and Eliſſe Port- reeves, and all my Burgeſſes of London, friendly: and I tell you, that I have this given and granted to Chriſt and S. Peter, the holy Apoſtle at Weſtminſter, full free- dome over all the land that belongeth to that holy place, &c.

He alſo cauſed the Pariſh Church of Saint Margaret to bee newly builded, without the Abbey Church of weſtmin- ſter, for the eaſe and commoditie of the Monkes, becauſe (before that time) the Pariſh Church ſtood within the old Abbey Church in the South Ile, ſomewhat to their annoyance.

King Henry the third, in the yeere of Chriſt, 1220. and in the fiſt of his reigne, began the new worke of our Ladies Chappell, whereof he laid the fiſt ſtone in the foundation, and in the yeere 1245. the wals and ſteeple of the old Church (builded by King Edward) were taken down, & enlarging the ſame Church, cauſed them to bee made more comely. For the furtherance whereof, in the yeere 1246. the ſame King (de- uiſing how to extort money from the Citizens of London towards the charges) appointed a Mart to bee kept at weſtminſter, the ſame to laſt fiſteene dayes, and in the meane ſpace all trade of Merchandize to ceaſe in the Citie, which thing the Citizens were ſaine to redeeme with two thouſand pound of ſilver.

The worke of this Church, with the houſes of office, was finiſhed to the end of the Quire, in the yeere 1285. the 14. of Edward the fiſt.

All which labour of 66. yeeres, was in the yeer 1299. defaced by a fire, kind- led in the leſſer Hall of the Kings Pa- lace, at weſtminſter, the ſame with ma-

ny other houſes adjoyning, and with the Queenes Chamber were all conſu- med, the flame thereof alſo (being dri- ven with the wind) fired the Monastery, which was alſo conſumed with the Pa- lace conſumed.

Then was the Monastery againe re- paired by the Abbots of that Church, King Edward the fiſt and his ſucceſ- ſours, putting to their helping hands.

Edward the ſecond appropriated un- to this Church, the Patronages of the Churches of Kelueden and Sabriſwarth in Eſſex, in the Dioceſſe of London.

Simon Langham Abbot (having beene a great builder there in the yeere 1362. gave ſoure hundred pound to the buil- ding of the body of the Church: but (amongſt others) Abbot Iſlip was (in his time) a great builder there, as may appeare in the ſtone worke, and glaſſe- windowes of the Church. Since whoſe deceaſe, that worke hath ſtayed as hee left it, unperfected, the Church and Steeple being all of one height.

King Henry the ſeventh, about the yeere of Chriſt 1502. cauſed the Chap- pell of our Lady builded by Henry the third, with a Taverne alſo called the white Roſe neere adjoyning, to bee ta- ken downe: in which plot of ground on the 24. of Ianuary, the fiſt ſtone of the new Chappell, was layd by the hands of Abbot Iſlip, Sir Reginald Bray, knight of the Garter, Doctor Barnes, Maſter of the Rolles, Doctor wall, Chaplen to the King, Maſter Hugh Ald- ham, Chaplen to the Counteſſe of Dar- by and Richmond (the Kings Mother) Sir Edward Stanhop, knight, and diuers other: upon the which ſtone was en- graven the ſame day and yeere, &c.

The charges in building this Chap- pell amounted to the ſumme of 14000. pound. The ſtone for this worke (as I have beene informed) was brought from Huddleſtone Quirry in Yorke- ſhire.

The Altar and Sepulchre of the ſame King Henry the ſeventh, wherein his body reſteth in this his new Chap- pel, was made and finiſhed in the yeere 1519. by one Peter a Painter of Florence: for which hee received 1000. pound ſterling, for the whole ſtoſſe and worke- manſhip, at the hands of the Kings ex- cutors

Pariſh Church of Saint Margaret.

Maſon Pariſh. A Mart at Weſtminſter.

Weſtminſter with the Palace burned.

New Chappell at W. ſt. Min. ſter.

The Monastery destroyed by the Danes, and repaired by S. Dunstan.

The Monastery rebuilt by K. Edward the Confessor.

A new Church builded in most goodly and beautifull manner.

King Henry the 7. his Chappell the Miracle of the world.

The alteration in the time of Henry eight. A Bishop of Westminster.

A Nurfrie for the collegiate Church of Westminster, instituted by Queen Elizabeth.

was destroyed in the furious warres of the Danes, Dunstane, Archbishop of Canturbury (by the favor of King Edgar) repaired it, and granted, and gave it to a small company of Monks.

Afterward King Edward, surnamed the Confessor, with the Tenthes of all his revenewes, built it a-new, to be a place for his own Sepulcher, and a Monasterie for the Monks of S. Bennets order, and endowed it with revenewes lying (here and there) in all places of England, and it is an ancient Fabricke & very stately. Since which time this Monastarie hath bin (and yet is) very famous, for the consecration and Coronation of the King of England, and the buriall of many of them and other great Personages, and for the custodie of the Regalia for the Coronation.

But 160. yeeres after, King Henry the third pulled downe that ancient Fabrick of King Edward, and (with 50. yeeres worke) built a Church of a most goodly frame, with a multitude of Marble pillars, set in comely order: whereof he himselfe layed the first stone, and covered the roose with Lead, in An. 1220. which Church (afterward) the Abbots did much enlarge to the Westward: And K. Henry the 7. in the yeere 1502. bestowed 14000. pounds on the East side, where he built a Chappell of admirable beauty (which Leland calls the Miracle of the World: for any man that sees it, may well say, that all elegancy of worship & matter, is couched in it) to be a place of Sepulture for himselfe, and all his posterity: wherein (at this day) is to be seene his owne Tombe, most gorgeous and great, made all of solid Brasse.

Afterward, when the Monks were expelled by K. Henry the eight, it was estloones converted to divers governments. First, it had a Deane and Prebendaries: Anon after, a Bishop, and that onely one, named Thomas Thurlbey, in Anno 1541. when the revenues of the Church were abridged, he departed, and left it to be governed by a Deane.

Within short time after, Queen Mary brought in the Monks againe, with their Abbat, who not long after, being expelled by Act of Parliament, Queene Elizabeth (of blessed memory) converted it unto a Collegiate Church, or rather a

Nurfrie for the Church, in the yeere 1560. For there she ordained (to the glorie of God, and the propagation of true Religion and good Literature) a Deane, twelve Prebendaries, an upper Master, and an Vsher for the Schoole, forty Schollers, tearmed the Queenes or Kings Schollers; who (at their due times) are preferred to both the Vniversities: besides Ministers, Singers, and Organists, tenne Quiristers, and twelve poore Souldiers, &c.

The first Deane then of that Foundation, was Master William Bill, who being taken away within two yeeres, had for his successor, Master Gabriel Goodman, Doctor of Divinitie: who, when he had governed this Collegiate Church (with great commendation) the space of forty yeeres, died in the yeere of our Lord God, 1601. And then Master Lancelot Andrewes, Doctor also in Divinitie, succeeded him: next, Doctor Neale; and after him, Doctor Mountaine.

Sebert was buried in this Church, with his wife Athelgoda; whose bodies, many yeeres after, to wit, in the raigne of Richard the second (saith Walsingham) were translated from the old Church to the new, and there interred.

Edgar, King of the West-Saxons, repaired this Monasterie about the yeere of Christ, 958. Edward, the Confessor builded it of new; whereupon T. Cliford writeth thus:

without the walls of London (saith he) upon the River of Thames, there was in times passed a little Monasterie, builded to the honour of God and S. Peter, with a few Benedictine Monks in it, under an Abbot, serving Christ: very poor they were, & little was given them for their reliefe. Heere the King intended (for that it was neere to the famous Citie of London, and the River of Thames, that brought in all kind of Merchandizes from all parts of the world) to make his Sepulcher: He commanded therefore, that of the tenthes of all his Rents, the worke should be begun, in such sort, as should become the Prince of the Apostles.

At this his commandement, the Worke was nobly begun, even from the foundation, and happily proceeded, till the same was finished: The charges bestowed, or to be bestowed are not regarded. He grated to this Church great privileges,

The first Deane, according to the foundation.

Walsingham.

T. Cliford.

viledges, above all the Churches in this Land, as partly appeareth by this his Charter :

Eðeapnð Cynz 3næt wille biscope 4 leofstane Aðlice Poptu gepesen ealle minne bup hþegn on Lunden fneondlice. And ic cype eop 7 hæbbe seo gifu gypen 7 vn-nam Chpist 7 s. Peter þam haligan Apo-sfel in to pestminstern fulpa fneodome o-fer ealle þa land longap into þane haligan ftop, &c.

Edward, King, greetes William Bi-shop, and Leofstane and Ælisse Port-reeves, and all my Burgessees of London, friendly: and I tell you, that I have this given and granted to Christ and S. Peter, the holy Apostle at Westminster, full free-dome over all the land that belongeth to that holy place, &c.

He also caused the Parish Church of Saint Margaret to bee newly builded, without the Abbey Church of westmin-ster, for the ease and commoditie of the Monkes, because (before that time) the Parish Church stood within the old Abbey Church in the South Ile, somewhat to their annoyance.

King Henry the third, in the yeere of Christ, 1220. and in the fift of his reigne, began the new worke of our Ladies Chappell, whereof he laid the first stone in the foundation, and in the yeere 1245. the wals and steeple of the old Church (builded by King Edward) were taken down, & inlarging the same Church, caused them to bee made more comely. For the furtherance whereof, in the yeere 1246. the same King (de- vising how to extort money from the Citizens of London towards the charges) appointed a Mart to bee kept at westminster, the same to last fifteene dayes, and in the meane space all trade of Merchandize to cease in the Citie, which thing the Citizens were faine to redeeme with two thousand pound of silver.

The worke of this Church, with the houses of office, was finished to the end of the Quire, in the yeere 1285. the 14. of Edward the first.

All which labour of 66. yeeres, was in the yeer 1299. defaced by a fire, kind- led in the lesser Hall of the Kings Pa- lace, at westminster, the same with ma-

ny other houses adjoyning, and with the Queenes Chamber were all consu- med, the flame thereof also (being dri- ven with the wind) fired the Monastery, which was also consumed with the Pa- lace consumed.

Then was the Monastery againe re- paired by the Abbots of that Church, King Edward the first and his succes- sours, putting to their helping hands.

Edward the second appropriated un- to this Church, the Patronages of the Churches of Kelueden and Sabriswarth in Essex, in the Diocesse of London.

Simon Langham Abbot (having beene a great builder there in the yeere 1362. gave foure hundred pound to the buil- ding of the body of the Church: but (amongst others) Abbot Islip was (in his time) a great builder there, as may appeare in the stone worke, and glasse- windowes of the Church. Since whose decease, that worke hath stayed as hee left it, unperfected, the Church and Steeple being all of one height.

King Henry the seventh, about the yeere of Christ 1502. caused the Chap- pell of our Lady builded by Henry the third, with a Taverne also called the white Rose neere adjoyning, to bee ta- ken downe: in which plot of ground on the 24. of Ianuary, the first stone of the new Chappell, was layd by the hands of Abbot Islip, Sir Reginald Bray, knight of the Garter, Doctor Barnes, Matter of the Rolles, Doctor Wall, Chaplen to the King, Master Hugh Ald- ham, Chaplen to the Countesse of Dar- by and Richmond (the Kings Mother) Sir Edward Stanhop, knight, and divers other: upon the which stone was en- graven the same day and yeere, &c.

The charges in building this Chap- pell amounted to the summe of 14000. pound. The stone for this worke (as I have beene informed) was brought from Huddlestone Quarry in Yorke- shire.

The Altar and Sepulchre of the same King Henry the seventh, wherein his body resteth in this his new Chap- pel, was made and finished in the yeere 1519 by one Peter a Painter of Florence: for which hee received 1000. pound sterling, for the whole stoffe and worke- manship, at the hands of the Kings exe- cutors

Parish
Church
of Saint
Margaret.

Mart
Paris.
A Mart at
Westminster.

Westminster
with the
Palace
burned.

New
Chappell
at W. Min-
ster.

curators, *Richard*, Bishop of Winchester, *Richard*, Bishop of London, *Thomas*, Bishop of Durham, *John*, Bishop of Rochester, *Thomas*, Duke of Norfolk, Treasurer of England, *Charles*, Earle of Worcester, the Kings Chamberlaine, *John Fineaux*, Knight, chiefe Iustice of the Kings Bench, *Robert Reade*, Knight, chiefe Iustice of the Common pleas.

Westmin.
her a Bi-
shops Sea.

This Monasterie being valued to dispend by the yeere 3470. pounds, &c. was surrendred to *Henry* the eight in the yeere 1539. *Benson* then Abbot, was made the first Deane: and not long after, it was advanced to a Bishops Sea, in the yeere 1541. *Thomas Thurleby*, being both the first & last Bishop there, who, when he had impoverished the Church, was translated to *Norwich*, in the yeere 1550. the fourth of *Edward* the sixt, and from thence to *Ely*, in the yeere 1554. the second of *Queene Mary*. *Richard Cox*, Doctor in Divinity (late Schoolemaster to King *Edward* the 6.) was made Deane of *Westminster*, whom *Queene Mary* put out, and made Doctor *Weston* Deane, untill the yeere 1556. and then he being removed from thence on the 21. of November, *John Feckenham* (late Deane of *Pauls*) was made Abbot of *Westminster*, and tooke possession of the same, being installed, and 14. Monks more received the habite with him that day, of the order of *S. Benedict*: but the said *John Feckenham*, with his Monkes, enjoyed not that place fully three yeeres: for in the yeere 1559. in the Moneth of Iuly, they were all put out, and *Queene Elizabeth* made the said Monasterie a Colledge, instituting there a Deane, twelve Prebends, a Schoole master, and Vther, 40. Schollers called commonly the Q. Schollers, 12. Almes men, and so it was called the Collegiat Church of *Westminster*, founded by *Queene Elizabeth*, who placed Doctor *Bill*, first Deane of that new erection, after whom succeeded Doctor *Gabriel Goodman*, who governed that Church thortie yeeres, and after him Doctor *L. Andrewes*.

Westmin.
ster made a
Collegiat
Church.

Kings and
Queenes
crowned
at West-
minster.

Kings and Queenes crowned in this Church. *William*, surnamed *Conqueror*, and *Matilda* his wife, were the first, and since them all other Kings and Queenes of this Realme, have been there crowned.

Kings and Queenes buried in this Church in order following, are these:

Sebert of the East Saxons, and Middle Saxons, that is, Essex and Middlesex, King, the Sonne of Sledde, by Ricula, Sister to Ethelbert, King of Kent, first King of the East Saxons: by the persuasions of Ethelbert, received and embraced the Christian faith, and the Church of Westminster, which then was named Thorney, erected to blessed Saint Peter, wherein, with his wife Athelgoda he lyeth buried. Hee dyed the last day of Iuly, in the yeere of our Redemption, 616. And 691. yeeres after, to wit, 1307. The Monks of Westminster translated his body out of the old Church into the new Kings Chappell, and placed it there in a Sepulcher of Stone, at the South part of the Lords Table, with this Epitaph:

Buried
in the
Chappell
appointed
for Kings.

Labilitas, brevitatis
mundanae prosperitatis;
Coelica, praemia, gloria,
gaudia danda beatis
Sebertum ceptum
jure dedere satis;
Hic Rex Christicola
verax fuit hac regione;
Qui nunc coelica
gaudet mercede coronae:
Rex humilis, docilis,
sciens, & pius, inclitus iste
Sollicitè, nitidè, tacitè,
placidè (bone Christe)
Vult servire tibi
perficiendo sibi.

Ornat mores, spernit
flores, lucis avarae
Gliscens multum, Christi
cultum laetificare,
Ecclesiam nimiam nimio
studio fabricavit;
Hæc illæsa manus
quæ fundamenta locavit.
Hic se pringentis annis
terra cumulatus;
Christi clementis
instinctibus inde levatus;
Isto sub lapide
nunc jacer ipse, vide.
Atque domum Christo,
quia mundo fecit in isto,
Nunc pro mercede cœli

requiescit

requiescit in æde.
 Respice mortalís,
 promisso sit tibi talis :
 Accipies si des,
 nil capies nisi des;
 Es Christo qualis,
 Christus erit tibi talis.
 Dapsilis esto sibi,
 largus eritque tibi.
 Effectus non affectus,
 si reddere possis,
 Debet censeri;
 si nihil reddere possis,
 Tunc bonus affectus
 pro facto debet haberi.
 Sicut de lignis per aquam
 depellitur ignis;
 Sic mala commissa
 fiunt donando remissa.
 Redder ad usuram quod quis
 dat nomine Christi,
 Nam vitam puram
 pro parvo dat Deus isti.

The fore-named King Sebert died the last day of July, Anno Domini, 619. whose wife, named Æthelgoda, closed up her latest day of life before the said Sebert, viz. the 13. day of September, Anno Domini, 615. And with her husband Sebert (as already wee have said) lyeth in this Church, which himselfe founded, in a Tombe of Lead honourably buried.

Vpon the wall by this Tombe, are these Verses painted:

Hic Rex Seberte plausus,
 mihi condita per te
 Hæc loca lustravi,
 demum lustrando dicavi.

Edward, King of England, for his singular piety numbred among the Confessors, was the Sonne of King Ætheldred. The annuall pension of foure thousand pound, called Dangelst, hee remitted to the English Legases (as Matth. West. writeth) He sent to Rome to Pope Damasus, to be absolved of a Vow which hee had promised by a journey to Rome, if he obtained his Paternall Kingdome. which Pope absolving his said Vow, wrote backe unto him, That the Expences prepared for his travaile, hee should bestow upon the poore; and a Monaste-

rie (in the honour of Saint Peter) hee should either newly build, or repaire some old one. The Legates being returned, Vilinus, sometime a Monke, perswading, and all the Councell of the Kingdome approving, hee repaired Westminster againe. He died Anno 1066. and there lyeth honourably interred in a Marble Tombe, chequered with varietie of beautifull colours, in the midst of the Chappell, with these Verses:

Omnibus insignis virtutum
 laudibus hæres,
 Sanctus Edwardus Confessor,
 Rex venerandus,
 Quinto die Iani moriens
 iuper æthera scandit.
 Sursum Corda.
 Obiit, Anno Dom. 1065.

Editha, Queene of England, Daughter to Goodwine Earle of Kent, and wife to S. Edward, King and Confessor, a woman of singular piety and modestie, Edward her husband (as Matthew Westm. avoucheth) did not move this Edith by marriage rites, to know the manners of men, but whether in hatred to her father, or love to Chastitie hee did it, it remaineth uncertaine. Some doe affirme, that this holy King was not willing to beget any heires, that should succeed him out of a treacherous race.

Matilda, Queene of England, Daughter to Malcolme, King of Scots, and wife to King Henry the first, brought unto him children, William, Richard, and Mary, which perished by shipwracke, and Maude Empreffe, who was wife to Henry the first, Caesar Augustus, and Mother to King Henry the second. This Queene (as Wil. Malmesbury avoweth) every day in the Lent time went to Westminster, bare-foot and bare-legd, and wearing a garment of haire. She died 1118. and lieth without any Tombe.

Henry the third, King of England, &c. Sonne of King Iohn, by Isabell, Daughter to the Earle of Angolesme, a very pious Prince, and most highly commended for his vertues. In An. 1220. hee began

She lyeth buried at the North side of S. Edwards Tombe, in the same Chappell

Shee is buried at the South side S. Edwards Tombe in the same Chappell.

He is buried in the South side of the Chappell in a goodly Tombe, brought out of France by his Sonne Edward.

He lyeth also buried in the said Chappell, appointed for Kings.

began the new worke of the Chappell of our blessed Lady at Westminster, and himselfe layd the first Stone. And in An. 1245. after, the Conventuall Church of S. Peter the greater, he pulled down, and new builded it, and on the day of the Apostles Peter and Paul, he caused it to be fully and decently built and enlarged. He gave also to the said Church very Royall gifts, of Copes, Jewels and rich vessels, that it might equall in riches all the Cisalpine Churches. Hee died, An. 1273. 11. Kalendar. Decem. when he had reigned fifty sixe yeares, and eight eene dayes: upon his Tombe are these verses,

Tertius Henricus jacet
hic, pietatis amicus,
Ecclesiam stravit istam,
quam post renovavit,
Reddet ei munus qui regnat
trinus & unus,
Tertius Henricus
est Templi conditor hujus.
Dulce Bellum
inexpertis.

The Friend of pitie
and Almes-deed,
Henry the third,
whilome of England King,
who this Church brake,
and after his meed,
Againe renewed
into this faire building;
Now resteth here
which did so great a thing.
He yeilded his meed
that Lord of Deity,
That as one God reignes
in Persons three.

Edward the first, King of England, Duke of Normandy, and Aquitaine, Lord of Ireland, Sonne to King Henry the third, by Eleanor daughter to the Earle of Provence. Hee tooke to wife Eleanor, daughter to Ferdinand the third, King of Castile, and Lyons. He warred with the Scots, won Barwicke, &c. Hee dyed in Anno 1308. and hath this Epitaph on his Tomb.

Mors est mæsta nimis,
magnos qua jungit in imis,

Maxima mors minimis,
conjungens ultima primis:
Nullus in Orbe fuit homo vivens,
nec valet esse,
Qui non morte ruit;
est hinc exire necesse.
Nobilis & fortis,
tibi tu confidere noli,
Omnia sunt mortis,
sibi subdit singula soli.
De mundi medio
magnum mors impia movit,
Anglia præ tedio satis
anxia plangere novis:
Corruit Edwardus vario
veneratus honore,
Rex nuper ut Nardus
fragrans virtutis odore,
Corde Leopardus,
invisum & absq; pavore,
Ad rixam tardus,
discretus & eucharis ore,
Viribus Armorum
quasi Gigas ardua gessit,
Colla superborum Prudens
per praelia pressit,
Inter Flandrenses fortuna
sibi bene favit,
Et quoque Wallenses
& Scotos suppediavit,
Rex bonus absque pari strenuus
sua regna regebat:
Quod na tura dare potuit
bonitatis habebat,
Actio justitia, pax regni,
sanctio legis,
Et fuga nequitia premunt
præcordia Regis,
Gloria tota ruit,
Rege capit hæc modo fossa,
Rex quandoque fuit,
nunc nil nisi pulvis & ossa:
Filius ipse Dei quem corde
colebat, & ore,
Gaudia fecit ei nullo
permixta dolore.

Dum vixit Rex & valuit sua
magna potestas,
Fram latuit, Pax magna fuit,
regnavit Honestas.

Edwardus primus Scotorum
malleus hic est.
Pactum serva.

He lyeth
in a Mar-
ble Tomb
at his Fa-
thers head
in the
same
Chappell.

Death is too dolefull,
 which doth joyne
 The highest estate
 full low ;
 Which coupleth
 greateſt things with leaſt,
 And laſt
 with firſt alſo.
 No man hath bin
 in world alive,
 Nor any
 may there be ;
 Which can eſcape
 the dint of Death,
 Needs hence
 depart muſt we.
 O Noble
 and victorious man,
 Truſt not
 unto thy ſtrength ;
 For all are ſubject
 unto Death,
 And all
 muſt hence at length.
 Moſt cruell Fate
 from worldly Stage
 Hath wreſt
 a worthy wight ;
 For whom all *England*
 mourned lowd,
 To ſee
 his dolefull plight.
Edward is dead,
 which was adorn'd
 With divers
 graces here :
 A King, or fragrant
Nardus hight
 A gracious
 Princely Peere.
 In heart the which
 was Leopard like,
 Right puiſſant,
 voyd of feare.
 Moſt ſlow to ſtriſe,
 diſcreet and wiſe,
 And gracious
 every where.
 In Armes, a Gyant
 fierce and fell,
 Attempting
 famous facts :
 Moſt prudent,
 did ſubdue the proud
 By feate
 of Martiall acts :

In *Flanders*,
 Fortune gave to him,
 By lor, right
 good ſucceſſe :
 In *wales* he wanne ;
 the *Scottiſh* rout
 With Armes
 he did ſuppreſſe.
 This King
 without his like alive
 Did firmly guide
 his Land :
 And what good
 nature could conceive,
 He had it plight
 at hand.
 He was in Juſtice,
 and in Peace
 Excelling :
 Laws tooke place,
 Deſire to chaſe
 all wicked workes,
 Did hold this Kings
 good Grace.
 He now doth lye
 entomb'd here,
 Which furthered
 each good thing :
 Now, nought he is
 but duſt and bones,
 Which was
 a worthy King.
 The very SONNE of GOD,
 whom erſt
 This King did love
 right deere :
 Hath given to him
 immortall bliſſe,
 For his good
 living here.

Otherwise:

Whil'ſt liv'd this King,
 by him all things
 Were in moſt
 goodly plight :
 Fraud lay hid,
 great Peace was kept,
 And Honeltie
 had might.

Eleanor, *Queene of England*, firſt wife
 of *Edward the firſt*, the onely daughter
 to *Ferdinand the third*, K. of *Caſtile*
 and *Lyons*, by *Ioane* his ſecond wife,
 became

Her i-
 mage ly-
 eth on the
 Tombe in
 Braſſe
 richly gil-
 ded in the
 ſame
 Chaſpell.

*Heire to Guydo, Earle of Ponthieu.
This Earledome of Ponthieu, by right,
became devolved to the Kings of Eng-
land, by the mother to Edward the se-
cond. Shee departed this life Anno Do-
mini, 1298. and lyeth at the feete of
Henry the third, in a Marble Tombe,
having these Verses:*

*Nobilis Hispani jacet
hic soror inclyta Regis,
Eximii consors
Eleanora thori,
Edwardi primi Wallorum
Principis uxor,
Cui Pater Henricus tertius
Anglus erat.
Hanc ille uxorem gnato petit:
omine Princeps
Legari munus
suscepit ipse bono.
Alfonso fratri placuit
felix Hymenæus,
Germanam Edwardo
nec sine dote dedit,
Dos præclara fuit,
nec tali indigna marito,
Pontino Princeps
munere dives erat.
Femina consilio prudens,
pia, prole beata,
Auxit amicitiiis,
auxit honore virum.
Disce mori.*

*Queene Eleanor
is here interr'd,
A worthy
Noble Dame:
Sister unto
the Spanish King,
Of Royall blond
and fame.
King Edwards wife,
first of that name,
And Prince of Wales
by right,
whose father Henry,
just the third,
was sure
an English wight:
who crav'd her wife
unto his Sonne:
The Prince himselfe
did goe*

*On that embassage
luckily,
As chiefe
with many moe.
This knot
of linked marriage,
Her brother
Alphonse lik'd,
And so'tweene Sister
and this Prince,
The marriage
up was strik'd:
The Dowry rich
and Royall was,
For such a Prince
most meet;
For Pontine was
the marriage gift,
A Dowrie rich
and great.
A woman both
in Counsell wise,
Religious, fruitfull,
meeke:
who did increase
her husbands friends,
And larg'd
his honour eke.
Learne to Dye.*

*Edward the third, King of England, &c.
Sonne to Edward the second, by
Isabell, daughter to Philip the faire,
King of France, a most Martiall
man. When the brother by her
Mother dyed, no Heires Males be-
ing left, and the French pretended
their Salique Law, which admitted
much lesse the Female Issue to suc-
ceed: He denounced warre against
them, which very sharply hee pur-
sued. Callis hee conquered, recove-
ring Aquitaine and Normandy by his
forces. John King of France, and
David King of Scots hee tooke in
warre, and kept them prisoners.
The Armes and Title of France hee
added to his owne: and when (like
a Triumphant Monarch) hee had
reigned fifty yeares, hee yeelded
to the stroke of Death in Ann. 1377.
And these veries are annexed by the
Tombe,*

*He lyeth
buried in
the South
part of the
Kingly
Chappell,
with his
figure in
Brasse
richly
gilded.*

Hic

*Hic decus Anglorum,
flos prætorum,
Forma futurorum,
Rex clemens, pax populorum,
Tertius Edwardus:
regni complens Iubilæum,
Invictus Pardus,
pollens bellis Machabeus,
Prosperè dum vixit
regnum pietate revixit,
Armipotens rex it:
jam Cælo Cælice Rex sit.
Tertius Edwardus
fama super æthera notus.
Pugna pro Patria.*

The Sons
and daugh-
ters of K.
Edward
the third.

In every part of this Tombe, are all the Sonnes and Daughters of this King expressed in solid Brasse. On the right side, *Edward* Prince of *Wales*; *Ioane* of the *Tower*, given in marriage to the King of *Spaine*; *Lionel*, Duke of *Clarence*; *Edmund*, Duke of *Torke*; *Mary*, Duchesse of *Britaine*; and *William* of *Marsfield*. On the left side, *Isabell*, Lady of *Concy*; *William* of *Windsor*; *John* Duke of *Lancaster*; *Blanch*, of the *Tower of London*; *Margaret* Countesse of *Pembroke*; and *Thomas* Duke of *Glocester*.

*Of English Kings
here lyes the beautifull flower,
Of all before passed,
and a mirror to them shall shew;
A mercifull King,
of peace conservator;
The third Edward,
the death of whom may rue
All English men;
for he by Knighthood due
Was Libard invict,
and by feat Martiall:
To worthy Macabe
in vertue perregall.*

The Sword, which this most Potent and warrelike King *Edward* the third used in warre, is to be seen by his Tombe, weighing eighteene pound, and seven foote in length.

Philip, Queene of *England*, wife to *Edward the third*, daughter to *William* of *Bavaria*, Earle of *Henault*, a woman of singular Piety, and a Mother of most Noble Children, dyed Anno Domini, 1369. And lyeth at the feet of *Edward* her husband, and these Verses annexed:

She hath
a beauti-
full Tomb
and her
Figure in
Alabaster
upon it.

*Gulielmi Hannonis
foboles postrema Philippa,
Hic Roseo quondam
pulchra decore jacer.
Tertius Edwardus
Rex ista conjuge lætus
Materno suavit
Nobiliumque fuit:
Fratres Iohannes
Comes Mavortius Heros,
Huic illam voluit
confociare viro.
Hæc junxit Flandros
conjunctio sanguinis Anglis:
In Francos venit hinc
Gallica dira lues.
Dotibus hæc raris viguit
Regina Philippa,
Forma præstanti,
Religione, Fide.
Fœcunda nata
est proles numerosa parenti,
Insignes peperit
magnanimosque Duces,
Oxonii posuit
studiosis optima Nutrix
Regineas ædes,
Palladiumque Scholam.*

*Cohjux Edwardi
jacet Regina Philippa.
Disce Vivere.*

*Faire Philp,
William Henaults child,
And youngest
daughter deere;
Of Roseate hue,
and beantie bright,
In Tombe lyes
billed heere.
Edward the third,
through Mothers will,
And Nobles
good consent,
Tooke her to wife,
and joyfully*

X x

with

With her his time
 he spent.
 His Brother Iohn,
 a Martiall man,
 And eke a
 valiant Knight,
 Did linke this woman
 to this King
 In bonds of
 Marriage rite.
 This Match and Mariage
 thus in bloud,
 Did binde
 the Flemings sure
 To Englishmen,
 by which they did
 The Frenchmens
 wracke procure.
 This Philip flow'r'd
 in gifts full rare,
 And treasures
 of the mind;
 In Beautie bright,
 Religion, Faith,
 To all and each
 most kind.
 A fruitfull Mother,
 Philip was
 Full many a Sonne
 shee bred:
 And brought forth many
 a worthy knight,
 Hardy, and full
 of dread:
 A carefull Nurse
 to Students all;
 At Oxford
 shee did found
 Queenes Colledge, shee,
 Dame Pallas Schoole,
 That did her
 fame resound.
 Learne to live.

About this Tombe are round placed
 the Images of these Princes, and their
 Armes to expresse them, as in an old
 Manuscript Booke they were found.

At the feet, the King of Navarre, the
 King of Bohemia, the King of Scotland,
 the King of Sicily, and the King of
 Spaine.

At the head, William Earle of He-
 nault, father to the said Queene; Iohn,
 King of France; Edward the third,
 King of England, and her Husband;

Lodowicke, the Emperor; and Edward,
 Prince of Wales, her first begotten
 Sonne.

On the left side of the Tombe, Ione,
 Queene of Scotland, Iohn of Eltham,
 Earle of Cornwall; Ione, Princessse of
 Wales; Lionel, Duke of Clarence; Isa-
 bel, Countesse of Bedford; Iohn, Duke
 of Lancaster; Ione, Duchesse of Cla-
 rence; Edmund, Earle of Cambridge;
 Ione, Duchesse of Lancaster, Thomas,
 Earle of Buckingham.

On the right side, the Empresse, mo-
 ther to the said Queene; her Brother
 also, Marcus Duke of Gelderland, Elea-
 nora, Duchesse of Gelderland; Iohn,
 Earle of Henault; Mary Duchesse of
 Britaine, Lodowicke, Duke of Bavaria;
 the Countesse of Pembroke; Charles,
 Sonne to the King of France, Duke of
 Brabant.

Henry the fifth, King of England, Sonne
 of Henry the fourth, vanquished the
 French in many battels, and at length
 was created Regent of France. He tooke
 to wife Katharine, daughter to Charles
 the sixth. He dyed, Anno Dom. 1422.
 And these verses are fixed there in me-
 mory of him.

Gallorum mastix jacet
 hic Henricus in urna.
 Domat omnia Virtus
 Pulchrum virumque suum
 sociat tandem Katharina.

O mercifull God,
 what a Prince was this,
 Which his short time
 in martiall Acts spent
 In honour of conquest,
 that wonder to me it is,
 Now he might compasse
 such deeds excellent.
 And yet for that
 his minde nothing deterr'd,
 All ghostly counsell
 for his Soule to provide,
 Out of this world,
 ere he fatally should slide.

So though I had Tully
 his eloquence,
 Or of Seneca
 the grave moralitie,

Or

Royall or-
 naments
 there pla-
 ced, to il-
 lustrate
 the beau-
 tie of the
 Tombe.

He lyeth
 in the up-
 permost
 part of
 that King-
 ly Chap-
 pell, with
 a Statue
 of gilt
 Plates.

Or of Salomon
the perfect Sapience,
Or the sweet Ditties
of Dame Calliope;
Yet might I not
in Prose or other dittie,
Accordingly advance
this Prince his fame,
Or with due honour
to enhance the same.

Considering his acts,
whereof parcell appeare
In this rude worke,
with many more left out:
The time also was
lesse than ten yeare,
That he so shortly
brought all things about,
By Divine grace
furthered no doubt:
That mighty Lord he holpe
his ghostly Knight;
With grace and honour
to passe this worlds fight.

And to have reward
double and condigne,
And first for Marriall acts
by him done,
To be advanc'd amongst
the worthies nine,
And for his vertue us'd
by him etsoone,
With many good deeds
which he on earth had done.
Above the Hierarchies,
he is (I trust) now stall'd,
That was in earth
the King of Kings call'd.

Katharine Valois, Daughter to *Charles*
the sixth, King of *France*, and wife
to *Henry* the fifth, who (hee being
dead) tooke in marriage *Owen Ten-*
dor, borne in *Wales*, his race descen-
ding from King *Cadwalader*. Of her
he begot *Edmund* Earle of *Richmund*,
Iasper, Duke of *Bedford*, and another
that tooke on him a Monasticall ha-
bite at *Westminster*. She dyed in *An.*
1437. and was buried by *K. Henry* 5.

Hic Katharina
jacet, Francorum filia Regis
Heres & Regni
(Carole Sexte) sui,

Henrici Quinti thalamo
bis lata jugali,
Nam sic vir duplici
clarus honore fuit:
Iure suo Anglorum,
Katharina jure triumphans
Francorum obrinnit jus,
decus imperii.
Grata venit Latinis
felix Regina Britannis,
Perque dies celebrant
quatuor ore Deum.
Edidit Henricum gemibunda
puerpera Regem,
Cujus in imperio
Francus & Anglus erat,
Non sibi nec Regno
felici fidere natum,
Sed patri & matri
Religione parem.
Post ex Oweno Tiddero
tertia proles,
Nobilis Edmundus te
Katharina beat:
Septimus Henricus
quo non praestantior alter,
Filius Edmundi,
Gemma Britannia fuit:
Felix uxor ergo, mater,
ter filia felix,
Ast Avia haec felix
terque quaterque fuit.
Orum fuge.

Here lyes Queene *Katharine*
clos'd in grave,
The French Kings
Daughter faire,
And of thy Kingdome
(*Charles* the sixth,
The true
undoubted Heire.
Twice joyfull wife
in marriage matcht
To *Henry* fifth
by name:
Because, through her,
hee nobled was,
And shin'd
in double Fame.
The King of *England*
by descent,
And by Queene
Katharins right:
The Realme of *France*
he did enjoy,

X x 2

Trium-

Her body
now lyeth
in a smal
place by
her hus-
band un-
maried.

Triumphant King
of might.
A happy Queene
to English-men,
Shee came right
gratefull here :
And foure dayes space
they honoured God,
With mouth
and reverend feare.
Henry the sixth
this Queene brought forth
In painefull
labour plight :
In whose Empire
a French-man was,
And eke an
English wight.
Vnder no lucky
Planet borne
Vnto himselfe
nor Throne:
But equall
with his Parents both,
In pure
Religion.
Of *Owen Tedder*
after this,
The next Sonne
Edmund was,
O *Katharine*,
a renowned Prince,
That did
in glory passe.
Henry the seventh,
a Britaine Pearle,
A Gemme of
Englands joy:
A peerlesse Prince
was *Edmunds* Sonne
A good and
gracious Roy :
Therefore a happy wife
this was,
A happy
mother pure :
Thrice happy Child,
but Grandame she,
More than thrice
happy sure.

RICHARD the second, of England and
France King, Lord of Ireland, Sonne
to Edward Prince of Wales, by Ioane
Daughter to the Earle of Kent. Hee
made new the Hall at Westminster,

and when hee had reigned 22. yeares,
Anno Dom. 1399. he was bereaved of
his Kingdome, by Henry of Lanca-
ster (and not long after) murdered, and
buried at Langley among the Domini-
cans. Afterward, An. 1414. (as Tho-
mas Walsingham saith) his body was
brought to Westminster, and layd in a
Royal Tombe, builded of gilded bras-
se, at the great charges of King Henry the
fift, with these verses added:

Prudens & mundus
Richardus, jure Secundus,
Per Fatum victus,
jacet hic sub marmore pictus,
Verax sermone
fuit & plenus ratione :
Corpore procerus,
animo prudens ut Homerus:
Ecclesiæ favit,
elatos suppediavit,
Quemvis prostravit
regalia qui violavit.
Obruit hæreticos,
& eorum stravit amicos :
O clemens Christe,
tibi devotus fuit iste,
Votis Baptistæ
salves quem protulit iste.
Hic jacet immitti consumptus
morte Richardus.
Fuisse Felicem
miserrimum,

Perfect and prudent Richard,
by right the second,
Vanquished by Fortune,
lyes here now graven in stone :
True of his word,
and thereto well resound,
Seemely in person,
and like to Homer, as one,
In worldly prudence,
and ever the Church in one
Upheld and favoured,
and casting the proud to ground,
And all that would
his Royall estate confound.

Anne, Queene of England, first wife to
Richard the Second, Daughter to
wenceslaw, King of Bohemia, and Em-
peror of the Germanes, dyed in Anno
1394. and at westminster is buried,
having this Epitaph.

His owne
and his
wives fi-
gures are
in gilt
Brasse cu-
riously
done up-
on the
Tombe.

She lyeth
in the
same
Tombe
with the
King her
husband.

Sub

*Sub petralata nunc Anna
jacet tumulata,
Dum vixit mundo
Richardo nupta secundo,
Christo devota
fuit hac, facilis bene nota,
Pauperibus prona
semper sua reddere dona.
Iurgia sedavit,
& pręgnantes relevavit.
Corpore formosa,
vultu miti speciosa,
Prębens solamen,
viduis, ægis medicamen.
Anno milleno,
ter centum quarto nonageno,
Iulii septimo
mensis migravit amęno.*

*Hoc jacet Anna
loco Britonum redimita corona,
Cui vir Richardus
jure secundus erat:
Qui pater illustris,
gnata, generoque superbus,
Romę ter felix,
induperator erat.
Winceslaus illam magna
comitante castrua,
Londinum misit lætus
ouansque pater:
Cujus in adventu ludi,
spectacula fiunt,
Regali pompa
regia virgo venit.
Sed bona sunt hominum
tenui pendentia filo.
Reges, Reginas mors capis;
omne rapit.
Hęc Regina fuit
magna de stripe Quiritum,
Omnibus illa fuit femina
chara viris.
Larga, coloratis virtutum
splendida gemmis:
Nunquam læta parens,
nam sine prole jacet.
Forma fragilis.*

Queene Anne;
Richard the Seconds wife;
Lyeth buried
in this place:
Adorned with
the Britaines Crowne;
With whom shee
found much grace.

Whose Noble Sire,
of Daughter proud,
Of Sonne in Law,
full glad:
Of Rome, thrice happy
Emperour was
And that large
Empire had.
Winceslaus so call'd
by name,
Who thus
in joyfull plight,
Sent her to London,
guarded well,
With valiant men
of might.
Against whose comming
Playes were made,
And sights and shewes
were scene:
With Princely pompe
to gratifie
This Noble
Virgin Queene.
But all mens treasures
last not long,
They hang
but on a twine
Or slender threed:
Death, Kings and Queenes
Doth all catch
up in fine.
This Queene
was of the Royall race
Of Romans
by descent:
Of all belov'd,
most deare to most;
In honour
relucant.
Full liberall
and bountifull,
Adorn'd with
vertues rare:
No child shee had,
but issuelesse,
She lyes
without such care.

Margaret, daughter and fifth child to Edward the fourth, King of England, and France, and Lord of Ireland, and Lady Elizabeth his royall Queene and wife, was borne the 19. day of April, Anno Dom. 1472. and dyed the 11. day of December,

She lyeth
also in the
Royall
Chappell
of Kings.

*Nobilitas & forma,
decorque, tenella juvenus
In simul hic ista
mortis sunt condita cista,
Vt genus & nomen, sexum,
tempus quoque mortis
Noscas, cuncta tibi
manifestat margo sepulchri.*

He lyeth
under
Marble,
adorned
with
Brasse in
the pave-
ment by
his Father

Thomas of Woodstocke, Duke of Gloucester, sixth Sonne to King Edward the third, a man of great Nobility and authority; whom King Richard the second, his Nephew, suddenly and forcibly tooke and sent to *Calis*, where endighted upon a capitall cause, hee was beheaded, Anno Dom. 1397.

Ecce, nunc in pulvere dormio.

His heart
is buried
in the
Coffin
with S.
Edward.

Henry, sonne to Richard, King of the Romans, and Earle of Cornwall, returning from the Holy Land, while he was hearing Masse at *Viterbium* in Italy, by Simon and Guido, sonnes to Simon Mountfort, Earle of Leiceſter: He was slaine in Anno 1269. His body lyes buried in the Monasterie of Hailes: *Math. westmonast.*

She lyeth
at the feet
of King
Henry the
third.

Elizabeth, daughter to King Henry the seventh, is buried in a Tombe of blacke Marble, having also this Inscription.

*Elizabetha, illustrissimi Regis Angliae,
Franciae, & Hiberniae, Henrici Septimi,
& Dominae Elizabethae Reginae serenissi-
mae consortis sua filia & secunda pro-
les, quae nata fuit secundo die mensis
Iulii, Anno Dom. 1492. & obiit de-
cimo quarto die mensis Novembris, An.
Dom. 1495. Cujus animae propitiatur
Deus.*

*Hic post fata jacet
proles Regalis in isto
Sarcophago, juvenis,
Nobilis Elizabeth,
Princeps illustris,
Henr. Sept. filia Regis,
Qui bini Regni florida
Sceptra tenet.
Atropos hanc rapuit
saevissima nunci a mortis,
Sit super in Coelo
vita perennis ei.*

The Chaire of the Kings of Scotland.

King Edward the first, having subdued the Scots in An. 1297. triumphantly returned, with the Scepter and Crowne of the Kings of Scots, as also the Chaire, wherein those Kings used to be crowned, bringing it into the Church of Westminster: which Chaire as yet remaineth in the Royall Chappell, with Iacobs Stone, as they call it, placed in it.

In a Table
hanging
by are
these ver-
ses set
downe.

*Siquid habent veri
vel Chronica cana fiduſve,
Clauditur hae cathedra
nobilis ecce lapis.
Ad caput eximius Iacob
quondam Patriarcha,
Quem posuit cernens
numina mira poli;
Quem tulit ex Scotis spoliū
quasi victor honoris,
Edwardus primus,
Mars velut armipotens,
Scotorum domitor,
noſter validiſſimus Hector,
Anglorum decus,
& gloria Militiae.*

In the great and Kingly Chappell
of King HENRY the
seventh.

Henry the seventh, King of England, France, and Lord of Ireland, the first begotten Sonne of Edmund, Earle of Richmond, by Margaret, daughter and heire to Iohn, Duke of Somerset: when hee had justly deprived (both of Crowne and life) Richard the third at Bosworth: Hee was enſtalled in the Kingdome in An. 1485. and before hee was 23. yeeres aged, hee qualified the loud and grievous garboyles, betweene the Families of Lancaster and Yorke, resting in the Lord, Anno 1509. And in this magnificent Chappell, which hee himſelfe builded, with Elizabeth his Queene and wiſe: Hee lyeth in a most glorious Tombe of solid Brasse, compaſſed about with these verses:

He lyeth
in a ſmall
Chappell
made all
of richly
gilded
Brasse.

*Septimus Henricus
Tumulo requieſcit in iſto,
Qui Regum ſplendor,
lumen & orbis erat.*

Rex

Rex vigil, & sapiens, comis,
virtutis amator,
Egregius formæ,
strenuus atque potens.
Qui peperit pacem regno,
qui bella peregit
Plurima, qui victor
semper ab hoste redit.
Qui natus binis conjunxit
Regibus ambas,
Regibus & cunctis
foedere junctus erat.
Qui sacrum hoc struxit Templum,
statuitque sepulchrum,
Pro se, proque sua
conjuges, prole, domo.
Lustra decem, atque annos tres
plus compleverat annis,
Nam tribus octenis
Regia Sceptra tulit.
Quindecies Domini
centenus fluxerat annus,
Currebat nonus,
cum venit atra dies.
Septimæ termensis
lux tunc fulgebat Aprilis,
Cum clausit summum
tanta corona diem.
Nulla dedere prius
tantum tibi sæcula Regem
Anglia, vix similem
posteriora dabunt.

On the other side, under the
Queenes Image.

Hic jacet Regina Elizabetha, Edwardi
Quarti quondam Regis filia; Edwardi
Quinti Regis quondam nominati Soror;
Henrici Septimi olim Regis Coniux; at-
que Henrici octavi Regis mater inelyta.
Obiit autem suum diem in Turre Lon-
doniarum die II. Feb. Anno Domini,
1502. 37. Annorum ætate fundæ.

Edward the sixth, King of England, France,
and Ireland, &c. Sonne to King Hen-
ry the eighth by Jane Seymour, was
crowned King the 28. day of Janua-
ry, 1546. Hee dyed (over-soone) in
his younger yeeres the 6. day of Iuly,
1553. and lyeth under the Brasse
richly gilded Altar, most curiously
wrought with good workmanship.

Mary, Queen of England, France and Ire-

land, Daughter to King Henry the
eighth, by Katharine, Daughter to
Ferdinand, King of Spaine, succeeded
her Brother Edward, An. 1553. The
Romish Religion, which her Father
and Brother had expelled, she againe
restored, marrying with Philip, King
of Spaine: And died when she had
reigned 5. yeeres, 1558.

Elizabeth, Queen of England, France and
Ireland, Daughter to King Henry the
eight, by his second wife Anne Bullen,
and Sister to Mary, succeeded her in
Anno 1558. She was a most potent
Princessse, and (for all vertues) to bee
compared with the greatest Kings or
Queenes whatsoever. Having reig-
ned 44. yeeres, foure Moneths, and
eight dayes in highest glory (to for-
raigne admiration, and love of her
owne people, England, acknowled-
ging her rather a Mother than a com-
mander) she yeelded her Soule to
Christ both piously and contentedly,
the 24. day of March, Anno Domini.
1602.

Memoria Sacrum.

Religione ad primævam sinceritatem restau-
rata, Pace fundata, Moneta ad justum
valorem reducta, Rebellionē domestica
vindicata, Gallia malis intestinis præci-
piti sublevata, Belgio sustentato, Hispani-
ca classe prostrigata, Hibernia puls-
is Hispanis, & Rebellibus ad deditionem
coactis pacata, Redditibus utriusque A-
cademiæ lege annonaria plurimum adau-
ctis. Totā denique Angliā Dirigēte, Pru-
dentiſſimæque annos XLV. administrata:
Elizabetha Regina victrix, triumphat-
rix, pietatis studiosissima, felicissima,
placida morte septuagenaria soluta, mor-
tales reliquias dum Christo jubente re-
surgant immortales, in hac Ecclesia cele-
berrima ab ipsa conservata, & denuo
fundata, deposuit.

Obiit 24. Martii, Anno salutis,
MDCII. Regni XLV.
Ætatis LXX.

Vpon the remove of her body from
Richmond (where she dyed) to
White Hall, by water, these
lines were written.

She lieth
buried in
the North
part of the
great Roy-
all Chap-
pell.

Vpon her
glorious
& goodly
Tombe
made by
King James
is this en-
suing in-
scription.

In the
great and
Royall
Chappell
of King
Henry the
seventh,

This
Queene
lieth in the
Tower of
London.

He lieth at
the head
of his
Grand-
father, K.
Henry the
seventh.

The Queene was brought
by water to White Hall,
At every stroke
the Oares teares let fall.
More clung about the Barge,
Bish under water
Wept out their eyes of Pearle,
and swom blind after:
I thinke the Barge-men
might with easer thigbes,
Have row'd her thither
in her peoples eyes,
For howsoever, thus much
my thoughts have scann'd,
Sh'ad come by water,
had she come by land.

This
young In-
fant lived
not above
3. or 4.
dayes.

Sophia, daughter to JAMES, King of great
Britaine, borne at Greenwich, the 22.
day of June, 1606. the 3. day after
ended her life, and is buried in the
same Chappell, where the Queenes,
Mary and Elizabeth do rest in the
Lord.

Shee is
buried in
the South
part of the
Chappell
in a good-
ly Monu-
ment.

Margaret, Countesse of Richmond and
Darby, daughter, and only Heyre
to John, Duke of Somerset, by Mar-
garet, daughter to the Lord Bello-
campe, or Beauchampe of Powicke: first
married to Edmund the Son of Owen
Tedder, who begate Henry the 7. King
of England; and afterward, to Thomas
Stanley, Earle of Darby: Two Col-
ledges (namely, of Christ, and Saint
John Baptist) she erected for Students
in Cambridge. She instituted also two
divinity Lectures, one at Cambridge,
and the other at Oxford, &c. This E-
pitaph was made for her.

*Aspirate meis Elegis
pia turma sororum,
Et Margaretam
collacrimate piam.
Hæc sub mole latet Regis
celeberrima mater
Henrici magni,
quem locus iste fovet,
Quem locus iste sacer celebri
celebrat Polyandro,
Illius ingenitrix
hæc tumulatur humo.
Cui cedat Tanquil
(Tisus hanc super astra reportet)
Cedat Penelope*

*charus Vlyssis amor;
Hæc Abigail, velut Hæster
erat pietate secunda,
En tres jam proceres
nobilitate pares:
Pro Domina precor implora,
pro Principe tanta
Fleste Deum precibus
qui legis hos aspices.
Plura referre piget,
calamus corpore rigescit,
Dormit Mæcenæ,
negligitur probitas:
Nec juvat aut modicum
prodest nunc ultima versu
Fata recensere
(mortua mors reor est)
Quæris quid decus est?
decus est modo dicier hircus:
Cedit honas hirco,
cedit honorque capro.
Falleris ipse Charon,
iterum surrexit Abyron,
Et Stygios remos
despicit ille tuos.
Vivitur ex voto,
mentis præcordia tangunt
Nulla sepulchra Ducum,
nec monumenta patrum,
Non Regum, non ulla
hominum labentia fato
Tempora, nec toties
mortua turba ruens.
Hinc statuo certè
peritura parcere chartæ,
Sed Iuvenalis ovap
eximius Satyrus.*

Margaret, Countesse, of Levenox, daugh-
ter to Archibald Dowglass, Earle of
Angus, by Margaret, Queen Dowager
of Scotland, daughter to Henry the
seventh, King of England; wife al-
so to Mathew Stuart, Earle of Leve-
nox, to whom she brought Henry,
Lord of Darnly, father to James the
sixth, King of Scotland, Charles, Earle
of Levenox, and other children that
died in their younger yeers. Shee de-
parted this life the 10. day of March,
Anno Domini, 1577. and hath this E-
pitaph:

Heere lyeth the Noble Lady Margaret,
Countesse of Levenox, daughter and
sole heire of Archibald, Earle of An-

she lies
buried in
a goodly
combe of
Alabaster
in the
same
Chappell.

gus, by *Margaret* Queene of *Scots* his wife, that was eldest daughter to *K. Henry the 7.* who bare unto *Mathew*, Earle of *Levenox* her husband, foure sons, and foure daughters. This Lady had to her great Grandfather, King *Edward the fourth*; to her Grandfather, King *Henry the seventh*; to her Vncle, King *Henry the eighth*; to her Cousin Germane, King *Edward the sixth*, to her Brother King *James*, of *Scotland* the fifth, to her Sonne, King *Henry the first*; and to her Grandchild, King *James the sixth*.

Having to her great Grandmother, and Grandmother, two Queens, both named *Elizabeth*; to her Mother, *Margaret* Queene of *Scots*; to her Aunt, *Mary*, the French Queene; to her Cousins Germanes, *Mary* and *Elizabeth*, Queenes of *England*; to her Niece and Daughter in law, *Mary*, Queene of *Scots*.

Henry, second sonne to this Lady, was King of *Scots*, and father to *James the sixth*, now King. This *Henry* was murdered at the age of 21. yeeres: *Charles* her youngest Sonne, was Earle of *Levenox*, father to the Lady *Arbella*, hee dyed at the age of 21. yeeres, and is here entombed.

Charles his Sonne, and Earle of *Levenox*, who tooke in marriage the daughter of *William Cavendish*, Knight, and had *Arbella* to his onely daughter, dyed in Anno 1576.

Henry, first Sonne to King *Henry the 8.* by Queene *Katharine of Spaine*, lyeth buried at the doore of the Royall Chappell.

Queene *Anne*, wife to King *Richard the third*, daughter to *Richard Nevil*, Earle of *Warwicke*, dyed in Anno Domini, 1484. not without suspicion of poysoning.

Anne of Cleve, Sister to *William*, Duke of *Cleve*, and *Gulich*, whom King *Henry the eighth* repudiated, when he tooke to wife *Katharine Howard*, died in Anno 1557. and lyeth buried at the head of King *Sebert*.

Anne of Somerset, wife to the most Noble Prince *Edward*, Duke of *Somerset*, and the daughter to Sir *Edward Stanhop*, Knight, by his wife *Elizabeth*, daughter to *Fulke Bouchier*, Lord *Fitzwaren*, died the 16. of the Calends of May, Anno 1580. &c. with this inscription on her Tombe:

Heere lyeth intombed the Noble Duchesse of *Somerset*, *Anne*, Spouse unto that renowned Prince *Edward*, Duke of *Somerset*, Earle of *Hertford*, Vicount *Beauchamp*, and Baron *Seymour*, Companion of the most famous Knightly Order of the Garter, vncle to King *Edward the sixth*, Governour of his Royall Person, and most worthy Protector of all his Realmes, Dominions, and Subjects; Lieutenant Generall of all his Armies, Treasurer and Earle Marshall of *England*, Governour and Captaine of the Isles of *Garnesey* & *Iersy*. Vnder whose prosperous Conduct, glorious Victorie hath bene so often and so fortunately obtained at *Edenborough*, *Leish*, and *Muscleborough* field.

A Princeesse descended of Noble Linage, being daughter to the worthie Knight, Sir *Edward Stanhop*, by *Elizabeth* his wife, that was daughter to Sir *Foulke Bouchier*, Lord *Fitzwaren*, from whom our Moderne Earles of *Bathe* are sprung. Sonne hee was to *William*, Lord *Fitzwaren*, that was Brother to *Henry* Earle of *Essex*, and *John* Lord *Berners*, whom *William* their Sire (sometime Earle of *Ewe* in *Normandie*) begate on *Anne*, the sole heire of *Thomas* of *Woodstocke*, Duke of *Glocester*, younger Sonne to the mightie Prince, King *Edward the third*, and of his Wife *Eleanora*, coheire unto the tenth *Humphrey de Bohun*, that was Earle of *Hereford*, *Essex*, and *Northampton*, High Constable of *England*.

Many children bare this Lady unto her Lord of either sort, to wit, *Edward* Earle of *Hertford*, *Henry*, and younger *Edward*; *Anne*, Countesse of *Warwicke*, *Margaret*, *Iane*, *Mary*, *Katharine*, and *Elizabeth*: And with firme faith in Christ, and in a most mild manner, rendred she this life at 90. yeeres of age, on Easter day, the 16. of April, Anno, 1587.

The

She lyeth in a goodly Tombe in S. Nicholas Chappell, the Tombe being 24. foote in height.

He lyeth buried in the vault with his mother.

A child of two moneths old.

She lyeth in the South part of the Vestry.

She lyeth in a Tombe as yet not finished.

The Earle of *Hertford*, *Edward*, her eldest sonne, in this dolefull dutie carefull and diligent, doth consecrate this Monument to his deare Parent: not for her Honour, wherewith (living) she did abound, and now departed, flourisheth; but, for the dutifull love he beareth her, and for his last testification thereof.

She lyeth
in a faire
Tombe of
of Alaba-
ster in S.
Nicholas
Chappell.

Lady Wenefrid, *Marchionesse* of *Winchester*, sprung of the worthy Family of *Bruges*, who first married with *Richard Sacvile*, Knight, and Chancellor of the Exchequer: by her he had *Thomas*, Lord *Buckhurst*, and the *Lady Dacres* of the South, beside other children. Afterward, she married with *Iohn Powlet*, *Marquesse* of *Winchester*, and at length, well in yeeres, and a widdow, died, Anno Domini, 1586.

Hic jacet in tumulo
clarissima femina, primum
Fortunata bonis
clarisque Parentibus: illi
Sollicitè ætatem
teneræ flexere puellæ
Ad studium veræ virtutis,
& optima facta,
Externo addentes
internum lumen honori,
Post adolescentis
feliciter extitit ætas:
Cum matura, viro
veteri de stemmate nupsit,
Qui genus à proavis
longè ante Trophæa Guilielmi
Normanasque acies,
patria de gente trahebat:
Quocum jucundè
transigit tempora vitæ,
Donec mors illum rapuit:
post fata mariti
Mœsta diu vitam
tenebris luctuque trahebat.
Sed melior tandem
viduam fortuna revisit,
Nobilitate potens ubi
Marchio amabilis illam
Connubio accepit firmo
propriamque dicavit:
At nunc ter felix
transcendit spiritus astra,
Cumque suo regnat, coluit
quem ante omnia, Christo.

Anne, Countesse of *Oxford*, Daughter to *William Cecill*, Baron of *Bourghley*, with *Mildred* her Mother, in one Sepulcher, with Magnificent Collumnes of *Porphyrie* and 1st Stone, 24. foot in height, lie buried together, which the said Baron of *Bourghley* caused to be there erected.

They lye
buried in
S. Nicholas
Chappell,
in a goodly
Tombe.

Elizabeth Cecill, Daughter of *William Brooke*, Baron *Cobham*, the wife dearely affected of *Robert Cecill*, Knight, one of the Privie Councill to the illustrious *Queene Elizabeth*, upon her Tombe hath these Dialogue Verses: 1591.

Vxor.

Regina a Cameris,
Baronis filia, chari
Fida Equitis conjux
Elizabetha fui:
Vnus amor nobis,
una indivulsa voluntas;
Cor unum, una fides
inviolata fuit:
Ille mei si quando potest
deponere curam,
Ille potest animæ
non memor esse suæ.

Maritus.

Si lachrimis constaret amor
(charissima conjux)
Prosequere lachrimis
funera sæpe tua.
Nam mihi quàm fueris redamata,
tuum pia sponfa
Testatur meritum;
consciis ipse mihi:
Sed nec amor patitur
solia regnante dolere;
Et Christi major
te sibi strinxit amor.
Ergo tuo dilecta
bono cum pace fruire:
Spero mihi tecum
portio pacis erit.

A Brooke by name,
the Baron Cobhams child,
A Newton was she
by her Mothers side:
Cecill her husband
this for her did build,
To prove his love

Shee lyeth
at the
doores of
the same
Chappell

did

did after death abide :
which tels unto the world
that after come,
The worlds conceit
whilst heere she held a roomer:
How nature made her wise
and well beseeeming,
wit and condision,
silent, true and chaste:
Her vertues rare
wan her much esteeming,
In Court with Sovereaigne
still with favour grac'd.
Earth could not yeeld
more pleasing earthly blisse,
Blest with two Babes,
the third brought her to this.

They lye
buried in
Saint
Edmund
Chappell.

William of Windsor, Sonne of King Edward the third, so called, because he was borne at Windsor with his Sister, named Blanch of the Tower, because in the Tower of London her Mother was delivered of her, lye both together under a Marble Tombe.

Buried also in the
same
Chappell.

John of Eltham, Earle of Cornwall, second Sonne to King Edward the second, by Isabel, daughter to Philip le Bel, King of France: his Tombe of Alabafter is on the left hand the dore, without any inscription.

She lieth
buried also in the
same
Chappell.

Frances, Dutchesse of Suffolke, daughter to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolke, and Mary, Queene of France, daughter to King Henry the seventh. She was first married to Henry Gray, Marquesse Dorset, who was created Duke of Suffolke by King Edward the sixth: And after to Adrian Stokes, Esquire, who raised this Alabafter Monument to her living remembrance.

Anno. 1563.

Nil decus aut splendor,
nil regia nomina prosunt,
splendida divitiis
nil juvat ampla domus.
Omnia fluxerunt,
virtutis sola remansit
Gloria, Tartareis
non abolenda rogis:
Nupta Duci prius est,
uxor post Armigeri Stokes,
Funere nunc valeas
consociata Deo.

The noble Lady Iane Seimour, daughter to the renowned Prince Edward, Duke of Sommerfet, Earle of Hertford, Viscount Beauchamp, Baron Seymour; And to the right noble Lady Anne, Duchesse of Sommerfet his wife, departed this life in her Virginitie, at the age of 19. yeeres, the 19. of March, Anno. 1560. in the second yeere of the most happy reigne of Queene Elizabeth. Edward, Earle of Hertford, and Baron Beauchampe, her deare brother, caused this Monument to be made in her memorie:

She was
honorably
buried in
the floore
of the
Chappell.

Ingenio præstans,
& vultus lana decoro,
Nobilis arte fuit
voci, & arte manus.
Hinc Venus & Pallas
certant utra debet habere:
Vult Venus esse suam,
Pallas & esse suam:
Mors vero in virgineo
figens in pectore telum:
Neutrū (inquit) erit,
sed mihi præda jacer.
Corpore lana jacer,
tellurem terra subibit,
Sed pins in Cæli
spiritus arce sedet.

The Right Honourable Lady Katharine Knowles, chiefe Lady of the Queenes Majesties Bed-chamber, and wife to Sir Francis Knowles, Knight, Treasurer of her Highnesse household, departed this life the 15. day of January, 1568. at Hampton Court, and was honorably buried in the floore of this Chappell. This Lady Knowles, and the Lord Hunsdon her brother, were the children of William Carey, Esquire, & of the Lady Mary his wife, one of the Daughters and heires of Thomas Bollen, Earle of Wiltshire and Ormond: which Lady Mary was Sister to Anne, Queen of England, wife to King Henry the eight, Father and Mother to Elizabeth, Queene of England.

She lieth
also buried
in the
floore of
the same
Chappell.

Quæ Franciscæ fuit tibi
conjux en Katharina,
Mortua sub gelido
marmore Knolle jacer.
Excides ex animo tibi mortua,

fat

*sat scio nunquam,
Viva tibi vivo
semper amata fuit.
Illa tibi proles sex
& bis quinque Marito
Protulit, equalis
fœmina masque fuit,
Hæc tecum multos
utinam vixisset in annos,
Et tua nunc conjux
facta fuisset anus:
Noluit at Deus, hoc voluit
sed sponsa maritum
In Cœlis maneat,
ô Katharina, tuum.*

Heere lyeth entombed the noble *Frances*, Countesse of *Hertford*, deare spouse unto the noble *Edward*, Earle of *Hertford*, and Baron *Beauchampe*, Sonne of the renowned Prince *Edward*, Duke of *Somerset*, Earle of *Hertford*, Vicount *Beauchampe*, and Baron *Seymour*. A Lady descended of right noble linage, being daughter of the noble Lord *William*, Baron *Howard* of *Effingham*, companion of the most famous order of the Garter, High Admirall to Queene *Mary*, and Lord Chamberlaine of the household, and Lord Privie Seale to Queene *Elizabeth*. Sonne was hee to the right noble Prince *Thomas*, Duke of *Norfolke*, and Earle of *Surrey*, Earle Marshall of *England*, &c.

This Lady, highly Renowned for her many vertuous gifts and graces both of mind and body, greatly favoured by her gracious Soveraigne, and dearely beloved of her Lord, after long sickenes, in firme faith in Christ, and constant patience, departed this life at 44. yeeres of age, the 24. day of May, An. 1598. in the 40. yeere of the most happy reigne of our most gracious Soveraigne Lady Queene *Elizabeth*.

To whose memory, the said Earle her loving Lord and husband, much lamenting her death, in testification of his great love towards her, and of his carefull diligence in this dolesull dutie, doth consecrate this Monument.

*Foy Pour
Devoir.*

*Desir N'a
Repos.*

Heere lyeth the most honorable Lady *Frances*, sometimes Countesse of *Sussex*, daughter to Sir *William Sidney* of *Penshurst*, Knight, wife and Widow to that most noble, most wise, and most Martiall Gent. *Thomas Ratcliffe*, Earle of *Sussex*. A woman while she lived, adorned with many and most rare gifts, both of mind and body; towards God truly and zealously religious, to her friends and kinsfolkes most liberall; to the poore prisoners, to the Ministers of the Word of God alwayes most charitable. By her last will and Testament, shee instituted a Divinitie Lecture, to bee read in this Collegiate Church. And by the same her testament, gave also 5000. pound, towards the building of a new Colledge in the Vniversitie of *Cambridge*, with sufficient yeerely revenue, for the continuall maintenance of one Master, tenne Fellowes, and 20. Schollers, either in the same Colledge, or else in another house in the said Vniversitie already builded, commonly called *Clare Hall*. She lived 58. yeeres, and died the ninth of March, and was buried the 15. day of April, 1589.

Misericordia & Charitate.

*Beati mortui qui Domino moriuntur.
Omnia plena malis,
fert Deus unus opem,
Veni Domine Iesu, veni cito.
Pietate & Prudentia.*

Fide conjugali.

Henry Carey, Baron of *Hunsdon*, Lord Chamberlaine of the household to *Q. Elizabeth*, and allied to her in blood, Lord Governor, or Commander of the Towne of *Barmicke*, Knight of the noble Order of the Garter, and one of her Majesties most Honorable Privie Councill, died in Anno, 1596.

*Sepultura familie de Hunsdon
Consecratum.*

*In Domino hic obdormit Henricus Carey,
Baro de Hunsdon, villa Barmici limitif-
que tam orientalis quàm medii versus
Scotiam*

A goodly
Monumēt
is made
where she
is buried
in the
Chappell
of S. Sam-
uel.

She lieth
in a good-
ly Tombe
of Alaba-
ster, and
various
Marbles
polished,
in the
Chappell
of S. Paul.

He lyeth
buried in
the midst
of S. Iohn
Baptists
Chappell,
with a
goodly
Monumēt.

Scotiam olim Praefectum: Pensionariorum Generosorum Capitaneus; Forestarum cis Trentam Iusticiarius summus; Garteriani ordinis Eques Auratus; Domina Reginae Camerarius; a sacris Consiliis, eidemque consobrinus. Vna cum illo conditur uxor charissima, filia Thomae Morgan Equitis aurati, quae plures illi liberos peperit, e quibus sunt superstites, Georgius, Iohannes, Edmundus, Robertus, equites aurati: Catharina, Comitissa Nottinghamiae, Philadelphae, Baronissa Scroope, & Margareta, Domina Hoby. Obiit 23. Iulii, 1596. Aetatis LXXI. Patri optimo Georgio Carey filius, Baro de Hunsdon, ordinis Garterii Socius, Vetus Insulae Praefectus, Reginae Elizabethae Camerarius, & a sacris consiliis: Maritumque charissimo Anna uxor, honoris & memoriae ergo sibi & suis mortalitatis memores posuerunt.

In Australi plaga Ecclesiae.

Galfridus Chaucer, Poeta celeberrimus, qui primus Anglicam Poësin ita illustravit, ut Anglicus Homerus habeatur. Obiit 1400. Anno vero 1555. Nicholaus Brigham, Musarum nomine huius ossa transtulit, & illi novum tumulum ex marmore, his versibus inscriptis posuit:

Qui fuit Anglorum Vates
ter maximus olim,
Galfridus Chaucer,
conditur hoc tumulo.
Annum si quæras Domini,
si tempora mortis;
Ecce notæ subsunt,
quæ tibi cuncta notant.
25. Octobris, 1400.

Aerumnarum requies, Mors.

N. Brigham hos fecit
Musarum nomine sumptum.
Si rogitas quis fueram,
forsan te fama docebit:
Quod si fama neget,
mundi quia gloria transit,
Hæc Monumenta lege.

The works of this famous Poet Geoffrey Chaucer, were partly published in Print by William Caxton, Mercer, that first brought the incomparable Art of Printing into England; which was in the

reigne of King Henry the sixth: Afterward, increased by Master William Thinne, Esquire, in the reign of King Henry the eighth. Since then, corrected and twice increased through mine own painefull labours, in the reign of Queene Elizabeth, to wit, in the yeere, 1561. And againe, beautified with divers ample notes, by mee collected out of sundry Records and Monuments, which I delivered to my loving and learned friend, Master Thomas Speight. And he (having drawne them into a good forme and methode, as also, explained most of the old and obscure words) published the same worke againe, in Anno, 1597.

Edmundus Spencer, Londinensis, Anglicorum Poetarum nostri sæculi facile Princeps, quod ejus Poemata, faventibus Musis, & victuro genio conscripta comprobant. Obiit immatura morte, Anno salutis, 1598. & prope Galfridum Chaucerum conditur, qui felicissime poësin Anglicis literis primus illustravit. In quem hæc scripta sunt Epitaphia.

Hic prope Chaucerum
situs est Spenserius, illi
Proximus ingenio,
proximus ut tumulo.
Hic prope Chaucerum
Spensere Poeta poetam
Conderis, & versu,
quàm tumulo propior,
Anglica te vivo vixit,
plausitque Poësis;
Nunc moritura timer,
te moriente, mori.

Mary, Queene of Scots, and Dowager of France, her body was translated from Peterborough to Westminster, and on her Tombe are these inscriptions:

D. O. M.

Maria Stuarta, Scotorum Regina, Franciæ Dotaria, Iacobi V. Scotorum Regis Filia, & heredis unica Henrici VII. Ang. Regis ex Margareta majori natu filia (Iacobo III. Regi Scotorum matrimonio copulata) proneptis, Edwardi III. Angliæ Regis ex Elizabetha filiarum natu maxima abneptis, Francisci II. Gallorum

He lieth also buried in the same South part of the Church.

A Magnificent Monument made by our most Royall Sovereignne K. James, for his Mother.

Gallorum Regis conjugis, Corona Angliæ, dum vixit, certæ & indubitata heredis, & Iacobi Magnæ Britannia Monarchæ potentissimi Matris.

Stirpe verè regia & antiquissima prognata erat, maximis totius Europæ Principibus agnatione & cognatione conjuncta, & exquisitissimis animi & corporis dotibus & ornamentis cumulatissima. Verum ut sunt varia rerum humanarum vices, postquam annos plus minus viginti in custodia detenta, fortiter & strenuè (sed frustra) cum malevolorum obrectationibus, timidorum suspicionibus, & inimicorum capitalium insidiis conflictata esset, tandem inaudito & infesto Regibus exemplo securi percutitur.

Et contempto mundo, devicta morte, lassato carnifice, Christo Servatori animæ salutem, Iacobo filio spem regni & posteritatis, & universis cædis infaustæ spectatoribus exemplum patientiæ cōmendans, piè & intrepidè cervicem Regiam securi maledictæ subiecit, & vitæ caducæ sortem cum cælestis regni perennitate commutavit.

Vlt. Idus Februarii.

Anno Christi, MDLXXXVII.

Ætatis, XXXXVI.

Obruta frugifero sensim
sic cespice surgunt
Semina, per multos
que latuere dies.
Sanguine sancivit fœdus
cum plebe Iehova,
Sanguine placabant
numina sancta patres:
Sanguine conspersi
quos præterit ira Penates;
Sanguine signata est
que modò credit humus.
Parce Deus, satis est,
infandos siste dolores,
Inter funestos
pervolet illa dies.
Sit Reges mactare nefas,
ut sanguine posthac
Purpureo nunquam
terra Britannia fluat.
Exemplum pereat
cæsa cum vulnere Christa;
Inque malum præceps
author & actor eat.
Si meliore sui
post mortem parte triumphet,

Carnifices sileant,
tormina, claustra, cruces.
Quem dederant cursum
Superi Regina peregit:
Tempora lata Deus,
tempora dura dedit,
Edidit eximium
fato properante Iacobum,
Quem Pallas, Muse,
Delia fata colunt.
Magna viro, major natu,
sed maxima partu,
Conditur hic regum
filia, sponsa, parens.
Det Deus ut nati
& qui nascentur ab illa
Æternos videant
hinc sine nube dies.

Although that famous and worthie
HENRY, eldest Sonne to our deare
Soveraigne Lord King JAMES, hath
(as yet) no Tombe or Monument made
for him there in Westminster, but liveth
still in the love and memory of all true
English hearts: yet this excellent Epi-
taph was purposely made for him.

Reader, wonder
thinke it none,
To heare me spake,
that am a Stone.
Heere is brin'd
Celestiall dust,
And I keepe it
but in trust;
Should I not
my Treasure tell,
VVnder then thou
might'st as well,
How this stone
could chuse but breake,
If it had not
learn'd to speake.
Hence amaz'd,
and aske not me,
VVhose these
Sacred Ashes be.
Purposely
it is conceal'd,
For, if that
should be reveal'd,
All that reade,
would by and by
Melt themselves
to teares and dye.

Another.

A Monument all of
pure gold
were too
little for a
Prince of
such high
hope and
merit.

Another.

*within this Marble Casket lyes,
A matchlesse Jewell of rich price,
which Nature (in the worlds disdain)
But shew'd, and then shut up againe.*

This Church hath had great privilege of Sanctuarie within the precinct thereof, to wit, the Church, Churchyard and Close, &c. from whence it hath not beene lawfull for any Prince or other, to take any person that fled thither for any cause. Which priviledge was first granted by *Sebert*, King of the East Saxons; since increased by *Edgar*, King of the West Saxons; renewed and confirmed by King *Edward the Confessor*, as appeareth by this his Charter following:

Edward, by the grace of God, King of Englishmen: I make it to bee knowne to all generations of the world after me, that by especiall commandement of our holy Father Pope Leo, I have renewed, and honoured the holy Church of the blessed Apostle, Saint Peter of Westminster, and I order and establish for ever, that what person, of what condition or estate soever he be, from whence soever he come, or for what offence or cause it bee, either for his refuge into the said holy place, he be assured of his life, liberty and limbs. And over this, I forbid (under the paine of everlasting damnation) that no Minister of mine, or of my Successors, intermeddle them with any the goods, lands or possessions of the said persons, taking the said Sanctuary: for I have taken their goods and livelode into my speciall protection, and therefore I grant to every each of the (in as much as my terrestriall power may suffice) all manner freedome of joyous liberty, & whosoever presumes or doth contrary to this my grant, I will he lose his name, worship, dignity and power, & that with the great traytor Iudas, that betrayed our Saviour, he be in the everlasting fire of hell. And I will and ordaine, that this my grant endure as long, as there remaineth in England either love or dread of Christian name.

More of this Sanctuary ye may read in our Histories, and also in the Statute of *Henry the eighth* the 32. yeere.

The Parish Church of Saint Margaret, sometime within the Abbey,

was by *Edward the Confessor* removed, and builded without, for ease of the Monks.

This Church continued till the dayes of *Edward the first*, at what time the Merchants of the Staple, and Parishioners of *Westminster* builded it all of new, the great Chancell excepted, which was builded by the Abbots of *Westminster*, and this remaineth now a faire Parish Church, though sometime in danger of downe pulling.

In the South Ile of this Church, is a faire Marble Monument of Dame *Mary Billing*, the heyre of *Robert Nefenham* of *Conington*, in *Huntington* shire, first married to *William Coton*, to whose Issue her inheritance alone descended, remaining with *Robert Coto* at this day, heyre of her & her first husbands family. Her second husband was *Sir Thomas Billing*, Chiefe Iustice of *England*; and her last, whom likewise she buried, was *Thomas Lacy*, erecting this Monument to the memorie of her three husbands, with whose Armes shee hath garnished it, and for her owne buriall, wherein she was interred in the yeere 1499.

Next to this famous Monastery, is the Kings principall Palace, of what Antiquity it is uncertaine: but *Edward the Confessor* held his Court there, as may appeare by the testimonie of sundry; and namely, of *Ingulphus*, as I have before told you. The said King had his Palace, and for the most remained there: where hee also ended his life, and was buried in the Monastery which he had builded. It is not to be doubted, but that *K. William* the first, as he was crowned there, so he builded much at this Palace, for he found it farre inferiour to the building of Princely Palaces in *France*.

And it is manifest by the testimonie of many Authors, that *William Rufus*, builded the great Hall there, about the yeere of Christ, 1097. Amongst others, *Roger of Windover* and *Mathew Paris*, doe write, that *K. William* (being returned out of *Normandy* into *England*) kept his feast of *Whitsonde* very royally at *Westminster* in the new hall which he had lately builded, the length whereof (say some) was 270. foote, and seventy foure foot in bredth. And when he heard men say, that this Hall was too great, hee

Yy 2

answe-

In the
reigne of
Edward
the sixth.

Great Hall
at *West-*
minster.
Mathew
Paris.

Sanctua-
ry at
Westmin-
ster.

Parish
Church of
S. Marg-
aret.

Liber
Wood-
bridge.

Palace re-
paired.
17. Fitzle-
phon.

Record
Tow.

The use of
the great
Hall was
to feed the
poore.

Mathew
Paris great
feasts in
Westmin-
ster Hall.

answered and said: *This Hall is not bigge enough by the one halfe, and is but a Bedde-chamber, in comparisson of that I meane to make.*

A diligent searcher (saith *Mathew Paris*) might find out the foundation of the Hall, which he had supposed to have builded, stretching from the river of *Thames*, to the common high way.

This Palace was repaired about the yeere, 1163. by *Thomas Becket*, Chancellor of *England*, with exceeding great celerity and speed, which before was ready to have fallen downe. This hath been the principall seate and Palace of all the Kings of *England*, since the Conquest: for here have they in the great Hall kept their Feasts, of Coronation especially, and other solemne Feasts, as at Christmas and such like most commonly. For prooffe whereof, I find recorded, that in the yeere, 1236. and the twentieth of *Henry* the third, on the 29. of December, *William de Haverhull*, the Kings Treasurer, was commanded, that upon the day of the Circumcision of our Lord, he should cause 6000. poore people to be fed at *westminster*, for the state of the King, the Queene, and their children. The weake and aged to bee placed in the great Hall, and in the lesser those were more strong and in reasonable plight: In the Kings Chamber the children, and in the Queenes: and when the King knew the charge, hee gladly allowed it in the accounts.

In the yeere 1238. the same King *Henry* kept his Feast of Christmas at *westminster* in the great Hall, so did hee in the yeere 1241. where he placed the Legate in the most honorable place of the table; to wit, in the middest, which the Noblemen tooke in evill part.

The King sate on the right hand, and the Archbishop on the left, and then all the Prelates and Nobles, according to their estates: for the King himselfe did set the guests.

The yeere 1242. hee likewise kept his Christmas in the Hall, &c.

Also, in the yeere 1243. *Richard*, Earle of *Cornewall*, the Kings brother, married *Cincia*, daughter to *Beatrice*, Countesse of *Provence*, & kept his marriage Feast in the great Hall at *westminster*, with great royalty and company of

Noble men: in so much, that there were told (*triginta millia*) 30000. dishes of meats at that dinner.

In the yeere 1256. King *Henry* sate in the Exchequer of this Hall, and there set downe order for the appearance of Sheriffes, and bringing in of their accounts: there was 5. Marks set on every Sheriffes head for a fine, because they had not distrained every person, that might dispend 15. l. land by the yeere, to receive the order of Knighthood, according as the same Sheriffes were commanded.

Also, the Maior, Aldermen and Sheriffes of *London*, being accused of oppression & wrongs done by them, and submitting themselves in this place before the King, sitting then in judgment upon that matter, they were condemned to pay their fines for their offences committed, and further, every one of them discharged of assise and ward.

In the yeeres 1268. and 1269. the same King kept his Christmas Feasts at *westminster*, as before: and also in the same yeere 1269. he translated (with great solemnitie) the body of King *Edward* the Confessor, into a new Chappell, at the back of the high Altar: which Chappell he had prepared of a marvailous workemanship, bestowing a new Tombe or Shrine of gold.

And on the day of his translation, he kept a Royall Feast in the great Hall of the Palace: Thus much for the Feasts of old time in this Hall.

We read also, that in the yeere, 1236. the River of *Thames* overflowing the bankes, caused the Marshes about *woolwich* to bee all on a Sea, wherein Boats and other Vessels were carried with the streame, so that besides cattell, the greatest number of men, women & children, Inhabitants there, were drowned.

In the great Palace of *westminster*, men did row with Wherries in the middest of the Hall, being forced to ride to their chambers.

Moreover, in the yeere 1242. the *Thames* overflowing the bankes about *Lambith*, drowned houses and fields, by the space of 6. miles, so that in the great Hall at *westminster*, men tooke their horses, because the water ran over all.

This Palace was (in the yeere 1299. the

Henry the
3. sate in
the Exche-
quer, and
amerced
the Sher-
riffes.

Translatio
of Edward
the Con-
fessor.

Marshes
about
woolwich
drowned.

Wherries
rowed in
*Westmin-
ster* Hall.

T. Walsingham.
Palace at
Westminster
burne.

The Kings
treasury at
Westminster
robbed. The Ab-
bot and
Monkes sent to the
Tower.

Edward
the 1. kee-
ping his
feasts at
Westminster
hall, was
presented
with a
complaint
of not re-
warding
Soldiers.

Great Hall
at Westmin-
ster repai-
red.

the 27. of Edward the first) burnt by a vehement fire, kindled in the lesser Hall of the Kings house, the same with many other houses adjoining, and with the Queenes Chamber, were consumed, but after that repaired.

In the yeere 1313. the 31. of Edward the first, the Kings treasure at Westminster was robbed, for the which Walter, Abbot of Westminster, with 49. of his Brethren, and 32. other were throwne into the Tower of London, and indighted of the robbery of an hundred thousand pound: but they affirming themselves to be cleare of the fact, and desiring the King of speedy justice, a Commission was directed for inquiry of the truth, and they were freed.

In the yeere 1316. Edward the second did solemnize his Feast of Pentecost at Westminster, in the great Hall, where sitting Royally at the table, with his Peeres about him, there entred a woman adorned like a Minstrell, sitting on a great horse, trapped as Minstrels then used, who rode round about the tables, shewing pastime, and at length came up to the Kings table, and layd before him a Letter, and forthwith turning her horse, saluted every one, and departed. The Letter being opened, had these contents.

Our Sovereigne Lord the King, hath nothing courteously respected his Knights, that in his Fathers time, and also in his owne have put forth their persons to divers perils, and have utterly lost, or greatly diminished their substance, for honor of the said King, and he hath enriched abundantly such as have not borne the weight (as yet) of the businesse, &c.

This great Hall was begunne to be repaired in the yeere 1397. by Richard the second, who caused the wals, windowes and rooffe, to be taken downe, and new made, with a stately porch, and divers lodgings of a marvellous worke, and with great costs. All which hee levied of Strangers banished, or flying out of their Countries, who obtained licence to remaine in this Land by the Kings Charters, which they had purchased with great summes of money, John Bokerell being then Clarke of the works.

This Hall being finished in the yeere 1399. the same King kept a most roy-

all Christmas there, with daily Iustings, and runnings at Tilt, whereunto resorted such a number of people, that there was every day spent twenty eight, or twenty sixe Oxen, and three hundred sheepe, beside fowle without number.

He caused a Gowne for himselfe to be made of Gold, garnished with Pearle and precious Stones, to the value of three thousand Markes. He was garded by Cheshire-men, and had about him commonly thirteene Bishops, besides Barons, Knights, Esquires, and other more than needed: in so much, that to the household came every day to meate, ten thousand people; as appeareth by the messes told out from the Kitchen to three hundred Servitors.

Thus was this great Hall, for the honour of the Prince, oftentimes furnished with ghests, not onely in this Kings time (a prodigall Prince) but in the time of other also, both before and since, though not so usually noted. For when it is said, the King held his Feast of Christmas, or such a Feast at Westminster; it may well be supposed to be kept in this great Hall, as most sufficient to such a purpose.

I find noted by Robert Fabian (sometime an Alderman of London) that King Henry the seventh, in the ninth of his reigne, (holding his Royall Feast of Christmas at Westminster) on the twelfth day, feasted Ralph Austrey, then Maior of London, and his brethren the Aldermen, with other Commoners in great number, and after dinner, dubbed the Maior, Knight, caused him with his brethren, to stay and behold the disguisings and other disports in the night following shewed in the great Hall, which was richly hanged with Arras, and staged about on both sides. Which disports being ended, in the morning, the King, the Queene, the Ambassadors, and other Estates, being set at a table of stone, 60. Knights and Esquires served 60. dishes to the Kings Messe, and as many to the Queenes (neither flesh nor fish) &c served the Maior with 24. dishes to his Messe, of the same manner, with sundry wines in most plenteous wise.

And finally, the King and Queene being conveyed with great lights into

Y y 3 the

Great
feasts at
Westminster
Hall.

Re. Inueste.

Re. Fabian.

King Henry
the 7. feasted the
Maior of
London, &c.

Parliaments
kept in
Westminster Hall.

the Palace; the Maier with his Company in Barges, returned and came to London, by breake of the next day. Thus much for building of this great Hall, and feasting therein.

It moreover appeareth, that many Parliaments have been kept there: for I find noted, that in the yeere 1397. the great Hall at Westminster, being out of reparations; and therefore, as it were, new builded by Richard the second (as is afore shewed) the same Richard in the meane time having occasion to hold a Parliament, caused (for that purpose) a large house to be builded in the middest of the Palace Court, betwixt the clocke-Tower, and the gate of the old great Hall.

This house was very large and long, made of Timber, covered with Tyle, open on both the sides, and at both the ends, that all men might see and heare what was both said and done.

The Kings Archers (in number 4000. Cheshire men) compassed the house about with their Bowes bent, and Arrows nocked in their hands, alwayes ready to shoote: they had Bouch of Court (to wit, meate and drinke) and great wages, of six pence by the day.

The old great Hall being new builded, Parliaments were againe there kept as before: namely, one in the yeere 1399. for the deposing of Richard the second. A great part of this Palace at Westminster was once againe burnt in the yeere, 1512. the fourth of Henry the eight; since the which time, it hath not bene reedified: onely the great Hall, with the offices neere adjoining, are kept in good reparations, and serveth as afore, for Feasts at Coronations, Arraignements of great persons charged with treasons, keeping of the Courts of Iustice, &c. But the Princes have bene lodged in other places about the City, as at Baynards-Castell, at Bridewell, and White-hall, sometime called Torke place, and sometime at S. James.

This great Hall hath bene the usuall place of pleadings, and ministrations of Iustice, whereof somewhat shortly I will note.

In times past, the Courts & Benches followed the King, wheresoever hee went, as well since the Conquest, as

before, which thing at length being thought cumbersome, painefull, and chargeable to the people; it was in the yeere 1214. the 9. of Henry the third agreed, that there should be a standing place appointed, where matters should be heard and judged, which was in the great Hall at Westminster.

In this Hall he ordained three judgement seates, to wit, at the entry on the right hand, the Common Pleas, where civill matters are to bee pleaded, specially such as touch Lands or contracts. At the upper end of the Hall, on the right hand, or South East corner, the Kings Bench, where Pleas of the Crowne have their hearing: And on the left hand or Southwest corner, sitteth the Lord Chancellor, accompanied with the Master of the Rolls, and other men, learned for the most part in the Civill law, and called Masters of the Chancery, which have the Kings fee.

The times of pleading in these Courts are foure in the yeere, which are called Tearmes.

The first is *Hilarie Terme*, which beginneth the three and twentieth of January, if it be not Sunday, and endeth the twelfth of February.

The second is *Easter Terme*, and beginneth seventene dayes after Easter-day, and endeth foure dayes after Ascension day.

The third Terme beginneth six or seven dayes after *Trinitie* Sunday, and endeth the Wednesday fortnight after.

The fourth is *Michaelmas Terme*, which beginneth the ninth of October, if it be not Sunday, and endeth the 28. of November.

And heere is to bee noted, that the Kings of this Realme have used sometimes to sit in person in the *Kings Bench*: namely, King Edward the fourth, in the yeere, 1462. in *Michaelmas Terme*, sate in the *Kings Bench* three dayes together, in the open Court, to understand how his lawes were ministred and executed.

Within the Port, or entry into the Hall, on either side are ascendings up into large Chambers, without the Hall adjoining thereunto, wherein certaine Courts be kept, namely, on the right hand, is the Court of the Exchequer, a place

Common
pleas in
Westminster Hall.
T. Smith.

Court of
the Chan-
cerie.

I find of
Record
the 50. of
Ed. the 3.
that the
Chapter-
house of
the Abbot
of Westminster
was then
the usuall
house for
the Com-
mons in
Parliament.
Bouch of
Court.

Magna
Charta.

Kings of
this
Realme
have
sate on the
Kings Bench
in Westminster
Hall.

Court of
the Exche-
quer.

place of account, for the revenewes of the Crowne: the hearers of the account have Auditors under them; but they which are the chiefe for accounts of the Prince, are called Barons of the Exchequer, wherof one is called the *Chiefe Baron*. The greatest officer of all, is called the High Treasurer. In this Court be heard those that are delators, or informers, in popular and penall actions, having thereby part of the profit by the law assigned unto them.

In this Court, if any question bee, it is determined after the order of the Common Law of England by twelve men, and all Subsidies, Taxes and Customs, by account: for in this office, the Sheriffs of the Shire doe attend upon the execution of the commandements of the Iudges, which the Earle should do, if he were not attending upon the Prince in the warres, or otherwise about him. For, the Chiefe Office of the Earle was, to see the Kings Iustice to have course, and to bee well executed in the Shire, and the Princes Revenewes to bee well answered, and brought into the Treasurie.

If any Fines or Amerciaments bee extracted out of any of the said Courts upon any man, or any Arrerages of accounts of such things as is of Customes, Taxes, and Subsidies, or other such like occasions; the same the Sheriffe of the Shire doth gather, and is answerable therefore in the Exchequer.

As for other ordinary Rents of Patrimoniall Lands, and most commonly of Taxes, Customes and Subsidies, there be particular Receivers and Collectors, which doe answer it into the Exchequer.

This Court of the Exchequer hath of old time, and as I thinke, since the Conquest, beene kept at *Westminster*, notwithstanding, sometimes remooved thence by commandement of the King, and after restored againe; as namely, in the yeere, one thousand two hundred and nine, King *John* commanded the Exchequer to bee remooved from *Westminster* to *Northampton*, &c.

On the left hand above the staire, is the Dutchie Chamber, wherein is kept the Court for the Dutchie of *Lancaster*, by a Chancellor of that Dutchie, and o-

ther Officers under him.

Then is there in another Chamber, the Office of the receipts of the Queenes Revenewes for the Crowne.

Then is there also the *Starre-Chamber*, where, in the Tearme time, every weeke once at the least, which is commonly on Fridaies and Wednesdaies, and on the next day after the Tearme endeth, the Lord Chancellor and the Lords, and other of the Privie-Council, and the chiefe Iustices of England, from Nine of the Clocke, till it bee Eleven, doe sit.

This place is called the *Starre-Chamber*, because the Roofe thereof is decked with the likenesse of Starres gilt: there be plaints heard, of Ryots, Rowts, and other misdemeanours, which if they be found by the Kings Councell, the party offender shall be censured by these persons, which speake one after another, and he shall bee both fined and commanded to prison.

Then at the upper end of the great Hall by the *Kings Bench*, is a going up to a great Chamber, called the *White-Hall*, wherein is now kept the Court of Wards and Liveries, and adjoining thereunto is the Court of Requests.

Then is *S. Stephens Chappell*, of old time founded by King *Stephen*, King *John* in the seventh of his reigne; granted to *Baldwinus de London*, Clarke of his Exchequer, the Chappleship of Saint *Stephens* at *Westminster*, &c.

This Chappell was againe since (of a farre more curious workmanship) new builded by King *Edward* the third, in the yeere 1347. for thirty eight persons in that Church to serve God, to wit, a Deane, twelve secular Canons, thirteene Vicars, foure Clerks, fixe Chorists, two Servitors, to wit, a Verger, and a keeper of the Chappell. He builded it for them from the house of receipt, along nigh to the *Thames*, within the same Palace, there to inhabite: and since that, there were also buildings for them, betwixt the Clock-house, and the *wool-staple*, called the *wey-house*.

Hee also builded to the use of this Chappell (though out of the Palace Court) some distance West, in the little Sanctuarie, a strong Clochard of Stone and Timber, covered with Lead, and

Office of Receipt.
Starre Chamber.

The Court of Wards and Liveries.
Court of Requests.
S. Stephens Chappell.

Little Sanctuarie.

Informers

Dutchie court,

and placed therein three great Bels, since usually rung at Coronations, Triumphs, Funerals of Princes, and their Obits. Of those Bels men fabuled, that their ringing sowed all the drinke in the Towne. More, that about the biggest Bell was written:

*King Edward made mee
thirtie thousand and three,
Take me downe and weigh mee,
and more shall ye find mee.*

But these Bels being taken down indeed, were found all three not to weigh twenty thousand.

True it is, that in the Citie of *Roane*, in *Normandy*, there is one great Bell, that hath such an Inscription as followeth:

*Ie suis George d'Ambois,
Qui trente cinq mille pois:
Mes lui me pesera,
Trente six mill me trovera.*

*I am George of Ambois,
Thirtie five thousand in pois:
But he that shall weigh me,
Thirtie six thousand shall find me.*

The said King *Edward* endowed this Chappell with lands to the yearly value of five hundred pound. Doctor *John Chambers*, the Kings Physitian, the last Deane of this Colledge, builded thereunto a Cloyster, of curious workmanship, to the charges of eleven thousand Markes. This Chappell, or Colledge, at the suppression, was valued to dispend in lands by the yeere one thousand eighty five pound, ten shillings five pence, and was surrendered to *Edward* the sixth: since the which time, the same Chappell hath served as a Parliament House.

By this Chappell of *S. Stephen*, was sometime one other smaler Chappell, called our Lady of the Piew; to the which Lady, great Offerings were used to be made: Amongst other things I have read, that *Richard* the second, after the overthrow of *Wat Tilar*, and other the Rebels, in the fourth of his raigne, went to *Westminster*, and there giving thanks to God for his victory,

made his Offering in this Chappell. But as divers have noted, namely, *John Pigot*, in the yeare 1252. on the seventeenth of February, by negligence of a Scholler, appointed by his Schoole-master to put forth the Lights of this Chappell, the Image of our Lady richly decked with Jewels, precious Stones, Pearles, and Rings, more than any Jeweller could judge the price, for so saith mine author; was with all this Apparell, Ornaments, and Chappell it selfe, burnt: but since againe reedified by *Anthony*, Earle *Rivers*, Lord *Scales*, and of the Isle of *Wight*, Vncle and Governor to the Prince of *Wales*, that should have beene King *Edward* the fifth, &c.

The said Palace, before the entry thereunto, hath a large Court, and in the same a Tower of Stone, containing a Clocke, which striketh every houre on a great Bell, to bee heard into the Hall in fitting time of the Courts, or otherwise: for the same Clocke, in a calme, will bee heard into the City of *London*. King *Henry*, the sixth gave the keeping of this Clock with the Tower, called the Clock-house, and the appurtenances, unto *William Walsby*, Deane of *Saint Stephens*, with the wages of six pence the day out of his Exchequer. By this Tower standeth a fountaine, which at Coronations, and great Triumphs is made to runne with Wine out of divers spouts.

On the East side of this Court, is an Arched Gate to the River of *Thames*, with a faire Bridge and landing place for all men that have occasion.

On the North side, is the South end of *Saint Stephens* Alley, or *Canon-Row*, and also a way into the old Wooll staple: and on the West side is a very faire Gate, begun by *Richard* the 3. in the yeere 1484. and was by him builded a great height, and many faire lodgings in it, but left unfinished, and is called the high Tower at *Westminster*.

Thus much for the Monasterie and Palace may suffice. And now will I speake of the Gate-house, and of *Totehill-streete*, stretching from the West part of the Close.

The Gate-house is so called of two Gates,

Cloyster
of Saint
Stephens
Chappell
builded.

Parliament
House.

Chappell
of our Lady
in the
Piew.

Clocke-
house at
Westminster.

Fountain
in
the Palace
Court.

Westminster
Bridge
or common
landing place

High
Tower at
Westminster.

Gate-house
at Westminster.

Gates, the one out of the Colledge Court toward the North; on the East side whereof was the Bishop of Londons Prison, for Clerkes convict, and the other Gate adjoyning to the first; but towards the West, is a Gaole or Prison for offenders thither committed. *Walter Warfield*, Celerer to the Monasterie, caused both these Gates (with the appurtenances) to be builded in the reigne of *Edward the third*.

Almes-
houses of
Henry the
seventh.

On the South side of this Gate, King *Henry the seventh*, founded an Almes-house for thirteene poore men: one of them to bee a Priest, aged five and forty yeeres, a good Grammarian, the other twelve to bee aged fiftie yeeres, without wives; every Saturday the Priest to receive of the Abbot, or Prior, foure pence by the day, and each other two pence halfe penny by the day for ever, for their sustenance, and every yeere to each one a Gowne and a Hood ready made. And to three women that dressed their meat, and kept them in their sicknesse, each to have every Saturday sixteene pence, and every yeere a Gowne ready made. More to the thirteene poore men yeerely fourescore quarters of Coales, and one thousand of good Fagots to their use: In the Hall and Kitchin of their Mansion, a discreet Monke to bee over-seer of them, and hee to have forty shillings by the yeere, &c. and herunto was every Abbot and Prior sworne.

Chappell
of Saint
Anne.

Neere unto this house Westward, was an old Chappell of Saint *Anne*, over against the which, the Lady *Margaret*, Mother to King *Henry the seventh* erected an Almes-house for poore women, which is now turned into lodgings, for the singing men of the Colledge: the place wherein this Chappell and Almes-house standeth, was called the *Eleemosynary* or *Almory*, now corruptly the *Ambry*, for that the Almes of the Abbey were there distributed to the poore. And thertin *Isip*, Abbot of *Westminster*, erected the first Presse of Book Printing that ever was in *England*, about the yeere of Christ, 1471. w.

Almes-
house
founded
by Lady
Margaret.

Almory
at Westminster.

Printing
of Bookes
at Westminster,
the first in
England.

Caxton, Citizen of *London*, Mercer, brought it into *England*, and was the first that practised it in the said Abbey; after which time, the like was practised in the Abbeyes of *S. Augustin* at *Cant.* *S. Albans*, and other Monasteries. From the West gate runneth along *Totehill streete*, wherein is a house of the Lord *Gray of Wilton*, and on the other side, at the entry into *Totehill field*, *Stratton house*, which *Giles*, the last Lord *Dacre* of the South, purchased and built new, whose Lady and wife *Anne* sister to *T.* the Lord *Buckhurst*, left money to her Executors, to build an Hospitall for twenty poore women, and so many children to be brought up under them, for whose maintenance shee assigned lands, to the value of one hundred pounds by the yeere, which Hospitall, her Executours have since begunne in the field adjoyning.

Totehill-
streete.

Hospitall
founded
by Lady
Anne
Dacre.

From the entry into *Totehill field*, the streete is called *Pettie France*, in which, and upon *S. Hermits hill*, on the South side thereof, *Cornelius van Dun* (a *Brabander* borne, Yeoman of the Guard to King *Henry the eighth*, King *Edward the sixth*, *Queene Mary*, and *Queene Elizabeth*) built twenty Houses, for poore women to dwell rent-free: And neere hereunto was a Chappell of *Mary Magdalen*, now wholly ruined.

Pettie
France.

Almes-
houses for
poore wo-
men.
Chappell
of *Mary*
Magdalen.

In the yeare of Christ 1256. the 40. of *Henry the third*, *John Mansell*, the Kings Counsellor, and a Priest, did invite to a stately Dinner, the Kings and Queenes of *England* and *Scotland*, *Edward the Kings sonne*, Earles, Barons and Knights, the Bishop of *London*, and Divers Citizens: whereby his guests did grow to such a number, that his house at *Totehill* could not receive them, but that hee was forced to set up Tents and Pavillions, to receive his guests; whereof there was such a multitude, that seven hundred Messe of Meat did not serve for the first Dinner.

Matthew
Paris.

Seven
hundred
Messe of
Meat at
one Din-
ner in
Totehill.

The Citie of *Westminster*, for Civill Governement, is divided into twelve severall Wards, for the which, the Deane of the Collegiate Church of *Westminster*, or the high Steward, doe elect twelve Burgeses, and as many

Governe-
ment of
*Westmin-
ster* City.

many Assistants, that is, one Burgesse and one Assistant for every Ward : out of the which twelve Burgeses, two are nominated yeerely, upon Thursday in Easter weeke; for chiefe Burgeses, to continue for one yeere next following, who have authority given them by the Act of Parliament, 27. *Elizabeth*, to heare, examine, determine, and punish, ac-

ording to the Lawes of the Realme, and lawfull Customes of the Citie of *London*, matters of Incontinencie, common Scolds, Inmates, and common Annoyances, and likewise to commit such persons as shall offend against the Peace, and thereof to give knowledge within foure and twenty houres, to some Iustice of Peace, in the County of *Middlesex*.



GOVER.



Not farre from *Westminster*, by the River, there is erected a goodly Building, not yet finished, for Students in Divinity, commonly knowne by the name of *Chelsey Colledge*, whereof I thought fit to make mention, because I finde an Act of Parliament made in the seventh yeere of King *James*, in the behalfe of the same Colledge, as also a Declaration published by Authority in the yeere 1616. containing the Reasons that moved his Majesty and the State to erect the same which here followeth.



Hereas his Majesty, of his most Royall and zealous care for the defence of true Religion now established within this

Realme of *England*, and for the refuting of Errors and Heresies repugnant unto the same, hath been graciously pleased, by his Letters Patents under the great Seale of *England*, to found a Colledge at *Chelsey*, neere *London*, and therein to place certaine learned Divines, and to incorporate the same by the name of the Provost and Fellowes of the Colledge of King *James* in *Chelsey*, neere *London*, of the foundation of the same *James* King of *England*, and hath of his most gracious bounty and goodnesse, not onely endowed the same with certaine Lands, Priviledges, and Immunities, but hath also for their further maintenance and sustentation, given unto them a capacity and ability to receive and take from his Majesty, or any of his loving Subjects, any Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Gifts, Benefits, and Profits whatsoever, not exceeding in the whole the yeerely value of three thousand pounds, as in and by the said Letters Patents doth more at

large appeare. And whereas also it is manifest and evident, that the bringing in of fresh streames of running water into the City of *London*, is very convenient, necessary, and profitable, as well for the private use of such as shall rent the same, as a helpe for cleansing the said City in the time of sicknesse, and preserving the same against all so-daine adventures of fire: It is therefore enacted, &c. that it shall and may be lawfull to the said Provost and Fellowes, their Successors, Deputies, and Assignes, at all and every such place and places in the open Fields or Marshes lying betweene the Bridge called Lock-Bridge, in or neere the Parish of *Hackney*, in the County of *Middlesex*, and the Bridge called Bow-Bridge, at *Stratfort-Bow* in the Parish of *Stepney*, in the said County, (As by the said Provost and Fellowes, their Successors, Deputies or Assignes, by and with the consent and allowance of the occupiers and owners of the soile in the said place or places, and in default of such assent and allowance, by such composition first to be made with the said occupiers and owners of the said soile, as by the Commissioners, by vertue of this Act

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may dig a
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Springs,
&c.

to be in this behalfe appointed, shall be thought fit and convenient) to dig or cut from and out of the maine River of Lee, on that side or banke of the same River which is next unto the City of *London*, a ditch or trench not exceeding in breadth ten foot, or to scoure, cleanse, or enlarge unto the breadth aforesaid, any old ditch or trench there already made: and the same ditch or trench either old or new, so to be made or to be cleansed, to convey by and throw the said Fields and Marshes, in all places convenient, in such sort as the same may againe bee returned, and made to open it selfe into the maine River, within some such convenient distance from the mouth thereof, as to the said Commissioners shall (for the intents and purposes hereafter expressed) be thought fit: Vpon which ditch or trench, or places neere adjoyning thereunto, it shall and may be lawfull to the said Provost and Fellowes, their Successors, Deputies, or Assignes, to erect or cause to bee erected, certaine Engines, Waterworkes, or Waterwheels, as also houses or coverings requisite for the same, where by the assent of the said Commissioners, the same shall be agreed upon, to be no let or hinderance to the ordinary passage of Barges, Boats, or other such Vessels upon the said River of Lee, and by and through the sayd ditch or trench, to carry and convey so much of the water of the said maine River, as by the said Provost and Fellowes, their Successors, Deputies, or Assignes, shall be thought requisite and necessary to bee used for the working or motion of the said Engines or Waterwheels, and shall also by the said Commissioners be thought to be no prejudice or hinderance to the ordinary passage of Barges, Boats, or such other Vessels upon the same River. And that it shall and may bee lawfull to and for the said Provost and Fellowes, their Successors, Deputies, and Assignes (in all places apt and convenient, within a convenient distance of the said Engines or Waterworkes) to dig for the taking and further opening of Springs of fresh water there found, or to bee found on the West side of the said River next unto

the City of *London*, and the water of the said Springs to carry and convey by and through certaine little Gutters or Trenches, or Pots or Pipes under the ground, into one Pit, Pond, or head of convenient largenesse, to bee made by the said Provost and Fellowes, their Successors, Deputies, or Assignes, in some places apt for the same. And that it shall and may bee lawfull to and for the said Provost and Fellowes, their Successors, Deputies, and Assignes, having by Art and sleight of Engines and Waterworkes, or by any other meanes or devise raised the water of the said Springs, and so much of the water there running in the said Ditch or Trench as shall be thought necessary, to such height, and into such place, Pond, Head, or receipt, (as to them shall seeme in that behalfe requisite) to convey and carry the same in close Pipes under the ground from the said Waterworkes, and the said other places of receipt, unto the City of *London* and the Suburbs thereof, for the perpetuall maintenance and sustentation of the said Provost and Fellowes, and their successors by the rent to be made of the said waters conveyed as aforesaid. And that for the convenience of the said water, it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Provost and Fellowes, their Successors, Deputies and Assignes, (in all places convenient betweene the said Waterworkes and the said City of *London*) to digge, cur, and open the ground, to such depth and breadth as shall be convenient for the laying in of the said Pipes or Pots, throw which the said water shall passe, and for making little Conduit heads for vents unto the same, for the better passage of the said waters, and the same ground so opened for the purpose aforesaid, (after the said Pipes or Pots are layed in and placed) the said Provost and Fellowes, their Successors, Deputies and Assignes, shall with Turfe, Earth, Gravel, and other materials, againe fill up and cover. And be it, &c. that it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Provost and Fellowes, their Successors, Deputies, and Assignes, from time to time, and at all times convenient, with their men, horses,

They may
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Pipes
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ground.

They may
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open
ground
to make
conduit
heads.

They may
have free
passage to
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after to
preserve
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made.

What re-
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horses, carts, or other carriages, to have free entry and passage, by, over, and through any ground or land, in places, and at times meet and convenient, for the doing and performing of any thing requisite, for the making of the said severall passages of waters, or for the doing of any other act or thing concerning the same, authorized by this Act, as also for the continuall preservation and reparation of the said workes, as often as need shall require. And be it, &c. that the Lord Chancellour, or Lord Keeper of the great Seale of *England* for the time being, by Commission under the great Seale of *England*, at the request and charges of the said Provost and Fellowes, their Successors, Substitutes and Deputies, or upon the complaint or petition of any person or persons whom it may concerne, shall nominate, appoint, and authorize by Commission or Commissions, under the great Seale of *England*, seven discreet and sufficient persons, whereof two shall bee Iustices of Peace of the County of *Middlesex*, and two of the City of *London*, and three others at the choyce and appointment of the said Lord Chancellour or Lord Keeper, every of the said persons having Lands and Tenements, of the cleere yeerely value of xl. li. at the least, which said seven persons, or any foure, or more of them, shall have power to order and set downe what rate or rates, summe or summes of money shall be payed by the said Provost and Fellowes, as well for satisfaction and recompence of

damages, in making the fore-recited workes, or any thing belonging to the same, as also for any manner of damages to be sustained, in the mending or reparation thereof, from time to time, or any other costs or charges sustained by reason of the same, to the Lords, owners, and occupiers of the ground and soile, or to others interessed in the said River or Waters, for which, composition is to be made by the intent of this Act, if the parties cannot of themselves agree, and in what manner the same shall bee paid. And that for the recovery of such money, as shall bee so ordered and set downe by the said Commissioners, or any foure, or more of them, the party or parties to whom the same money shall be due and payable, by the true intent of the said Order, shall or may recover the same, together with the reasonable costs and dammages for the forbearance thereof, against the said Provost and Fellowes, by action of Debt, Bill, or Plaint, in any his Majesties Courts at *Westminster*, wherein no *Essoine* or Protection shall be allowed. Provided alwayes, and it is further enacted, &c. that the said water shall not bee conveyed thorow the House, Garden, or Orchard of any person or persons, or thorow any part thereof, or thorow any Corne-fields, while the Corne is growing or standing in the same, without the consent first had of the owners and occupiers of the said Houses, Gardens, Orchards, and Corne-fields. *Anno 7. Jac. cap. 9.*

How they
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What
grounds
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A



A briefe Declaration of the reasons that moved his MAJESTIE and the STATE to erect a Colledge of Divines, and other Learned men, at CHELSEY, together with the Copy of his Majesties Letters in favouring the same ; and an addition of some Motives forcible to excite good Christians zeale to a voluntary and liberall contribution.



Understanding by experience, that want of information hath much hindred mens devotion in contributing toward the erection and dotation of *Chelsey* Colledge, we have thought it very fit, together with his Majesties Letters, seconded by my Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, to declare the reasons that caused this worke to bee undertaken, and to adde such Motives, as wee have supposed may be most effectuall to give satisfaction to his Majesties desire, and perfection to this honourable designe.

First it was considered, that the Popes Agents travelled Sea and Land, wrote bookes in favour of their faction, devised lies and slanders, to bring Religion and the Professors thereof into hatred, and not sparing any standing in their way, by falshood and trechery oppugned Kings and Princes, that could not endure the Popes tyrannicall government. And for this end, men of ready wits, good speech, long experience, and competent learning, have beene maintained in Colledges, furnished with Bookes, holpen with Counsell and directions, bound with Lawes and Oathes, to uphold the Papall Hierarchie and Heresie, and which moveth much, encouraged with great promises and large rewards.

Whereunto albeit private men pi-

ously affected have from time to time opposed themselves, yet because they wanted encouragement to undertake so great a labour, counsell of their Ancients to direct them, Bookes and Libraries to instruct them, formes of proceeding to keepe them in compasse, and rewards to maintaine them, those excepted that are due for Ecclesiasticall cures, it was further advised, that to make a sufficient defence for the truth of Religion, and honour of the State, and a strong and continuall opposition against the continued lies, slanders, errors, heresies, sects, idolatries, and blasphemies of our Adversaries, it was necessary to unite our forces, and to appoint speciall men, that without other distraction might attend the cause of Religion and the State, being furnished with Directions, Instructions, Counsell, Bookes, Presses, competent maintenance, and other necessities.

This then was the reason why this Colledge by his Majesty and the State was first designed, and a corporation granted with large privileges, viz. That a select number of Divines and others should bee gathered together into one body, and united with one forme of Lawes, and there maintained, who being furnished with Bookes, and directed by men of experience and action, might alwaies bee ready to maintaine

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our Christian faith, to answer the Adversaries Calumniationes as well against Religion as the State; to defend the Majesty of Kings and Princes, against the usurpation of Popes, the liberty of Christians, against the yoke of Superstition, to supply the defect of teaching where Appropriations have devoured the Ministry, by teaching and conference to convince the obstinate Papist and Atheist, and by all lawfull meanes to maintaine truth, and discover falsehood.

This is the Colledge commended by his Majesty, and intended by the State, and easily to bee perfected if it please all true Christians to further it with their helpe and favour, according to some proportion of their means. His Majesties Letters directed to my Lord of Canterbury, follow in these words:

Right trusty and well-beloved Councillour, we greet you well.

WHereas the enemies of the Gospell have ever bene forward to write, and publish bookes for confirming of erroneous doctrine, and impugning the truth, and now of late seeme more carefull then before to send daily into our Realmes such their writings, whereby our loving Subjects, though otherwise well disposed might be seduced, unlesse some remedy thereof should bee provided. We by the advise of our Councill, have lately granted a corporation, and given our allowance for erecting a Colledge at Chelsey, for learned Divines to be employed to write as occasion shall require for maintaining the Religion professed in our Kingdomes, and confuting the impugnors thereof. Whereupon Doctor Sutcliffe designed Provost of the said Colledge, hath now humbly signified unto us, that upon divers promises of helpe and assistance towards the erecting and endowing the said Colledge, he hath at his owne charge begunne, and well proceeded in the building, as doth sufficiently appeare by a good part thereof already set up in the place appointed for the same. We therefore being willing to favour and further so religious a worke, will and require you to write your Letters to the Bishops of your Province, signifying unto them in our Name, that our pleasure is,

they deale with the Clergie, and other of their Diocese, to give their charitable benevolence for the perfecting of this good work so well begunne. And for the better performance of our desire, wee have given order to the said Provost and his Associates to attend you and others unto whom it may appertaine, and to certifie us from time to time of their proceeding. Therford the 5. of May 1616.

These Letters my Lord Archbishop of Canterbury sendeth abroad to the Bishops of his Province, and secondeth them in these termes:

Now because it is so pious and religious a worke, conducing both to Gods glory, and the saving of many a soule within this Kingdome, I cannot but wish that all devout and well affected persons should by your selfe and the Preachers in your Diocese, as well publikely as otherwise, be excited to contribute in some measure to so holy an intendment now well begunne. And although these and the like motions have bene frequent in these latter times, yet let not those whom God hath blessed with any wealth bee weary of well-doing, that it may not be said that the idolatrous and superstitious Papists bee more forward to advance their falsehoods, then we are to maintaine Gods Truth. Whatsoever is collected, I pray your Lordship may be carefully brought unto me; partly that it passe not thorow any defrauding hand, and partly that his Majesty may bee acquainted what is done in this behalfe.

Your Lordships very loving
Brother G. Canterb.

The like Letters are written to my Lord Chancellour, and my Lord Maior of London.

By these Letters it may appeare, that this Colledge is not an idle project of any private man, but a pious worke projected by the King & State, and that all that professe Religion, and desire the continuance and advancement thereof, yea, all that honour his Majesty, and wish the prosperity of the State, and desire the increase of learning, have interest therein, and I hope shall receive contentment, and good satisfaction by the same.

Being

Being then a worke of piety for the maintenance of true Religion, who can be accounted truly pious and religious, and yet yeeld no helpe to advance it? being a project to maintaine the honour of the State, what good Subject will not contribute to set forward this project? but to touch onely the point of Gods honour, let us remember the words of the Wise man, *Prov. 3. Honour the Lord with thy substance.* Let us also consider what the Lord himselfe saith, *1 Sam. 2. Them that honour me, I will honour; and they that despise mee, shall be despised.* Now who can say, hee honoureth God that suffereth him by idolatry, superstition, and blasphemy to be dishonoured, and will give nothing to suppress *Baals* Priests, and is content that the Pope be worshipped like the *Idoll Bell*? can Gods honour stand with the superstition, heresie, idolatry, and blasphemy of Papists, prophannesse of Atheists, fanaticall doctrine of Schismatickes, and idle Novelists?

It is not sufficient for true Christians to professe true Religion, but they must with zeale maintaine it, and with heart abhorre, and with hand suppress idolatry and superstition, *who will rise up with me against the wicked,* saith the Prophet, *Psal. 94.* And *Psal. 139.* he saith, *Hee hated those that hated the Lord with an unfained hatred.* The Law *Deut. 13.* is direct against such as intice us to serve other gods, our eye may not pity them, nor may we shew mercy unto them, no although they bee our brothers, or our wives that lie in our bosome.

An odious thing also it is, either to suffer truth to bee suppressed, or lies to be received. Saint *Augustine in Epist. ad Casulanum,* saith, It is a fault to hide truth, as well as to tell lies, *Vterque reus est, & qui veritatem occultat, & qui mendacium dicit.* *Chrysostome Homil. 25. in Math.* doth charge him to be a Traytor unto Truth, that dare not boldly utter it or defend it; *Non ille solum est proditor veritatis qui veritatem transgrediens pro veritate mendacium loquitur, sed etiam qui non liberè veritatem pronuntiat quam pronuntiare tenetur, aut non liberè veritatem defendit quam liberè defendere convenit.*

Some suppose that Christianity and Popery may stand together, and themselves as *Newters* stand betweene both, or as *Mediators* would reconcile both. But can Christ bee reconciled to Antichrist? there is no concord betwixt Christ and *Belial*, saith the Apostle, *2 Cor. 6.* *Elias* told us there is no halting betweene two Religions: no man that honoureth any Creature can say he truly honoureth God, for God giveth not his honour to Creatures, *Asa 1 King. 15.* was a good King, yet it is imputed to him that hee tooke not downe the high places. The Bishop of the Church of *Pergamus*, *Apocal. 2.* is reproved for suffering them that taught the doctrine of *Balaam*; and the Bishop of *Thyatira*, for permitting *Iesabel* to teach and deceive the people; and shall the Church of *England* any longer suffer the Romish *Balamites*, and the false Priests of *Baal* maintained by the Romish *Iesabel* and her Consorts to seduce Gods people? The false Priests of *Bel* used all art and cunning practices to deceive, and now will not suffer any Religion but that of their god *Bel*, the Pope; and shall not true Christians use equall diligence to maintaine truth, and suppress Popery, and all other idolatrous and false Religion? *Ingenui fateor* (saith *Hierome*) *minus nobis inesse voluntatis ad propugnandam veritatem, quam inest illis cupiditatis ad inculcandum mendacium*: I sighed (saith he) seeing lesse desire in us to defend truth, then in our adversaries to maintaine lies.

This Colledge then being erected for maintenance of truth and Gods true service, and a resolute opposition against errors and false worship of God, it cannot but please God and content godly men. The same will also bee a meanes to increase learning, and to supply the defects of places haunted with the spirits of Antichrist, the Jesuits, and Masse-priests, and therefore cannot chuse but be well approved of all, that either desire a learned Ministry, or love learning. Finally, seeing the Church hath received no greater dishonour by any, then by insufficient and unlearned Churchmen, I hope this may bee a meanes to recover some part of their lost honour.

Where-

Wherefore, whether we regard the service of God, or the honour we owe to our King, or the love wee beare to our Country and the State, let us not shew our selves sparing or backward in yeelding our ayd to set forward a worke so religious and profitable for the Church, so honourable for the State, so necessary in regard of the malice of our adversaries, and the defects and discouragement of our owne forces. Other collections have beene either for private persons or strangers, or places remote, or matters concerning some particular occasions. This concerneth a generall good, and toucheth every man both in conscience and honour. Heretofore wee have endeavored to maintaine Religion, and favour others abroad, let us not therefore neglect our selves, and our owne honour, profit, and necessary service at home. Neither let any man thinke it strange, that a worke of such greatnesse should be advanced by this weake meanes, or that a project so necessary should proceed so slowly. Almighty God, albeit all-sufficient, yet would have his owne Tabernacle built by the voluntary offerings of his people. *Speake, saith God to Moyses, Exod. 25. to the children of Israel, that they receive an offering for me of every man whose heart giveth it freely. And Exod. 36. it followeth, and they brought still unto Moyses free gifts every morning, and they ceased not untill they were stayed from offering.* King Solomon likewise was greatly holpen in the building of the Temple by the contribution of his Subjects, as appeareth by the words of Scriptures, *1 King. 9. 19. further, by voluntary offerings and contributions, the Temple was repaired by Iosab, 2 King. 12. and by Iosab, 2 Chron. 34.* and this hath beene the use and practice of ancient times in building, and endowing most famous Churches, Colledges, Schooles, and other Monuments of Religion and Learning, both in our owne and other Countries. Our Adversaries by this course have had meanes to build many Monasteries and Colledges, and Schooles for Jesuites and Friars, as it were propugnacles of Superstition, Heresie, Idolatry, and Antichrists tyranny, to uphold and

make good their owne corruptions in Religion, and usurpations upon the Magistrates government, and every Christian mans liberty. And this have they done not onely in *Europe*, but also in the *Indies*, and not one in every Kingdome, but in the same State divers, and almost in every great City one. And shall not this flourishing Kingdome build and endow one Colledge for the maintenance of Gods true service, and the honour of the whole State? It were a dishonour to our Nation, and the whole Church and State to thinke contrary.

The worke we confesse hath hitherto proceeded slowly: And no marvell, seeing great workes are not easily achieved. *Noes Arke*, Gods Tabernacle and Temple, and famous Schooles and Colledges, albeit founded by Kings and great men, were long in building, and doe we wonder that this Colledge is not yet finished? further it pleased God to deprive us of Prince *Henry* our principall hope, and the chiefe Author of this designe. Lastly, who knoweth whether God hath appointed these weake meanes to set forward a great worke, that his power in our weaknes might have the whole glory?

Let us therefore, good Countrymen and Christians, hearken willingly to his Majesties motion, and readily follow his example. Let it appeare by our bounty how zealous wee are to maintaine his everlasting Truth, and root out error and idolatry. Let us by effects declare how studious we are to doe good workes, and to advance our Countries honour. They that have much may give of their abundance: the rest according to the measure of their meanes. God as well accepteth the Widowes mite, and poore mans good will, as the rich mans treasure.

If wee honour God with our substance, he will honour us and encrease our substance. If we build a house for the maintenance of his truth, that it may continue to our posterity, God will uphold our houses, restore to us, and double it to our posterity. *Abraham* by offering his *Isaac*, was made a father of many sonnes, yea of Nations. And *Salomon* that shewed his Royall magni-

magnificence in building God a Temple, in honour and riches passed all other Kings. How then can wee excuse our selves, if wee deny God a small offering, that daily offereth to us many graces, and giveth us all the good things we possesse. Our soules and bodies are a sacrifice due to him: and therefore no Christian may deny to him an offering out of his worldly goods, if Gods service require it.

As for those that draw backe in this service, and refuse to concur in promoting Gods honour, let them marke the words of our Saviour, *Matth. 12. He that is not with me is against me.* And the curse of the Angell upon the people of *Meros, Iudg. 5. Curse ye Meros*, saith the Angell, *for they came not up to helpe the Lord.*

But we hope we shall not need many words to move them, that already are so well perswaded, nor to perswade men, that in Religion and devotion are so forward. It is the duty of good Christians to advance Gods honour, and repress Superstition, Heresie, Idolatry, Blasphemy. It is the office of good subjects to defend the honour of the State, against the sycophancies of English Fugitives, and the secret practices of forraigne enemies their adherents. The adversaries using all their skill, and joyning their forces against Religion and the State, it behoveth us likewise to unite our forces, and to joyne in consultation how to resist

them. This common businesse requireth common helpe, the practices of the Adversaries provoke us to use speed, the quality of the worke being for defence of Religion and the State, will move any whole heart is not hardened, cheerefully to give. Whosoever shall willingly give, shall receive of God a full reward in this life, and when they dye, their workes shall follow them, and then whatsoever they have given to God on earth, they shall assuredly finde in Heaven.

Wherefore recommending the Colledge of *Chelsey* to every religious Christians devout thoughts, we cease further to presse them. Only for satisfaction of those that desire to know why this Colledge is erected at *Chelsey*, and not in one of the Vniversities, this we thought fit to adde, that this place was thought most fit to receive directions from our Superiours, to consult with men of best experience, to obtaine intelligence from forraigne parts, to print Bookes, and to disperse them; And lastly, to obtaine the favour of the State and City. Further hereby, as all emulation may bee avoyded, so the helpe of both Vniversities may as well be had by entercourse of our Agents, as if the Colledge stood in either of the Vniversities. Thus all things now stand. God blesse the proceeding of this worke, and give honour to his owne name, and a happy issue to this holy designe. *Amen.*

GOVER-

GOVERNORS OF THE CITIE OF LONDON:

And first of Ecclesiasticall Bishops;
and other Ministers there.



AVING thus runne through the description of these Cities of London and Westminster, aswell in their originall foundations, as in their increases of buildings and ornaments, together with such incidents of sundry sorts, as are before, both generally and particularly discoursed. It remaineth that somewhat bee noted by mee, touching the Policie and Government, both Ecclesiasticall and Civill, of London, as I have already done for Westminster, the order whereof is appointed by the late Statute, even as that of London is maintained by the Customes thereof, most laudably used before all the time of memory.

And first to begin with the Ecclesiasticall Iurisdiction. I read, that the Christian Faith was first preached in this Island (then called Britaine) by Ioseph of Arimathea, and his brethren, Disciples of Christ, in the time of Arviragus, then Governor heere, under the Romane Emperour. After which time, Lucius, King of the Britaines, sent his Ambassadors, Elvanus and Meduwanus, two men learned in the Scriptures, with Letters to Eleutherius, Bishop of Rome, desiring him to send some devout and Learned men, by whose instruction, hee and his people might bee taught the Faith and Religion of Christ. Eleutherius baptized those Messengers, making Elvanus a Bishop, and Meduwanus a Teacher, and sent over with them into Britaine, two other famous Clerks, Faganus and Deru-

vianus, by whose diligence, Lucius and his people of Britaine, were instructed in the Faith of Christ, and baptized, the Temples of Idols were converted into Cathedrall Churches, & Bishops were placed, where Flamines before had bin: at London, Yorke and Carleon upon Vske, were placed Archbishops, saith some. The said Epistle (to us sent by Eleutherius) to King Lucius, for the establishing of the faith, yee may read in my Annales, Summaries and Chronicles, truly translated and set downe, as mine Author hath it, for some have curtailed and corrupted it, and then fathered it upon Reverend Bede, who never wrote word thereof, or otherwise to that effect, more than this as followeth:

In the yeere 156. Marcus Aurelius Verrus, the 14. Emperour after Augustus, governed the Empire, with his brother Aurelius Commodus. In whose time, Eleutherius, a Holy man, being Pope of the Church of Rome, Lucius King of Britaines wrote unto him, desiring that by his commandment, he might bee made a Christian: which his request was granted him; whereby the Britaines receiving then the Faith, kept it sound and undefiled in rest and peace, untill Dioclesian the Emperours time.

Thus far Bede, which may suffice to prove the Christian Faith then to bee received here. And now of the London Bishops, according as I find them registered.

There remaineth in the Parish Church of Saint Peter upon Cornhill in London, a table wherein is written that Lucius founded

Liber Cus-
tom.

Bede.

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fore set
downe in
Cornhill
VVard.

W. Mal.
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Antiqui-
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Lth. confis.
Eleutherius
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the yeere
186. when
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shop 15.
yeeres.

founded the same Church to bee an Archbishop See, and Metropolitane & chiefe Church of his Kingdome, and that it so endured the space of foure hundred yeeres, untill the comming of *Augustine* the Monke, and others from *Rome*, in the reigne of the *Saxons*.

Ioceline of Furnes.

The Archbishops names I find only to bee set downe by *Ioceline of Furnes*, in his booke of *Brittish Bishops*, and not elsewhere. *Theanus* (saith hee) was the first Archbishop of *London* in the time of *Lucius*, who builded the said Church of *Saint Peter*, in a place called *Cornehill* in *London*, by the ayd of *Ciran*, chiefe Butler to King *Lucius*.

2 *Elwanus* was the second, & hee builded a Library to the same Church adjoyning, and converted many of the *Druides* (learned men in the Pagan law) to the Christian Faith.

3 *Cadar* was the third: then followed,

4 *Obinus*.

5 *Conan*.

6 *Paludius*.

7 *Stephen*.

8 *Iloute*.

9 *Dedwin*, or *Theodwin*.

10 *Theodred*.

11 *Hillary*.

12 *Resstitutus*.

13 *Guidelinus*, or *Guiteline*.

14 *Fasfidius*.

15 *Vodimus*, slaine by the *Saxons*.

16 *Theonus*, the sixteenth, fled with the *Brittaines* into *Wales*, about the yeere of Christ, 587. Thus much out of *Ioceline* of the Archbishops: the credit whereof I leave to the judgement of the learned. For, I reade of a Bishop of *London* (heere also named) in the yeere of Christ 326, to be present at the second Councell, holden at *Arles*, in the time of *Constantine* the great, who subscribed thereunto in these words:

Ex Provincia Britannia Civitate Londinensi Restitutus Episcopus, as plainly appeareth in the first Tome of the Councels. Hee writeth not himselfe Archbishop, and therefore maketh the matter of Archbishops doubtfull, or rather overthroweth that opinion.

The *Saxons* being Pagans, having chased the *Brittaines* with the Christian Preachers into the Mountaines of *Wales* and *Cornwall*, and having divided this

Kingdome of the *Brittaines* amongst themselves, at the length, to wit, in the yeere 596. Pope *Gregory*, moved of a godly instinction (saith *Bede*) in the 147. yeere, after the *Angles* or *Saxons* in *Britaine*, sent *Augustine*, *Melitus*, *Iustus* and *Iohn*, with other Monkes, to preach the Gospel to the said Nation of the *Angles*.

These landed in the Ile of *Thanet*, and were first received by *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, whom they converted to the faith of Christ, with divers other of his people, in the 34. yeere of his reigne, which *Ethelbert* gave unto *Augustine* the City of *Canturbury*.

The Metropolitane See being established at *Canturbury*, these that follow, were successively Bishops of *London*, to this present time.

This *Augustine* in the yeere of Christ 604. consecrated *Melitus* and *Iustus* Bishops, appointing *Melitus* to preach unto the East *Saxons*, whose chiefe Citie was *London*: and their King *Sebert*, Nephew to *Ethelbert*, by preaching of *Melitus*, received the Word of Life.

And then *Ethelbert*, King of *Kent*, builded in the Citie of *London* *Saint Pauls* Church, wherein *Melitus* began to be Bishop, in the yeere 619. and sate five yeeres. *Ethelbert* by his Charter gave Lands to this Church of *Saint Paul*: so did other Kings after him.

King *Sebert*, through the good life, and like preaching of *Melitus*, having received Baptisme, to shew himselfe a Christian, builded a Church to the honor of God and *S. Peter*, on the West side of *London*, which Church is called *Westminster*: but the successors of *Sebert*, being Pagans, expelled *Melitus* out of their Kingdomes.

Iustus the second, Bishop for a time, and then *Melitus* againe: after whose decease, the seate was void for a time. At length *Sigebert*, Sonne to *Sigebert*, brother to *Sebert*, ruled in *Essex*: hee became a Christian, and rooke to him a holy man, named *Cedda*, or *Chadda*, who wan many by preaching and good life, to the Christian Religion.

Cedda, or *Chadda*, was (by *Finan*) consecrated Bishop of the East *Saxons*, and he ordred Priests and Deacons in all the parts of *Essex*, but especially at *Ithancaster*, and *Tilberie*.

S. Pauls Church in *London* first founded.
1. *Melitus* first Bishop of *London*, 619.

2. *Iustus*, 624.

3. *Cedda*, B. of *London*, 658.
Ithancaster, and *Tilberie*.
Ralph Cogshall.

1. Tome. com.

This

This City of *Ithancester* (saith *Ralph Cogshall*) stood on the banke of the River *Pante*, that runneth by *Maldun* in the hundred of *Danesey*; but now is drowned in *Pante*, so that nothing remaineth, but the ruine of the Citie in the River. *Tilberie* (both the West and East) standeth on the *Thames* side, nigh over against *Gravesend*.

Wina, expelled from the Church of *Winchester* by *Cenewalche* the King, was adopted to be the fourth Bishop of *London*, in the reigne of *Wolferus*, King of *Mercia*, and fate nine yeeres.

Erkenwald, borne in the Castell or Towne of *Stallingborough* in *Lindsey*, first Abbot of *Crotesey*, was by *Theodore*, Archbishop of *Canturbury*, appointed to be Bishop of the East Saxons, in the Citie of *London*. This *Erkenwald* in the yeer of *Christ*, 677. before he was made Bishop, had builded two Monasteries, one for himselfe, being a Monke in the Isle of *Crote* in *Surrey*, by the River of *Thames* and another for his Sister *Edilburga*, being a Nun, in a certaine place called *Berching* in *Essex*: he deceased at *Berching*, in the yeere, 697. and was then buried in *Pauls Church*, and translated into the new Church of *S. Paul*, in the yeere, one thousand, one hundred forty eight.

Waldhere, or *Walthere*, was Bishop of *London*: *Sebba*, King of the east Saxons, at his hands received the habite of Monke: for at that time there were Monks in *Pauls Church*, as writeth *Radulphus Dedicato*, and others. To this Bishop he brought a great summe of money, to be bestowed and given to the poore, reserving nothing to himselfe; but rather desired to remaine poore in goods, as in Spirit, for the Kingdome of Heaven. When he had reigned thirty yeeres, hee deceased at *Pauls*, and was there buried, and lieth now in a Coffin of Stone, on the North side of the Isle next the *Quire*.

Ingwaldus, Bishop of *London*, was at the consecration of *Tatwine*, Archbishop of *Canturbury*; hee confirmed the foundation of *Crowland*, in the yeere, seven hundred and sixteene, (saith *Ingulfus*) and deceased in the yeere 744. as saith *Hoveden*.

746 *Engulfe*, called also *Eg Wolfe*, or *Egnaldus*, Bishop of *London*.

754 *Wighead*, or *Wigherna*, Bishop of *London*.

761 *Eadbrightus*, or *Edbrithe*, Bishop of *London*.

768 *Eadgar*, or *Eadgarus*, Bishop of *London*.

773 *Kenewalthe*, Bishop of *London*.

784 *Eadbaldus*, Bishop of *London*.

795 *Hedbert*, or *Hethobert*, Bishop of *London*, deceased 802. saith *Hoveden*.

813 *Osmund*, or *Oswin*, Bishop of *London*, hee was witnesse to a Charter made to *Crowland*, in the yeere 833. saith *Engulfus*.

835 *Ethelmothe*, Bishop of *London*.

838 *Ceolbert*, or *Celbertus*, B. of *London*.

841 *Renulfe*, or *Ceorulfe*, Bishop of *London*.

850 *Swithulfus*, Bishop of *London*, he likewise was witnesse to a Charter of *Crowland*, 851.

860 *Edstannus*, Bishop of *London*, witnesse to a Charter of *Crowland*, 860.

870 *Wulfus*, or *Wolfinus*, Bishop of *London*.

878 *Ethelwardus*, Bishop of *London*.

886 *Elstannus*, Bishop of *London*, died in the yeere 900. saith *Affer*, & all these, saith the Author of *Flores Historiarum*, were buried in the old Church of *S. Paul*, but there remaineth now no memorie of them.

900 *Theodricus*, Bishop of *London*: this man confirmed King *Edreds* Charter, made to *Winchester*, in the yeere, 947. whereby it seemeth, that he was Bishop of *London* of a later time than he is heere placed.

922 *Wulfstannus*, Bishop of *London*.

941 *Brithelme*, Bishop of *London*.

958 *Dunstanus*, Abbot of *Glastenburie*: then Bishop of *Worcester*, and in time Bishop of *London*, he was afterward translated to *Canturbury*, 960.

960 *Ealstannus*, Bishop of *London*: the 28. in number.

981 *Edgare*, Bishop of *London*, he confirmed the grants made to *Winchester*, and to *Crowland*, 966. and againe to *Crowland*, 970. the Charter of *Etheldred*, concerning *Vlfrunhampton*, 996.

1004 *Elphinus*, Bishop of *London*.

1010 *Alwinus*, Bishop of *London*.

1012 *Alfhune*, Bishop of *London*: he was sent into *Normandy* in the yeere 1013. saith *Affer*.

Z z

1044 Ro-

was, 466.

S. Ethenwald, 880, Cuthbert, or Cuthsey.

Erkenwald, 697. King Sebba became a Monke in Pauls Church.

Ingwaldus, 716.

1044 *Robert*, a Monke of *Gemerisins* in *Normandy*, Bishop of *London*. 7. yeers. afterward translated from *London* to *Canturbury*.

1050 *Specgasius* elected, but rejected by the King.

1051 *William*, a *Norman*, Chaplainto *Edward* the Confessor, was made Bishop of *London*, 1051. sate 17. yeeres, and deceased 1070. He obtained of *William* the Conqueror, the Charter of Liberties for the City of *London*, as I have set downe in my Summary, and appeareth by his Epitaph in *Pauls Church*.

1070 *Hugh de Orwell*, or *Orivall*, Bishop of *London*: he died of a Leprosie, when he had sitten fiftene yeeres.

1085 *Mauricius*, Bishop of *London*, in whose time, to wit, in the yeere 1089. the Church of *S. Paul* was burnt, with the most part of this Citie, and therefore he laid the foundation of a new large Church, and having sitten 22. yeeres, hee deceased, 1107. saith *Mathew Paris*.

1108 *Richard Beame*, or *Beamor*, called by some *Richard Bearois*, Bishop of *London*, did wonderfully increase the worke of this Church begun, purchasing the streets and lanes (adjoining) of his owne money: and he founded the Monastery of *S. Osyth* in *Essex*, he sate Bishop 19. yeeres, and deceased 1127.

1127 *Gilbertus Vniversalis*, a Canon of *Lyons*, elected by *Henry* the first, he deceased 1141. when he had sitten fourteene yeeres.

1142 *Robertus de Sigillo*, a Monke of *Reading*, whom *Maud* the Empreffe made Bishop of *London*, where he sate eleven yeeres. *Geffrey de Magnavile* tooke him prisoner at *Fulham*, and he deceased 1152.

1153 *Richard Beames*, Archdeacon of *Essex*, Bishop of *London* ten yeeres, who deceased 1162.

1163 *Gilbert Foliot*, Bishop of *Hereford*, from whence translated to *London*, sate three and twenty yeeres, and deceased, 1186.

1189 *Richard Fitz Neale*, the Kings Treasurer, Archdeacon of *Essex*, elected of *London*, at *Pipwell*, 1189. Hee sate nine yeeres and deceased, 1198.

This man also tooke great paines about the building of *Pauls Church*, and raised many other goodly buildings in his Diocese.

1199 *William S. Mary Church*, commonly called, *William de Sancta Maria*, a *Norman*, Bishop of *London*, who was one of the three Bishops, that by the Popes commandement executed his interdiction or curse upon the whole Realme of *England*; but hee was forced (with the other Bishops) to flie the Realme in 1208. & his Castell at *Stratford* in *Essex* was by commandement of *K. John* overthrowne, 1210. This *William*, in cōpany of the Archbishop of *Canturbury*, and of the Bishop of *Ely*, went to *Rome*, and there complained against the King, 1212. and returned, so as in the yeere 1215. King *John* in the Church of *S. Paul*, at the hands of this *William*, tooke upon him the Crosse for the Holy Land. He resigned his Bishopricke of his owne voluntary, in the yeere 1221. saith *Cogshall*.

1221 *Eustachius de Faulconbridge*, Treasurer of the Exchequer (saith *Mathew Paris*) Chancellor of the Exchequer (saith *Textor*, and *Cogshall*) Bishop of *London*, 1223. Whilst at *Chelmesford* he was giving holy Orders, a great tempest of wind and raine annoyed so many as came thither, whereof it was gathered, how highly God was displeased with such as came to receive Orders, to the end, they might live a more easie life, of the Stipend appointed to the Church-men, giving themselves to banketting, and so with uncleane and filthy bodies, (but more uncleane soules) presume to minister unto God, the Author of purity and cleanness. *Falcatus de Brent* was delivered to his custody in the yeere, 1224. This *Eustachius* deceased in the yeere 1228. and was buried in *Pauls Church*, in the South side, without or above the Quire.

1229 *Rogerus Niger*, Archdeacon of *Colchester*, made Bishop of *London*. In the yeere 1230. (saith *Mathew Paris*) upon the feast day of the Conversion of *S. Paul*, whē he was at Masse in the Cathedrall Church of *S. Paul*, a great multitude of people being there present

sent, suddenly the weather waxed dark, so as one could scarcely see another, and an horrible thunderclap lighted on the church, which so shook it, that it was like to have fallen. And there withall out of a dark cloud proceeded a flash of lightning, that all the Church seemed to bee on fire; whereupon such a stench ensued, that all men thought they should have dyed: thousands of men and women ran out of the Church, and being astoned, fell upon the ground, voyd of all sense and understanding.

None of all the multitude taried in the Church, save the Bishop and one Deacon, which stood still before the high Altar, awaiting the will of God: when the Aire was cleansed, the multitude returned into the Church, and the Bishop ended the Service.

This *Roger Niger* is commended to have been a man of worthy life, excellently well learned, a notable Preacher, pleasant in talke, milde of countenance, & liberall at his Table. He admonished the Vsurers of his time, to leave such enormities, as they rendred the salvation of their soules, and to doe penance for that they had committed: but when he saw they laughed him to scorne, and also threatned him, the Bishop generally excommunicated and accursed all such, & commanded strictly that such Vsurers should depart further from the Citie of London, which hitherto had bene ignorant of such mischief and wickednesse, lest his Dioces should be infected therewithall. He fell sicke, and dyed at his Mannor of *Bishops Hall*, in the Lordship and Parish of *Stebunheth*, in the yeere 1241. and was buried in *Pauls Church*, on the North side of the Presbytery, in a faire Tombe coped, of gray Marble.

1241 *Fulco Basset*, Deane of *Yorke*, by the death of *Gilbert Basset*, possessed his lands, & was then made B. of London, deceased on the 21. day of May, in the yeere 1259. as saith *John Textor*, and was buried in *Pauls Church*.

1259 *Henry de Wingham*, Chancelor of England, made Bishop of London, deceased in the yeere 1262. saith *Textor*, and was buried in *Pauls Church*, on the South side without, or above the Quire, in a Marble Monument, close at the head of *Faulconbridge*.

1262 *Richard Talbot*, Bishop of London, straightwayes after his consecration deceased, saith *Eversden*.

1262 *Henry Sandwich*, Bishop of London, deceased in the yeere 1273. as the same Author affirmeth.

1273 *John de Chisbull*, Deane of *Pauls*, Treasurer of the Exchequer, & Keeper of the great Seale, was Bishop of London, and deceased in the yeere 1279. saith *Eversden*.

1280 *Fulco Lovel*, Archdeacon of Colchester, elected Bishop of London, but refused the place.

1280 *Richard de Gravesend*, Archdeacon of Northampton, Bishop of London. It appeareth by the Charter warren granted to this Bishop, that (in his time) there were two Woods in the Parish of *Stebunheth*, pertaining to the said Bishop: I have (since I kept house for my selfe) knowne the one of them by *Bishops Hall*, but now they are both made plaine of wood, and not to be discerned from other grounds. Some have fabuled, that this *Richard Gravesend*, Bishop of London, in the yeere 1392. the 16. of *Richard* the second, purchased the Charter of liberties to this City; which thing hath no possibility of truth, as I have proved, for he deceased in the yeere 1303. almost ninety yeeres before that time.

1307 *Ralph de Baldocke*, Deane of *Pauls*, Bishop of London, consecrated at Lyons by *Peter*, Bishop of Alba, in the yeere 1307. He was a great furtherer of the new worke of *Pauls*, to wit, the East end, called our Lady Chappell, and other adjoyning: this *Ralph* deceased in the yeere 1313. and was buried in the said Lady Chappell, under a flat stone.

1313 *Gilbert Segrave* was consecrated Bishop of London, & sate three yeeres.

1317 *Richard Newport*, Bishop of London, sate two yeeres, and was buried in *Pauls Church*.

1318 *Stephen Gravesend*, Bishop of London, sate twentie yeeres.

1338 *Richard Bintworth*, or *Wentworth*, Bishop of London, and Chancelor of England, deceased the yeere 1339.

1339 *Ralph Stratford*, Bishop of London: he purchased the piece of ground

called *No mans land*, beside *Smithfield*, and dedicated it to the use of buriall, as before hath appeared: hee was borne at *Stratford upon Aven*, and therefore builded a Chappell to *S. Thomas* there: he fate 14. yeeres, and deceased at *Stebunhith*.

1354 *Michael Northbroke*, Bishop of *London*, deceased in the yeere 1361. saith *Merimouth*, fate 7. yeeres.

1362 *Simon Sudbery*, Bishop of *London*, fate 13. yeeres, translated to be Archbishop of *Canturbury*, in the yeere 1375.

1375 *William Courtney*, translated from *Hereford* to the Bishopricke of *London*, and after translated from thence to the Archbishopricke of *Canturbury*, in the yeere, 1381.

1381 *Robert Breybrooke*, Canon of *Lichfield*, bishop of *London*, made Chancellor in the 6. of *Richard* the second fate Bishop 20. yeeres, and deceased in the yeere 1404. he was buried in the said Lady Chappell at *Pauls*.

1405 *Roger Walden*, Treasurer of the Exchequer, Archbishop of *Canturbury*, was deposed, and after made bishop of *London*: he deceased in the yeere 1406. and was buried in *Pauls Church*, by *Alhallowes Altar*.

1406 *Nicholas Bubwith*, bishop of *London*, Treasurer of the Exchequer, translated to *Salisbury*, & from thence to *Bathe*, and lyeth buried at *Wells*.

1407 *Richard Clifford*, removed from *Worcester* to *London*, deceased 1422. as saith *Thomas Walsingham*, and was buried in *Pauls*.

1422 *John Kempe*, Fellow of *Martin Colledge* in *Oxford*, was made bishop of *Rocheſter*, from whence removed to *Chicheſter*, and thence to *London*: hee was made the Kings Chancellor in the yeere 1425. the fourth of *Henry* the fixth, & was removed from *London* to *Torke*, in the yeere 1426. He fate Archbishop there 25. yeeres, and was translated to *Canturbury*; he was afterwards made Cardinall in the yeere 1452. In the bishop of *London*s house at *Fulham* he received the Crosse, and the next day the Pall, at the hands of *Thomas Kempe* bishop of *London*: he deceased in the yere 1454.

1426 *William Gray*, Deane of *Torke*, con-

secrated Bishop of *London*, who founded a Colledge at *Thele* in *Hartfordſhire*, for a Maſter and foure Canons, and made it a Cell to *Elſing Spittle* in *London*. It had of old time been a Colledge decayed, and therefore newly founded: hee was translated to *Lincolne* 1431.

1432 *Robert Fitz-Hugh*, Archdeacon of *Northampton*, consecrated Bishop of *London*, fate 5. yeeres; he deceased in the yeere 1435. and was buried on the South ſide of the Quire of *Pauls*.

1435 *Robert Gilbert*, Doctor of Divinity, Deane of *Torke*, consecrated Bishop of *London*, fate twelve yeeres, deceased 1448.

1449 *Thomas Kempe*, Archdeacon of *Richmond*, consecrated Bishop of *London*, at *Torke house*, (now *white Hall*) by the hands of his Vncle, *John Kempe*, Archbishop of *Torke*, the eighth of February, 1449. Hee founded a Chappell of the Trinity in the body of *Saint Pauls Church* on the North ſide; he fate Bishop of *London* 39. yeeres, and 48. dayes, and then deceaſing in the yere 1489. was there buried.

1489 *John Marshall* Bishop of *London*, deceased in the yeere 1493.

1493 *Richard Hill*, Bishop of *London*, deceased 1495. and was buried in the body of *S. Pauls Church*.

1496 *Thomas Savage*, first Bishop of *Rocheſter*, then Bishop of *London* 5. yeres, was translated to *Torke* 1510. where he fate Archbishop 7. yeeres, and was there buried in the yeere, 1507.

1502 *William Warckham*, Bishop of *London*, made Keeper of the great Seale, fate two yeeres, was translated to *Canturbury*.

1504 *William Barnes*, Bishop of *London*, fate 10. Moneths and 11. dayes, deceased in the yeere 1505.

2505 *Richard Fitz-James*, Fellow of *Martin Colledge* in *Oxford*, in the reign of *Henry* the 6. was made Bishop of *Rocheſter*, after Bishop of *Chicheſter*, and then Bishop of *London*: he deceased 1521. and lyeth buried hard beneath the North weſt pillar of the Steeple in *Pauls*, under a faire Tombe of Marble, over the which was builded a faire Chappell of *Timber*,

ber, with stayres mounting thereunto: this Chappell was burned with fire from the Steeple 1561. and the Tombe was taken downe.

1521 *Cuthbert Tunstall*, Doctor of Law, Master of the Rowles, Lord Privy Seale, and Bishop of London, was thence translated to the Bishopricke of Durham, in the yeere 1529.

1529 *John Stokesley*, Bishop of London, fate 13. yeeres, deceased in the yeere 1539. and was buried in the Lady Chappell in Pauls.

1539 *Edmund Bonner*, Doctor of the Civill Law, Archdeacon of Leicester, then Bishop of Hereford, was elected to London, in the yeere 1539. whilst he was beyond the Seas, Ambassador for King Henry the eighth.

On the first of September 1549. hee preached at Pauls Crosse, for the which Sermon, hee was charged before the Councell of King Edward the sixth by *William Latimer*, Parson of S. Lawrence Poulsney, and *John Hooper*, sometime a white Monke: and being convented before certaine Commissioners at Lambeth, was for his disobedience to the Kings order, on the 20. day of the same Moneth, sent to the Marshalsey, and deprived from his Bishopricke.

1550 *Nicholas Ridley*, Bishop of Rochester, elected Bishop of London, was installed in Pauls Church on the twelfth of April.

This man by his deed dated the 12. day after Christmas, in the 4. yeere of Edward the sixth, gave to the King the Mannors of Brankerry and Southminster, and the Patronage of the Church of Cogshall in Essex, the Mannors of Stebunbeth, and Hackney, in the County of Middlesex, and the Marsh of Stebunbeth, with all and singular Messuages, Lands and Tenements to the said Mannors belonging, and also the Advowson of the Vicarage of the Parish Church of Cogshall in Essex aforesaid: which grant was confirmed by the Deane and Chapter of Pauls, Stebunbeth and Hackney, as only pertained to them.

The said King Edward by his Letters Patents, dated the sixteenth of April, in the said fourth yeere of his reigne

granted to Sir *Tho. Wentworth*, Lord *Wentworth*, Lord Chamberlaine of the Kings household, for and in consideration of his good and faithfull service before done, a part of the late received gift, to wit, the Lordships of Stebunbeth and Hackney, with all the members and appurtenances thereto belonging in Stebunbeth, Hackney way, Shorditch, Holwell street, White Chappell, Stratford at Bowe, Poplar, Northstreet, Limehouse, Ratcliffe, Cleve street, Brocke street, Mile end, Bleten Hall greene, Old Foord, Westbeth, Kingsland, Shakerwel, Newington street, alias Hackney street, Clopton, Church street, Well street, Humbarion, Grove street, Gunston street, alias, More streete, in the County of Middlesex, together with the Marsh of Stebunbeth, &c.

The Mannor of Hackney was valued at 41. l. 9. s. 4. d. by yeere: and the Mannor of Stebunbeth at 140. l. 8. s. 11. d. 06. by yeere, to bee holden in chiefe, by the service of the twentieth part of a Knights fee.

This Bishop, *Nicholas Ridley*, for preaching a Sermon at Pauls Crosse, on the 16. of Iuly in the yeere 1553. was committed to the Tower of London, where hee remained prisoner till the 10. of April, in the yeere 1554. and was thence sent to Oxford, there to dispute with the Divines and learned men of the contrary opinion, and on the 16. of October 1555. he was burned at Oxford, for opinions against the Romish order of Sacraments, &c.

1553 *Edmund Bonner* aforesaid, being released out of the Marshalsey, was restored to the Bishopricke of London, by Queene Mary, on the fifth of August, in the yeere 1553. and againe deposed by Queene Elizabeth, in the Moneth of Iuly, Anno 1559. and was eftsoones committed to the Marshalsey, where hee dyed on the 5. of September 1569. and was at midnight buried amongst other prisoners in St. Georges Church-yard.

1559 *Edmund Grindall*, Bishop of London, being consecrated the 21. of December 1559. was translated to York, in the yeere 1570. and from thence removed to Canterbury, in the yeere 1575. he dyed blind 1583. on the 6.

of Iuly, and was buried at *Crodowne* in *Surrey*.

1570 *Edwine Sandys*, being translated from *Worcester* to the Bishopricke of *London*, in the yeere, 1570. was thence translated to *York*, in the yeere 1576. and dyed in the yeere 1588.

1576 *Iohn Elmere*, Bishop of *London*, deceased in the yeere 1594. on the 3. of Iune at *Fulham*, and was buried in *Pauls Church*, before *Saint Thomas* Chappell.

1594 *Richard Fletcher*, Bishop of *Worcester*, was on the 30. of December in *Pauls Church* elected Bishop of *London*, and deceased on the 15. of Iune 1596. he was buried in *Pauls Church* without any solemne funerall.

1597 *Richard Bancroft*, Doctor of Divinity, brought up first in *Christs Colledge*, and afterward in *Iesuu Colledge* in *Cambridge*, was consecrated Bishop of *London*, at *Lambeth*, on Sunday, being the 8. day of May, 1597. and translated to *Canterbury* in December 1604.

1604 *Richard Vaughan*, Doctor of Divinity, & Bishop first of *Bangor*, next of *Chester*, was translated to *London* in January 1604. and dyed in March 1607.

1607 *Thomas Ravis*, Doctor of Divinity, and Deane of *Christs Church* in *Oxford*, was first Bishop of *Glocester*, and then removed to *London*, the 19. of May, 1607. and dyed the 14. of December 1609.

1609 *George Abbot*, Doctor of Divinity, having beene little above one moneth Bishop of *Coventry* and *Lichfield*, was called to *London*, towards the latter end of January 1609. and removed to *Canterbury* in Anno 1611.

1611 *Iohn King*, Doctor of Divinity, and Deane of *Christs Church* in *Oxford*, where he was brought up, and Archdeacon of *Nottingham*, was consecrated Bishop of *London*, the eighth day of September, 1611. and worthily remained long in the same dignity. His Grandfather was Brother unto *Robert King*, sometime Bishop of *Oxford*.

George Mountaine, Doctor of Divinity, Lecturer in *Greshams Colledge*, afterward Master of the *Savoy*, & Deane of

Westminster, then Bishop of *Lincolne*, and thence removed to bee Lord Bishop of *London*, and Almoner to his Majesty, last of all removed againe, to be Lord Archbishop of *York*.

William Laud, Doctor in Divinity, President of *St. Iohn Baptists Colledge* in *Oxford*, Deane of *Glocester*, next Bishop of *St. Davids*, next Bishop of *Bath and Welles*, next Bishop of *London*, and Deane of his Majesties Chappell Royall, and now Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and one of his Highnesse most Honourable Privy Councell.

William Iuxon, Doctor in Divinity, President of *St. Iohn Baptists Colledge* in *Oxford*, Deane of *Worcester*, next Clarke of the Closet to his Majesty, next Bishop elect of *Hereford*, next Deane of his Majesties Chappell Royall, and Bishop of *London*.

Thus much for the succession of the Bishops of *London*, whose Dioces containeth the City of *London*, the whole Shires of *Middlesex* and *Essex*, and a part of *Hertfordshire*.

These Bishops have for Assistants in the Cathedrall Church of *Saint Paul*, a Deane, a Chaunter, a Chancellor, a Treasurer, five Archdeacons, to wit, *London*, *Middlesex*, *Essex*, *Colchester*, and *S. Albans*, and 30. Prebendaries.

There appertaineth also to the said Church for furniture of the Quire in Divine Service, and administration of the Sacraments, a Colledge of 12. Pety Canons, sixe Vicars, Chorall, and Querristers, &c.

This Dioces is divided into Parishes, every Parish having his Parson, or Vicar at the least, learned men for the most part, and sufficient Preachers to instruct the people.

There were in this City, and within the Suburbs thereof in the reigne of *Henry the second* (as writeth *Fitz-Stephens*) thirteene great Conventuall Churches, besides the lesser sort, called Parish Churches, to the number of 126. all which Conventuall Churches, and some others since that time founded, are now suppressed and gone, except the Cathedrall Church of *Saint Paul* in *London*, and the Colledge of *Saint Peter* at *Westminster*.

THE TEMPORALL GOVERNMENT OF THIS CITY, SOMEWHAT Discours'd in brieft manner.



THIS City of London being under the government of the Brittaines, Romans, and Saxons, the most ancient and famous

City of the whole Realme, was at length destroyed by the Danes, and left desolate, as may appeare by our Histories. But Ælfred King of the West Saxons, having brought this whole Realme (from many parts) into one Monarchie, honorably repaired this City, and made it againe habitable, and then committed the custody thereof to his Sonne in law Adhered, Earle of Mercia. After whose decease, the Citie, with all other possessions pertaining to the said Earle, returned to King Edward, surnamed the Elder, &c. And so remained in the Kings hands, being governed under him by Portgraves (or Portreves) which name is compounded of the two Saxon words, *Porte* and *Gerefe* or *Reve*. *Porte* betokeneth a Towne, and *Gerefe* signifieth a Gardian, Ruler or Keeper of the Towne.

These Governors of old time (saith Robert Fabian) with the lawes and customes then used within this Citie, were registred in a Booke, called the Doomes-day Booke, written in the Saxon Tongue: but of later dayes, when the lawes and customes were changed, and for that also the said Booke was of a small hand, sore defaced, and hard to be read or understood; it was lesse set by, so that it was imbezelled and lost. Thus saith Fabian.

Notwithstanding, I have found by search of divers old Registers and other Records abroad; namely, in a Booke sometime appertaining to the Monaste-

ry of Saint Albans, of the Portgraves, and other Governours of this City, as followeth.

First, that in the reigne of King Edward the last, before the conquest, *wolfegare* was Portgrave, as may appeare by the Charter of the same King, in these words:

Edward, King, greeteth Alfward Bishop, and wolfgar my Portgrave, and all the Burgeses of London. And afterward, that in another Charter, King Edward greeteth william, Bishop, and Swetman my Portgrave. And after that, in another Charter to the Abbey of Chertsey: To william, Bishop, and Leofstane and Alfgy Portgraves.

In the reigne of william Conqueror, william, Bishop of London, procured of the said Conqueror his Charter of Liberties, to the same william, Bishop, & Godfrey, Portgrave, in the Saxon tongue, and turned into English, thus:

William, King, greeteth William, Bishop, and Godfrey, Portgrave, and all the Burgeses within London, French, and English: And I grant that they be all their law worth, that they were in Edward dayes the King. And I will that each child bee his Fathers heire. And I will not suffer that any man doe you wrong: and God you keepe.

And then in the reigne of the said Conquerour, and of william Rufus, Godfrey de Magnaville was Portgrave, (or Sheriffe) as may appeare by their Charters, and Richard de Par was Provoft.

In the reigne of King Henry the first, Hugh Buche was Portgrave, and Leofstannus, Goldsmith, Provoft, buried at Bermondsey.

After them, Aubery de Vere was Portgrave

Citizens of London called Burgeses.

Charter of william Conqueror.

Provoft,

Patent. Alfward, Florencius Wiger. Marrianus Scot.

Portgraves.

Lib. G. Al.

Rob. Fabian.

I. Leyland.

Sheriffes.

Port-
graves,
since cal-
led She-
riffes, and
Iudges of
the Kings
Court, &
have ther-
fore Vn-
der-She-
riffes,
men lear-
ned in the
law, to sit
in their
Courts,
Doomes-
men, or
Iudges of
the Kings
Court.

Bailiffes of
London.

grave, and *Robert Bar Querel*, Provost. This *Aubery de Vere* was slaine in the reigne of King *Stephen*. It is to bee noted also, that King *Henry* the first granted to the Citizens of *London*, the *Shirifwicke* thereof, and of *Middlesex*, as in another place is shewed.

In the reigne of King *Stephen*, *Gilbert Becket* was Portgrave, and *Andrew Bucheuet*, Provost.

After him, *Godfrey Magnavile*, the Sonne of *VWilliam*, the Sonne of *Godfrey Magnavile*, by the gift of *Maud* the Empresse, was Portgrave or Sheriffe of *London* and *Middlesex*, for the yeerely farme of three hundred pound, as appeareth by the Charter.

In the time of King *Henry* the second, *Peter Fitz walter* was Portgrave; after him *Iohn Fitz Nigel* was Portgrave; after him, *Ernulfus Buchel* became Portgrave; and after him *VWilliam Fitz Isabel*.

These Portgraves are also in divers Records called, *Vicesomites*, *Vicounties*, or *Sheriffes*, as being under an Earle; for that they then, as since, used that office as the *Sheriffes* of *London* doe till this day. Some Authors do call them *Doomes-men*, *Eldermen*, or Iudges of the Kings Court.

VWilliam Fitz Stephen, noting the estate of this City, & Government thereof in his time, under the reigne of King *Stephen*, and of *Henry* the second, hath these words:

This Citie (saith he) *even as Rome*, is divided into *VVards*, it hath yeerely *Sheriffes* in stead of *Consuls*, it hath the dignity of *Senators* and *Aldermen*, it hath *Vnder-officers*, and according to the qualitie of *Lawes*, it hath severall Courts, and generall Assemblies upon appointed dayes.

Thus much for the antiquity of *Sheriffes*, and also of *Aldermen* in severall *Wards* of this Citie may suffice: and now for the name of *Bayliffes*, and after that, of *Maiores* as followeth.

In the first yeere of King *Richard* the first, the Citizens of *London* obtained to bee governed by two *Bailiffes*, which *Bailiffes* are in divers ancient deeds called *Sheriffes*, according to the speech of the Law, which called the Shire *Balliva*, for that they (like as the Portgraves) used the same office of *Shirifwicke*, for

the which the City paid to fee-farme, 300. l. yeerely as before, since the reigne of *Henry* the first, which also is yet paid by the City into the Exchequer untill this day.

They also obtained to have a *Maioir*, to bee their principall Governour and Lieutenant of the City, as of the Kings Chamber.

1189 The names of the first *Bailiffes* or *Officers*, entring into their office at the Feast of *S. Michael* the Archangell, in the yeere of Christ 1189. were named *Henry Cornehill*, and *Richard Reynere*, *Bailiffes* or *Sheriffes*.

Their first *Maioir* was *Henry Fitz-Alwin*, Draper, appointed by the said King, and continued *Maioir* from the first of *Richard* the first, untill the 15. of King *Iohn*, which was 24. yeeres and somewhat more.

1190 The second of *Richard* the first, *Sheriffes*

Iohn Herlion,
Roger Duke:



Maioir, *Henry Fitz-Alwin*.

1191 The third *Sheriffes*,
VWilliam Haverell,
Iohn Buckmote:

Maioir, *Henry Fitz-Alwin*.

1192 The fourth,
Nicholas Duke,
Peter Newelye:

Maioir, *Henry Fitz-Alwin*.

1193 The fifth,
Roger Duke,
Richard Fitz-Alwin:

Maioir, *Henry Fitz-Alwin*.

1194 The sixth,

VWilliam

First Ma-
iore of
London

William Fitz-Isabel, — }
William Fitz-Arnold: — } Sheriffes.

Maior, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

An. Dom. 1195 The seventh

Robert Besaunt, — }
Ioke de Iosue: — } Sheriffes.

Maior, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

An. Dom. 1196 The eighth

Gerard de Antiloche, — }
Robert Durant: — } Sheriffes.

Maior, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

An. Dom. 1197 The ninth

Roger Blunt, — }
Nicholas Ducket: — } Sheriffes.

Maior, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

An. Dom. 1198 The tenth

Constantine Fitz-Arnold, — }
Robert le Beau: — } Sheriffes.

Maior, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

King Iohn began his reigne the sixth of April 1199.

An. Dom. 1199 The first of King Iohn,

Arnold Fitz-Arnold, — }
Richard Fitz Bartholomew: — } Sheriffes.



Maior Henry Fitz-Alwin.

King Iohn granted the Sheriffricke of London, and Middlesex, to the Citizens thereof, as King Henry the first before had done, for the summe of 300.

I. yeerely. Also he gave them authority to chuse and deprive their Sheriffs at their pleasure.

An. Dom. 1200 The second

Roger Dorset, — }
James Bartholomew: — } Sheriffes.

Maior, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

An. Dom. 1201 The third

Walter Fitz-Alice, — }
Simon de Aldermanbury: — } Sheriffes.

Maior, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

An. Dom. 1202 The fourth

Norman Blondel, — }
Iohn de Ely: — } Sheriffes.

Maior, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

An. Dom. 1203 The fifth

Walter Browne, — }
W. Chamberlaine: — } Sheriffes.

Maior, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

Walter Brune, and Rosa his wife, founded the Hospitall of Saint Mary without Bishopsgate, commonly called, Saint Mary Spittle.

An. Dom. 1204 The sixth

Thomas Haverel, — }
Hamond Brond: — } Sheriffes.

Maior Henry Fitz-Alwin.

An. Dom. 1205 The seventh

Iohn Valgrave, — }
Richard de Winchester: — } Sheriffes.

Maior, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

An. Dom. 1206 The eighth

Iohn Holyland, — }
Edmund Fitz-Gerard: — } Sheriffes.

Maior, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

An.

An. Dom. 1207

The ninth

Roger Vincheſter, ——— }
 Edmund Hard Le: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maïor, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

An. Dom. 1208

The tenth

Peter Duke, ——— }
 Thomas Neale: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maïor, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

The King by his Letters Patents
 granted to the Citizens of London liber-
 ty and authority, yeerly to chuse them-
 selves a Maïor.

An. Dom. 1209

The eleventh

Peter le Iosue, ——— }
 William Blound: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maïor, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

An. Dom. 1210

The twelfth

Adam VVhitſley, ——— }
 Stephen le Graſſe: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maïor, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

An. Dom. 1211.

The thirteenth

John Fitz-Peter, ——— }
 John Garland: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maïor, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

An. Dom. 1212

The foureteenth

Randolph Eyland, ——— }
 Conſtantine Iosue: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maïor, Henry Fitz-Alwin.

This Henry Fitz-Alwin deceaſed,
 and was buried in the Pariſh Church of
 S. Mary Bothaw, neere to London Stone,
 where he dwelt.

An. Dom. 1213.

The fifteenth

Martin Fitz-Alice, ——— }
 Peter Bate: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maïor, Roger Fitz-Alwin.

This yeere the Ditch about London
 was begun to bee made, of 204. foote
 broad, by the Londoners.

1214

The ſixteenth

Salomon Baſing, ——— }
 Hugh Baſing: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maïor, Serle, Mercer.
 Roger Fitz-Alwin, ſaith Graſton.

1215

The ſeventeenth

John Travers, ——— }
 Andrew Newland: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maïor, VVilliam Hardel.

King Henry the third began his
 reigne the 19. of October,
 1216.

1216

The firſt

Benet Seinturer, ——— }
 William Bluntivers: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maïor,



Maior, *James Alderman* for part,
and *Salemon Basing* for part.

1217 The second
Thomas Bokerel, ——— }
Ralph Holyland: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *Serle, Mercer*,
Robert Serle, *saith Grafton*.

1218 The third
John wayle, or *Veil*, ——— }
John le Spicer: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *Robert Serle*, *Mercer*.

The Forest of *Middlesex*, and the
Warren of *Stanes*, were this yeere dis-
aforested;

1219 The fourth
Richard wimbledon, ——— }
John wayle, or *Veil*: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *Robert Serle*, *Mercer*.

1220 The fifth
Richard Renger, ——— }
John Veil: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *Robert Serle*, *Mercer*.

1221 The sixth
Richard Renger, ——— }
Thomas Lambart: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *Robert Serle*, *Mercer*.

1222 The seventh
Richard Renger, ——— }
Thomas Lambart: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *Robert Serle*, *Mercer*:

Constantine Fitz-Arnulph rayfed great
troubles in this Citie, and was hanged
with his Nephew and other.

1223 The eighth
John Travars, ——— }
Andrew Bokerel: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maior, *Richard Renger*.

1224 The ninth
John Travars, ——— }
Andrew Bokerel: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *Richard Renger*.

The King granted to the Comminal-
tie of *London*, to have a common Scale.

1225 The tenth
Roger Duke, ——— }
Martin Fitz-William: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *Richard Renger*.

1226 The eleventh
Roger Duke, ——— }
Martin Fitz William: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *Richard Renger*.

This yeere the King confirmed to the
Citizens of *London* free Warren, or li-
bertie to hunt a certaine circuite about
the Citie, in the Warren of *Stanes*, &c.
And also, that the Citizens of *London*
should passe tol-free throughout all En-
gland, and that the Keddes, or Weres
in the River of *Thames*, and *Midway*,
should be plucked up and destroyed for
ever, &c. Patent 11. *Henry* 3.

1227 The twelfth
Stephen Bokerel, ——— }
Henry Cecham: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior,



Maior, Roger Duke.

The liberties and Franchises of London were ratified, and the King granted, that either Sheriffe should have two Clerkes, and two Serjeants: also, that the Citizens should have a common Seale.

1228 The thirteenth
Stephen Bokerel, ——— } Sheriffes.
Henry Cocham: ——— }

Maior, Roger Duke.

1229 The foureteenth
William Winchester, ——— } Sheriffes.
Robert Fitz Iohn: ——— }

Maior, Roger Duke.

1230 The fifteenth
Richard Walsler, ——— } Sheriffes.
Iohn de Woborne: ——— }

Maior, Roger Duke.

1231 The sixteenth
Michael of S. Helen, ——— } Sheriffes.
Walter de Enfield: ——— }



Maior, Andrew Bokerel, Pepperer.

1232 The seventeenth
Henry de Edmonton, ——— } Sheriffes.
Gerard Bat: ——— }

Maior, Andrew Bokerel, Pepperer.

1233 The eighteenth

Simon Fitz Mary, ——— } Sheriffes.
Roger Blunt: ——— }

Maior, Andrew Bokerel, Pepperer.

1234 The nineteenth

Ralph Alsby, ——— } Sheriffes.
Iohn Norman: ——— }

Maior, Andrew Bokerel, Pepperer.

1235 The twentieth

Gerard Bat, ——— } Sheriffes.
Richard or Robert Hardle: ——— }

Maior, Andrew Bokerel, Pepperer.

1236 The one and twentieth

Henry Cobham, ——— } Sheriffes.
Iordan of Coventry: ——— }

Maior, Andrew Bokerel, Pepperer.

1237 The two and twentieth

Iohn Toloson, ——— } Sheriffes.
Gervais the Cordwainer: ——— }

Maior, Andrew Bokerel, Pepperer.

1238 The three and twentieth

Iohn Codras, ——— } Sheriffes.
Iohn Wilball: ——— }



Maior, Richard Renger.

1239 The foure and twentieth

Reymond Bongy, ——— } Sheriffes.
Ralph Alsby: ——— }

Maior



Maïor, *William Ioyner.*

This *William Ioyner*, builded the Quire of the *Gray Friers Church* in *London*, and became a Lay brother of that house.

1240 The five and twentieth

John Gisfords, ——— }
Michael Tony: ——— } Sheriffes.

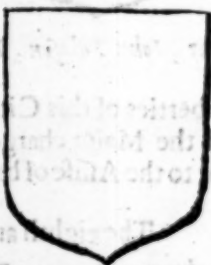


Maïor, *Gerard Bat.*

This yeere Aldermen of *London* were chosen, and changed yeerely, but that order lasted not long. *Gerard Bat* was againe elected Maïor for that yeere to come, but the King would not admit him, being charged with taking monney of the Viſtuallers in the precedent yeere.

1241 The fix and twentieth

Thomas Duresme, ——— }
John Voyle: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maïor, *Reymond Bongey.*

1242 The seven and twentieth

John Fitz-Iohn, ——— }
Ralph Ashwy: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maïor, *Reymond Bongey.*

1243 The eight and twentieth

Hugh Blunt, ——— }
Adam Basing: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maïor, *Ralph Ashwy.*

1244 The nine and twentieth

Ralph Foster, ——— }
Nicholas Bat: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maïor, *Michael Tony.*

1245 The thirtieth

Robert of Cornehil, ——— }
Adam of Bewley: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maïor, *John Gisfords Pepperer.*

1246

The one and thirtieth

Simon Fitz-Mary, ——— }
Lawrence Frowicke: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *John Gisors*.

Simon Fitz-Mary, founded the Hof-
 pitall of *Mary*, called *Bethelem* without
Bishoppgate. *Queene Hith* was now let to
 farme to the Citizens of *London*.

Maior, *John Gisors*, Pepperer.

The King now granted, that the
 Maior should be presented to the Ba-
 rons of the Exchequer, and they should
 admit him.

1247

The two and thirtieth

John Voyle, ——— }
Nicholas Bat: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *Peter Fitz-Alwin*.

1248

The three and thirtieth

Nicholas Fitz Iosue, ——— }
Geffrey Vincheſter: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *Michael Tony*.

1249

The foure and thirtie

Richard Hardell, ——— }
John Tolafon: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *Roger Fitz-Roger*.

1250

The five and thirtieth

Humfrey Bar, ——— }
William Fitz-Richard: ——— } Sheriffes.

1251

The six and thirtieth

Lawrence Frowicke, ——— }
Nicholas Bat: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *Adam Basing*.

1252

The seven and thirtieth

William Durham, ——— }
Thomas Wimborne: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *John Tolafon*, Draper.

The Liberties of this City were sei-
 zed, and the Maior charged, that he
 looked not to the Assise of bread.

1253

The eighth and thirtieth

John Northampton, ——— }
Richard Picard: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior,



Maior, *Richard Hardell*, Draper.

1254 The nine and thirtieth

Ralph Ashby, ——— } Sheriffes.
Robert of Limon: ——— }

Maior, *Richard Hardell*, Draper.

1255 The fortieth

Stephen Doe, ——— } Sheriffes.
Henry Walmond: ——— }

Maior, *Richard Hardell*, Draper.

The Maior, divers Aldermen, and the Sheriffes of *London* were deprived, and other placed in their roomes.

1256 The one and fortieth

Michael Bockerell, ——— } Sheriffes.
John the Minor: ——— }

Maior, *Richard Hardell*, Draper.

1257 The two and fortieth

Richard Otwel, ——— } Sheriffes.
William Ashby: ——— }

Maior, *Richard Hardell*, Draper.

The King caused the walles of this Citie to bee repaired, and made with Bulwarkes.

1258 The three and fortieth

Robert Cornhill, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Adrian: ——— }

Maior, *Richard Hardell*, Draper.

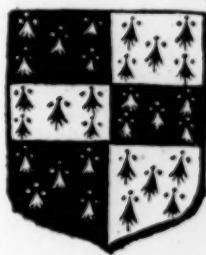
1259 The foure and fortieth

John Adrian, ——— } Sheriffes.
Robert Cornhill: ——— }

Maior, *John Gisors*, Pepperer.

1260 The five and fortieth

Adam Browning, ——— } Sheriffes.
Henry Coventrie: ——— }



Maior, *William Fitz-Richard*.

1261 The six and fortieth

John Northhampton, ——— } Sheriffes.
Richard Picard: ——— }

Maior, *William Fitz-Richard*.

1262 The seven and fortieth

John Tailor, ——— } Sheriffes.
Richard Walbrooke: ——— }



Maior, *Thomas Fitz-Richard*.

1263 The eight and fortieth

Robert de Mountpiter, ——— } Sheriffes.
Osbert de Suffolke: ——— }

Maior, *Thomas Fitz-Richard*.

The Citizens of *London* fortified the Citie with iron Chaines, drawn thwart over their streets.

1264 The nine and fortieth

Gregory Rockesley, ——— } Sheriffes.
Thomas de Derford: ——— }



Maior, *Thomas Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Richard*.

1265

The fiftieth

Edward Blund, _____ } Sheriffes.
 Peter Anger: _____ }

Maior, Thomas Fitz-Thomas Fitz-Richard.

The Chaines and Posts in London were plucked up, the Maior and principall Citizens committed to Ward, and Otho Constable of the Tower, was made Custos of the Citie, &c.

1266

The one and fiftieth

John Hind, _____ } Sheriffes.
 John Walraven: _____ }



Maior, William Richards.

The Earle of Gloucester entred the Citie with an Army, and therein builded Bulwarkes, cast Trenches, &c.

1267

The two and fiftieth

John Adrian, _____ } Sheriffes.
 Lucas de Batencourt: _____ }



Custos, Alen de la Souch.

This Alen de la Souch, being a Baron of this Realme, and also chiefe Iustice, was in the yeere 1270. slaine in Westminster Hall, by John warren Earle of Surrey.

Thomas Fitz-Theobald, and Agnes his wife, this yeere founded the Hospitall of Saint Thomas of Acon in Westcheape.

1268

The three and fiftieth

Walter Harvy, _____ } Sheriffes.
 William Duresme: _____ }



T. Wimbern; Custos, Sir Stephen Edward.

A variance fell in London betwene the Goldsmiths and the Taylors, where through many men were slaine.

1269

The foure and fiftieth

Thomas Basing, _____ } Sheriffes.
 Robert Cornehill: _____ }



Hugh Fitz-Ottonis, Custos of London, and Constable of the Tower.

1270

The five and fiftieth

Walter Potter, _____ } Sheriffes.
 Philip Tailor: _____ }



Maior, John Adrian Vintner.

1271

The six and fiftieth

Gregory Rokefly, _____ } Sheriffes.
 Henry Walleys: _____ }

Maior, John Adrian Vintner.

The steeple of Bow Church in Cheape fell downe, and slew many people.

1272 The

1272 The seven and fiftieth
Richard Paris, ————— } Sheriffes.
John de Wodeley: ————— }



Maior, Sir Walter Harvy, Custos, H. Frowike, Pepperer, for part that yeere.

King Edward the first beganne his
reigne the sixteenth of No-
vember, 1272.

1273 The first
John Horne, ————— } Sheriffes.
Walter Potter: ————— }
Maior, Sir Walter Harvy, Knight.

1274 The second
Nicholas Winchester, ————— } Sheriffes.
Henry Coventry: ————— }



Maior, Henry Walleis.

1275 The third
Lucas Batencourte, ————— } Sheriffes.
Henry Frowicke: ————— }



Maior, Gregory Rokefley; chiefe Say-
master of all the Kings Mints through-

out all England, and keeper of the Kings
Exchange at London.

1276 The fourth
John Horne, ————— } Sheriffes.
Ralph Blunt: ————— }
Maior, Gregory Rokefley.

1277 The fifth
Robert de Arar, ————— } Sheriffes.
Ralph L. Fewre: ————— }
Maior, Gregory Rokefley.

1278 The sixth
John Adrian, ————— } Sheriffes.
Walter Langley: ————— }
Maior, Gregory Rokefley.

1279 The seventh
Robert Basing, ————— } Sheriffes.
William le Meyre: ————— }
Maior, Gregory Rokefley.

1280 The eighth
Thomas Fox, or Box, ————— } Sheriffes.
Ralph Delamere, or Moore: ————— }
Maior, Gregory Rokefley.

1281 The ninth
William Farendon, ————— } Sheriffes.
Nicholas Winchester: ————— }
Maior, Gregory Rokefley.

This William Farendon, Goldsmith,
one of the Sheriffes was Father to Ni-
cholas Farendon: Of these two Faringdon
Ward tooke that name.

1282 The tenth
W. le Meyre, ————— } Sheriffes.
Richard Chigwel: ————— }
Maior, Henry Walleis.

This Henry Walleis builded the Tun
upon Cornhill, to bee a Prison, and the
Stocks to be a Market-house.

1283 The eleventh
Ralph Blunt, ————— } Sheriffes.
Ankerin de Betavil, or Haw- }
kin Betnell: ————— }

Maior, Henry Walleis.

1284

The twelfth

Jordan Goodcheape, ——— } Sheriffes.
Martin Box: ——— }

Maior, Henry Walleis.

Lawrence Ducker, Goldsmith, murdered in Bow-Church, and the murderers hanged.

1285

The thirteenth

Stephen Cornhill, ——— } Sheriffes.
Robert Rokesley: ——— }

Maior, Gregory Rokesley;



Custos, Ralph Sandwich, and
John Briton.

It was ordained, that Millers should have but one halfe-penny for a quarter of Wheat grinding: and the great water Conduit in Cheape was now begun to be made.

1286

The foureteenth

Walter Blunt, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Wade: ——— }

Custos, Ralph Sandwich.

Wheate was now sold at London for fixteene pence, and for twelve pence the quarter.

1287

The fifteenth

Thomas Crosse, ——— } Sheriffes.
Walter Hawteyne: ——— }

Custos, Ralph Sandwich.

1288

The sixteenth

W. Hereford, ——— } Sheriffes.
Thomas Stanes: ——— }

Custos, Ralph Sandwich.

1289

The seventeenth

W. Betaine, ——— } Sheriffes.
John of Canturbury: ——— }



Custos, Ralph Sandwich, Ralph Barnawars, and Sir John Briton.

This yeere a Subsidie was granted, for the reparations of London-bridge.

1290

The eighteenth

Fulke of S. Edmond, ——— } Sheriffes.
Salomon Langford, or Le Se- }
tel: ——— }

Custos, Sir John Briton, Knight.

1291

The nineteenth

Thomas Romain, ——— } Sheriffes.
W. de Leyre: ——— }

Custos, Sir John Briton, Knight,
Ralph Sandwich.

1292

The twentieth

Ralph blunt, ——— } Sheriffes.
Hamond Box: ——— }

Custos, Ralph Sandwich.

1293

The one and twentieth

Henry Bell, or Bole, ——— } Sheriffes.
Elias Russell: ——— }

Custos, Ralph Sandwich.

Three men had their right hands cut off at the Standard in Cheape, for rescuing of a prisoner, arrested by a Sergeant of London.

1294

The two and twentieth

Robert Rokesley the yonger, } Sheriffes.
Martin Aubery, or Amerf- }
bery: ——— }

Custos, Ralph Sandwich.

1295

The three and twentieth

Henry Box, ——— } Sheriffes.
Richard Gloucester: ——— }

Custos, Sir Ralph Sandwich.

1296 The foure and twentieth

John Dunstable, ——— } Sheriffes.
Adam de Halingbery: ——— }

Custos, Sir *John Briton*.

This yeere all the Liberties of the City were restored, the Mairalty excepted.

1297 The five and twentieth

Thomas of Suffolke, ——— } Sheriffes.
Adam of Fulham: ——— }

Custos, Sir *John Briton*.

1298 The six and twentieth

Richard Resham, ——— } Sheriffes.
Thomas Sely: ——— }

Maior, *Henry Walleis*.

Certaine Citizens of London brake up the Tunne upon *Cornehill*, and tooke out prisoners, for the which they were grievously punished.

1299 The seven and twentieth

John Armenter, ——— } Sheriffes.
Henry Fingene, or Fingrith: ——— }



Maior, *Elias Russell*.

1300 The eighth and twentieth

Lucas de Havering, ——— } Sheriffes.
Richard Champnes: ——— }

Maior, *Elias Russell*.

1301 The nine and twentieth

Robert Callor, or Caller, ——— } Sheriffes.
Peter de Besenbo: ——— }



Custos, Sir *John Blunt*, Knight.

1302 The thirtieth

Hugh Pourte, ——— } Sheriffes.
Simon Paris: ——— }

Custos, Sir *John Blunt*.

1303 The one and thirtieth

W. Combmarin, ——— } Sheriffes.
John de Burford: ——— }

Custos, Sir *John Blunt*.

1304 The two and thirtieth

Roger Paris, ——— } Sheriffes.
John de Lincolne: ——— }

Custos, Sir *John Blunt*.

Geffrey Hertekpole, Alderman, was elected to bee Recorder of London, and tooke his oath, and was appointed to weare his apparell as an Alderman.

1305 The three and thirtieth

William Camson, ——— } Sheriffes.
Reginald Thunderley: ——— }

Custos, Sir *John Blunt*.

1306 The foure and thirtieth

Geffrey at the Conduit, ——— } Sheriffes.
Simon Biller: ——— }

Custos, Sir *John Blunt*.

Seacoale was forbidden to bee burned in London, Southwarke, &c.

Edward the second began his reigne the seventh of July, the yeere of Christ, Anno, 1307.

1307 The first

Nicholas Pigot, ——— } Sheriffes.
Nigellus Drury: ——— }

Custos, Sir *John Blunt*.

1308 The second

W. Basing, ——— } Sheriffes.
James Buttelor: ——— }



Maior, *Nicholas Faringdon*, Goldsmith.

1309

The third

Roger le Palmer, _____ } Sheriffes.
James of S. Edmond: _____ }

Maior, *Thomas Romaine*.

1310

The fourth

Simon Cooper, _____ } Sheriffes.
Peter Blackney: _____ }

Maior, *Richard Reffam*, Mercer.

The King commanded the Maior and
 communaltie to make the Wall of Lon-
 don, from *Ludgate* to *Fleetbridge*, and
 from thence to the *Thames*.

1311

The fifth

Simon Merwod, _____ } Sheriffes.
Richard wilford: _____ }

Maior, *Sir Iohn Gisors*, Pepperer.

Order was taken that Merchant-
 strangers should sell their wares within
 forty dayes after their arrivall, or else
 the same to be forfeited.

1312

The sixth

Iohn Lambin, _____ } Sheriffes.
Adam Lutkin: _____ }

Maior, *Sir Iohn Gisors*, Pepperer.

1313

The seventh

Robert Gurdin, or *Burdeint*, } Sheriffes.
Hugh Garton: _____ }

Maior, *Nicholas Faringdon*, Goldsmith.

Prices set on victuals: a fat stalled
 Oxe, 24. shillings, a fat Mutton, 20.

pence, a fat Goose, two pence halfe pen-
 ny, a fat Capon, two pence; a fat Hen,
 one penny; two Chickens, one penny;
 three Pigeons, one penny; 24. eggcs
 one penny, &c.

1314

The eighth

Stephen Abingdon, _____ } Sheriffes.
Hamond Chickwell, or *Chig-*
well: _____ }

Maior, *Sir Iohn Gisors*, Pepperer.

Famine and mortality of people, so
 that the quicke might unneath bury the
 dead, horse flesh, and dogs flesh was
 good meate.

1315

The ninth

Hamond Goodchape, _____ } Sheriffes.
William Bodeleigh: _____ }

Maior, *Stephen de Abingdon*.

1316

The tenth

william Casson, _____ } Sheriffes.
Ralph Balancer: _____ }

Maior, *Iohn Wingrave*.

An carely Harvest: a Bushell of
 Wheate that had beene sold for tenne
 shillings, was now sold for tenne pence,
 &c.

1317

The eleventh

Iohn Prior, _____ } Sheriffes.
W. Furneux, or *Furneu*: _____ }

Maior, *Iohn Wingrave*.

Such

Such a murren of Kine, that Dogs
and Ravens that fed on them were poi-
soned.

1318 The twelfth

John Pointell, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Dalling: ——— }
Maio*r*, *John Wingrave*.

1319 The thirteenth

Simon de Abingdon, ——— } Sheriffes.
I. Preston: ——— }



Maio*r*, *Hamond Chickwell*, Pepperer.

John Gisors, late Maio*r* of *London*, and
many other Citizens fled the City, for
things layd to their charge.

1320 The foureteenth

Renauld at the Conduit, ——— } Sheriffes.
W. Prodham, or *Produn*: ——— }
Maio*r*, *Nicholas Farengdon*, Goldsmith.

1321 The fifteenth

Richard Constantine, ——— } Sheriffes.
Richard de Hackney: ——— }
Maio*r*, *Hamond Chickwell*, Pepperer.

1222 The sixteenth

John Grantham, ——— } Sheriffes.
Richard de Ely: ——— }
Maio*r*, *Hamond Chickwell*, Pepperer.

Fish and Flesh market established at
the *Stockes*, in the midst of the Citie.

1323 The seventeenth

Adam of Salisbury, ——— } Sheriffes.
John of Oxford: ——— }
Maio*r*, *Nicholas Farengdon*, Goldsmith.

Of this *Nicholas Farengdon*, and of
William Farengdon his father, read more
in *Farengdon Ward*.

1324 The eighteenth

Benet of Fulham, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Camson: ——— }
Maio*r*, *Hamond Chickwell*, Pepperer.

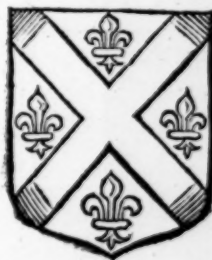
1325 The nineteenth

Gilbert Mordon, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Causton, or *Cotton*: ——— }
Maio*r*, *Hamond Chickwell*, Pepperer.

The Citizens of *London* tooke the
Bishop of *Excester*, and cut off his head
at the Standard in *Cheape*.

1326 The twentieth

Richard Rothing, ——— } Sheriffes.
Roger Chaunteclere: ——— }



Maio*r*, *Richard Britaine*, Goldsmith.

This *Richard Rothing* is said to new
build the Parish Church of *S. James* at
Garlicke-Hish.

Edward the third began his reigne the
25. of Ianuary, the yeere of Christ,
Anno, 1326.

This King *Edward* granted, that the
Maio*r* should be Iustice for the Gaole
delivery at *Newgate*, that the Citizens
of *London* should not be constrained to
go out of the City of *London* to any
Warre. More hee granted, that the Li-
berties & Franchises of the City should
not, after this time (for any cause) bee
taken into the Kings hand s, &c. More
he granted by his Letters Patents, dated
the sixth of March, that no Escheter
should bee in the Citie, but the Maio*r*
for his time only.

1327 The first

Henry Darcy, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Hawton, or *Haughton*: ——— }
Maio*r*, *Hamond Chickwell*, Pepperer.

This

This yeere the Walls of London were repayred.

1328

The second

Simon Frances, ——— } Sheriffes.
Henry Combmartin, ——— }



Maior, *John Grantham*, Grocer.

1329

The third

Richard Lazar, ——— } Sheriffes.
William Gisors, ——— }



Maior, *Richard Swandland*.

This yeere the King kept a great Iou-
 sting in Cheape, betwixt Sopars-lane and
 the great Crosse.

1330

The fourth

Robert of Elie, ——— } Sheriffes.
Thomas whorwode, ——— }



Maior, *Sir John Pountney*, or
Pultney, Draper.

1331

The fifth

John Mocking, ——— } Sheriffes.
Andrew Aubery, ——— }

Maior, *John Pultney*, Draper.

1332

The sixth

Nicholas Pike, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Husband, ——— }



John Preston, Draper.

This yeere was founded *Elsing* Spittle,
 by *W. Elsing*, Mercer, that became first
 Prior of that Hospitall.

1333

The seventh

John Hamond, ——— } Sheriffes.
William Hansard, ——— }

Maior, *Sir John Pultney*, Draper.

1334

The eighth

John Kingstone, or *Kington*, } Sheriffes.
Walter Turke, ——— }



Maior, *Reginald at the Conduit*,
 Vintner.

1335

The ninth

Walter Morden, ——— } Sheriffes.
Richard Vpton, ——— }



Maior, *Nicholas Wotton*, *Reignold at the*
Conduit, saith *Grafton*.

1336

1336

The tenth

John Clarke, _____ } Sheriffes.
W. Curtes: _____ }

Maïor, Sir Iohn Pultney, Draper.

This Sir Iohn Pultney founded a Colledge in the Parish Church of S. Lawrence Pountney, by Candlewicke streete.

1337

The eleventh

Walter Neale, _____ } Sheriffes.
Nicholas Crane: _____ }



Maïor, Henry Darcy.

Walter Neale, Bladesmith, gave lands to the repairing of the high-ways about London.

1338

The twelfth

William de Pomfret, _____ } Sheriffes.
Hugh Marbeler, or Marbe-
roll: _____ }

Maïor, Henry Darcy.

The King granted, that the Sergeants of the Maïor and Sheriffes of London, should beare Maces of Silver and gilt, with the Kings Armes engraven on them.

1339

The thirteenth

William Thorney, _____ } Sheriffes.
Roger Frosham: _____ }



Andrew Aubery, Grocer,

1340

The foureteenth

Adam Lucas, _____ } Sheriffes.
Bartlemew Moris: _____ }

Maïor, Andrew Aubery, Grocer.

1341

The fifteenth

Richard de Barking, _____ } Sheriffes.
Iohn de Rokesley: _____ }



Maïor, Iohn of Oxenford, Vintner.

1342

The sixteenth

Iohn Loufkin, _____ } Sheriffes.
Richard Killingbery: _____ }



Maïor, Simon Francis, Mercer.

The price of Gascoyn Wines at London, fourepence, and Renish Wine six pence the Galon.

1343

The seventeenth

Iohn Steward, _____ } Sheriffes.
Iohn Aylesham: _____ }



Maïor, Iohn Hamond.

1344

The eighteenth

Geffrey Witchingham, _____ } Sheriffes.
Thomas Leg: _____ }

Maïor, Iohn Hamond.

1345

1345

The nineteenth

Edmund Hemenhall, ——— }
 Iohn of Gloucester: ——— } Sheriffes.

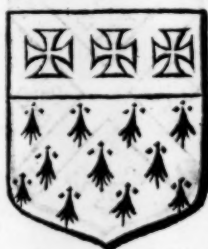


Maior, Richard Leget, Richard Lazar
 faith Grafton.

1346

The twentieth

Iohn Croyden, ——— }
 William Clopton: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maior, Geffrey Witchingham.

1347

The one and twentieth

Adam Brapson, ——— }
 Richard Fas, or Bas: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maior, Thomas Leggy, Skinner.

King Edward now won Callis from
 the French.

1348

The two and twentieth

Henry Picard, ——— }
 Simon Dolsby: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maior, Iohn Loufkin Fishmonger.

A great Pest. Sir walser Manny,
 Knight, now founded the Charter-house
 by Smithfield, to bee a buriall for the
 dead.

1349

The three and twentieth

Adam of Bury, ——— }
 Ralph of Lynne: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maior, Walter Turke, Fishmonger.

1350

The foure and twentieth

Iohn Notte, ——— }
 William of Worcester: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maior, Richard Killingbury.

1351

The five and twentieth

Iohn Wroth, ——— }
 Gilbert of Steninesborp: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, Andrew Aubery.

1352

The six and twentieth

Iohn Peache, ——— }
 Iohn Storley: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior



Maïor, *Adam Francis*, Mercer.

This Maïor procured an Act of Parliament, that no knowne whore should weare any hood, or attire on her head, except reyed, or striped cloth of divers colours, &c.

1353 The seven and twentieth
William Wolde, or *wilde*, — } Sherifffes.
John Little : — — — — }

Maïor, *Adam Francis*, Mercer.

This *Adam Francis* was one of the Founders of the Colledge in *Guild-Hall* Chappell, &c. *H. Fromicke* was the other.

1354 The eight and twentieth
William Notingham, — — — } Sherifffes.
Richard Smelt : — — — — }

Maïor, *Thomas Leggy*, or *Legget* Skinner.

Aldermen of *London* were used to be changed yeerely, but now it was ordained, that they should not be removed, without some speciall cause.

1355 The nine and twentieth
Walter, or *Thomas Forster*, — } Sherifffes.
Thomas Brandon : — — — — }

Maïor, *Simon Francis*, Mercer.

1356 The thirrieth
Richard Notingham, — — — } Sherifffes.
Thomas Dolffel : — — — — }



Maïor, *Henry Picard*, Vintner.

This *Henry Picard* feasted the Kings of *England*, of *France*, *Cypres*, and *Scots*, with other great Estates, all in one day.

1357 The one and thirtieth
Stephen Candish, — — — — } Sherifffes.
Bartholmew Frofling : — — — — }



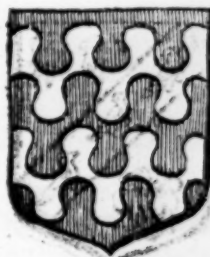
Maïor, *Sir John Stody*, Vintner.

This *John Stody* gave tenements to the Vintners in *London*, for reliefe of the poore of that Company.

1358 The two and thirtieth
John Barnes, — — — — } Sherifffes.
John Buris : — — — — }

Maïor, *John Loufskin*, Stockfishmonger.

1359 The three and thirtieth
Simon of Benington, — — — } Sherifffes.
John of Chichester : — — — — }



Maïor, *Simon Dolseby*, Grocer.

Bbb

1360

1360 The foure and thirtieth

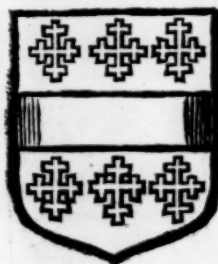
John Dennis, _____ } Sheriffes.
 Walter Berny: _____ }



Maior, John Wroth, Fishmonger.

1361 The five and thirtieth

William Holbeck, _____ } Sheriffes.
 James Tame: _____ }



Maior, John Peche, Fishmonger.

1362 The six and thirtieth

John of S. Albones, _____ } Sheriffes.
 James Andrew: _____ }



Maior, Stephen Candish, Draper.

1363 The seven and thirtieth

Richard of Croyen, _____ } Sheriffes.
 John Hiltost: _____ }



Maior, John Not, Grocer.

1364 The three and fortieth

John de Mesford, _____ } Sheriffes.
 Simon de Mordon: _____ }



Maior, Adam of Bury, Skinner.

1365 The nine and thirtieth

John Bukylsworth, _____ } Sheriffes.
 John or Thomas Ireland: _____ }

Maior, John Loufkin, Fishmonger, and
 Adam of Bury, Skinner.

1366 The fortieth

John Ward, _____ } Sheriffes.
 Thomas of Lee, or at the
 Lee. _____ }

Maior, John Loufkin, Fishmonger.

This John Loufkin builded the Parish
 Church of S. Michael in Crooked-lane.

1367 The one and fortieth

John Turngold, or Torgold, _____ } Sheriffes.
 William Dickeman: _____ }



Maior, James Andrew, Draper.

1368 The two and fortieth

Robert Girdeler, _____ } Sheriffes.
 Adam Wimondham: _____ }

Maior,



Maior, *Simon Mordon*, Stockfish-
monger.

This yeere Wheat was fold for two
shillings six pence the bushell.

1369 The three and fortieth
John Piel, _____ } Sheriffes.
Hugh Holdich: _____ }



Maior, *John Chichester*, Goldsmith.

1370 The foure and fortieth
William Walworth, _____ } Sheriffes.
Robert Gayton: _____ }



Maior, *John Barnes*, Mercer.

1371 The five and fortieth
Adam Staple, _____ } Sheriffes.
Robert Hasfield: _____ }

Maior, *John Barnes*, Mercer.

This *John Barnes* gave a chest with
three locks, and one thousand Markes,
to be lent to poore men.

1372 The six and fortieth
John Philpot, _____ } Sheriffes.
Nicholas Brembar: _____ }



Maior, *John Piel*, Mercer.

1373 The seven and fortieth
John Aubrey, _____ } Sheriffes.
John Fishbed: _____ }

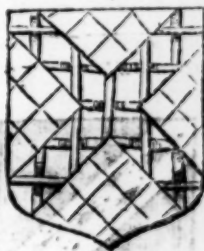
Maior, *Adam of Bury*, Skinner.

1374 The eight and fortieth
Richard Lions, _____ } Sheriffes.
William Woodhouse: _____ }



Maior, *William Walworth*, Fish-
monger.

1375 The nine and fortieth
John Hadley, _____ } Sheriffes.
William Newport: _____ }



Maior, *John Ward*, Grocer.

1376 The fiftieth
John Northampton, _____ } Sheriffes.
Robert Laund: _____ }

Bbb 2

Maior

Maior, *Adam Staple*, Mercer.

The *Londoners* meant to have slaine *John*, Duke of *Lancaster*: *Adam Staple*, Maior, put downe, and *Nicholas Brembar* elected. Also the Aldermen were deposed and other set in their places.

Richard the second began his reigne the one and twentieth of Iune, in the yeere 1377.

1377

The first

Nicholas Twisford, ——— }
Andrew Pikeman: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, Sir *Nicholas Brembar*, Grocer.

John Philpot, a Citizen of *London*, sent Ships to the Sea and scoured it of Pirats, taking many of them prisoners.

1378

The second

John Bosciam, ——— }
Thomas Cornwallis: ——— } Sheriffes.

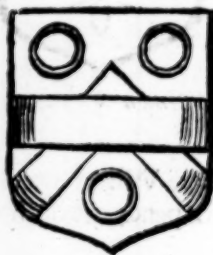
Maior, *John Philpot*, Grocer.

. This *John Philpot* gave to the City lands, for the finding of thirteen poore people for ever.

1379

The third

John Helisdon, ——— }
William Barrat: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *John Hadley*, Grocer.

1380

The fourth

Walter Doker, or *Docket*, — }
William Knighthode: — } Sheriffes.

Maior, *William Walworth*, Fishmonger.

This *William walworth* arrested *Wat* Tiler, the Rebell, and this yeere was Knighted. Hee increased the Parish Church of *Saint Michael* in *Crooked-lane*, and founded there a Colledge. Other Aldermen were also then Knighted with him, for their service in the field.

1381

The fifth

John Rotu, ——— }
John Hynde: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *John Northampton*, Draper.

1382

The sixth

Adam Bamme, ——— }
John Sely: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, *John Northampton*, Draper, or rather Skinner, as I find in some Record.

1383

The seventh

Simon Winchcombe, ——— }
John More: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior,

Maior, Sir *Nicholas Brembar*, Grocer.

John Northampton, late Maior of *London*, was committed to perpetuall prison and his goods confiscated.

1384

The eighth

Nicholas Exton, _____ } Sheriffes.
John French: _____ }

Maior, Sir *Nicholas Brembar*, Grocer, Knighted with *William Walworth*.

1385

The ninth

John Organ, _____ } Sheriffes.
John Churchman: _____ }

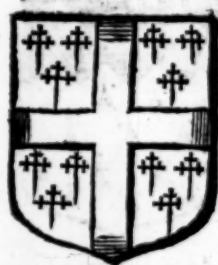
Maior, Sir *Nicholas Brembar*, Grocer.

The foresaid *John Churchman* now builded the Custome-house, neere to the Tower of *London*, and did many other workes for the commodity of this Citie.

1386

The tenth

W. Stonden, _____ } Sheriffes.
W. More: _____ }



Maior, *Nicholas Exton*, Fishmonger.

This yeere the Citizens of *London*, fearing the *French*, pulled downe houses neere about their Citie, repaired their Wals, and cleansed their ditches, &c.

1387

The eleventh

William Venor, or *Vinor*, _____ } Sheriffes.
Hugh Falsballe: _____ }

Maior, *Nicholas Exton*, Fishmonger.

Sir *Nicholas Brembar*, late Maior of *London* was this yeere beheaded.

1388

The twelfth

Thomas Austen, _____ } Sheriffes.
Adam Carlebul: _____ }



Maior, *Nicholas Twisford*, Goldsmith, Knighted with *William Walworth*.

1389

The thirteenth

John Walcor, _____ } Sheriffes.
John Love: _____ }

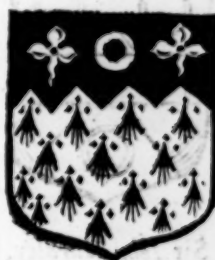


Maior, Sir *William Vinor*, or *Venour*, Grocer.

1390

The fourteenth

John Francis, _____ } Sheriffes.
Thomas Vivent: _____ }



Maior, *Adam Bamme*, Goldsmith.

This *Adam Bamme* provided from beyond the Seas, Corne in great abundance, so that the City was well able to serve the Countrey.

1391

The fifteenth

John Shadworth, or *Chadworth*, _____ } Sheriffes.
Henry Vamere: _____ }

Bbb 3

Maior,

Maior, *John Hind*, Draper.

This Maior was, for displeasure taken, sent to *windsor* Castle, and the King made a Custos or Warden of the City.

1392

The sixteenth

Gilbert Masfield, _____ } Sheriffes.
Thomas Newington: _____ }

Maior, *william Stondon*, Grocer.

1393

The seventeenth

Drew Barentin, _____ } Sheriffes.
Richard Whittington: _____ }

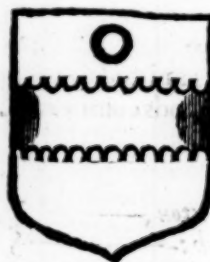
Maior, *Sir John Hardley*, Grocer.

Faringdon Ward was now by Parliament appointed to bee divided into two Wards, to wit, *infra*, & *extra*.

1394

The eighteenth

william Brampton, _____ } Sheriffes.
Thomas Knoles: _____ }

Maior, *Sir John Freysbe*, Mercer.

1395

The nineteenth

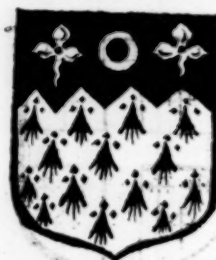
Roger Ellis, _____ } Sheriffes.
william Sevenoke: _____ }

Maior, *Sir william More*, Vintner.

1396

The twentieth

Thomas wilford, _____ } Sheriffes.
william Parker: _____ }

Maior, *Adam Browne*, Goldsmith.

1397

The one and twentieth

John woodcocke, _____ } Sheriffes.
william Ascham: _____ }

Maior, *Sir Richard whittington*, Mercer.

1398

The two and twentieth

John

John wade, _____ } Sheriffes.
John warnar : _____ }



Maior, Sir Drew Barentin, Goldsmith.

King Henry the fourth began his
reigne the twentie ninth of
September, in the
yeere, 1399.

1399 The first
William Waldern, _____ } Sheriffes.
William Hende or Hide : _____ }



Maior, Sir Thomas Knoles, Grocer.

1400 The second
John wakel, _____ } Sheriffes.
William Ebot : _____ }



Maior, Sir John Francis, Goldsmith.

1401 The third
William Venor, _____ } Sheriffes.
John Fremingham : _____ }



Maior, 'Sir John Shadworth, or Chadworth, Mercer.

The Conduit upon Cornhill was this
yeere made, being before an old prison
house, called the Tunne.

1403 The fourth
Richard Marlow, _____ } Sheriffes.
Robert Chicheley : _____ }



Maior, John Walcote, Draper.

1403 The fifth
Thomas Falconer, _____ } Sheriffes.
Thomas Poole : _____ }



Maior, Sir William Ascham, Fishmonger.

1404 The sixth
William Louth, _____ } Sheriffes.
Stephen Spilman : _____ }

Maior, John Hind, Draper.

This John Hynd was a new builder of
the Parish of Saint Swichen, by London-Stone.

1405

1405

The seventh

Henry Barton, _____ } Sheriffes.
 William Cromer: _____ }



Maïor, Sir John Woodcocke, Mercer.

This Maïor caused all the Weres in the River of Thames, from Stanes to the River of Medwey, to be destroyed, and the Trinkes to be burned, &c.

1406

The eighth

Nicholas Wotton, _____ } Sheriffes.
 Geffrey Brooke: _____ }

Maïor, Sir Richard Whittington, Mercer.

This yeere a great Pestilence in London tooke away more than 30000. people.

1407

The ninth

Henry Pontfract, _____ } Sheriffes.
 Henry Halton: _____ }

Maïor, Sir William Standon, Grocer.

1408

The tenth

Thomas Duche, _____ } Sheriffes.
 William Norton: _____ }

Maïor, Sir Drew Barentine, Goldsmith.

This Drew Barentine builded a part of Goldsmiths Hall, and gave them lands.

1409

The eleventh

John Law, _____ } Sheriffes.
 William Chichley: _____ }



Maïor, Richard Marlow, Ironmonger.

A great play at Skinners well, which lasted eight dayes, and was of matter from the creation of the World: the most part of all the great Estates of England were there to behold it.

1410

The twelfth

John Penne, _____ } Sheriffes.
 Thomas Pike: _____ }

Maïor, Sir Thomas Knowles, Grocer.

This Thomas Knowles began a new to build the Guild-Hall in London, &c.

1411

The thirteenth

John Rainwell, _____ } Sheriffes.
 William Cotton: _____ }

Maïor, Sir Robert Chichley, Grocer.

1412

The foureteenth

Ralph Lovenham, _____ } Sheriffes.
 William Sevenoke: _____ }



Maïor, William Waldren, Mercer.

Henry

Henry the fifth beganne his reigne the
twentieth of March, the
yeere 1412.

1413

The first

John Sutton, ————— } Sheriffes.
John Michaell: ————— }



Maior, Sir William Cromar, Draper.

Sir John Oldcastle assembled a great
power in Fickers field in London, which
power was overcome and taken by the
King and his power.

1414

The second

John Michaell, ————— } Sheriffes.
Thomas Alen: ————— }



Maior, Sir Thomas Falconer, Mercer.

This Maior caused the Posterne cal-
led Moregate to be builded and he lent
to the King 10000. markes upon Jew-
els, &c.

1415

The third

William Cambridge, ————— } Sheriffes.
Allen Everard, ————— }



Maior, Sir Nicholas Watton, Dra-
per.

1416

The fourth

Robert Whittington, or Wi- } Sheriffes.
dington, ————— }
John Coventrie: ————— }



Maior, Sir Henry Barton, Skinner.

This Henry Barton ordained Lan-
thornes with Lights, to bee hanged
out on the Winter evenings, betwixt
Hallontide and Candlemasse.

1417

The fifth

Henry Read, ————— } Sheriffes.
John Gedney: ————— }

Maior, Sir Richard Marlow, Iron-
monger.

1418

The sixth

John Brian, ————— } Sheriffes.
Ralph Barton, ————— }
John Paruesse: ————— }



Maior, William Sevenoke.

This

This *William Sevenoke*, sonne to *William Rumsched* of *Sevenoke* in *Kent*, was by his Father bound an apprentice with *Hugh de Bois* a Citizen and Ferrer of *London*, for a tearme of yeares, which being expired in the yeere 1394. the eighteenth of *Richard* the second, *John Hadley* being Maior of *London*, and *Stephen Spilman*, Chamberlaine of the *Guild-Hall*: hee alledged, that his master had used the trade or mystery of a Grocer, and not of a Ferrer, and therefore required to bee made free of the Grocers Company, which was granted. This *William Sevenoke*, founded in the towne of *Sevenoke* in *Kent*, a free-Schoole, and Almes-houses for the poore.

1419

The seventh

Robert Whittington, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Butler: ——— }

Maior, Sir *Richard Whittington*, Mercer.

This Maior founded *Whittington* Colledge.

1420

The eighth

John Butler, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Welles: ——— }



Maior, *William Cambridge*, Grocer.

1421

The ninth

Richard Gosseline, ——— } Sheriffes.
William Weston: ——— }



Maior, Sir *Robert Chicheley*, Grocer.

This Maior gave one plot of ground thereunto, to build the Parish Church of Saint Stephen upon *Walbrooke*.

Henry the sixth began his reigne the one and thirtieth day of August, in the yeere, 1422.

1422

The first

William Eastfield, ——— } Sheriffes.
Robert Tatarsal: ——— }

Maior, Sir *William Walderne*, Mercer, sonne of *Geffrey Walderne*, of the Parish of *Walderne* in *Suffex*.

Newgate
this yeere
built by
the Execu-
tors of
*Richard
Whittington*.

1423

The second

Nicholas Iames, ——— } Sheriffes.
Thomas Watford, or *Windford*: ——— }

Maior, *William Cromar*, Draper, sonne of *John Cromar* of *Aldenham* in *Hertfordshire*.

1424

The third

Simon Seman, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Bywater: ——— }



Maior, *John Michell*, Stockfishmonger, sonne of *John Michell* of *Ekelingham* in *Suffolke*.

Ekelingham.

1425

1425

The fourth

William Milred, or Milreth, }
John Brokle : ——— } Sheriffes.



Maïor, *John Coventrie*, Mercer ;
sonne of *William Coventrie*, of the City
of *Coventrie* in *Warwick-shire*.

1426

The fifth

John Arnold, ——— }
John Higham : ——— } Sheriffes.



Maïor, *Sir John Rainewell*, Fishmonger,
sonne of *Robert Rainewell*, Citizen,
and Haberdasher of *London*.

1427

The sixth

Henry Fromick, ——— }
Robert Otely. ——— } Sheriffes.



Maïor, *Sir John Gedney*, Draper,
sonne of *William Gedney*, of *Saint Edes*,
in *Cambridge-shire*.

1428

The seventh

Thomas Duffhouse, or Dese- }
house, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Abbot : ——— }

Maïor, *Sir Henry Barton*, Skinner,
sonne of *Henry Barton*, of *Myldenhall* in
Suffolke.

1429

The eighth

William Ruffe, ——— }
Ralph Holland : ——— } Sheriffes.



Maïor, *Sir William East-field*, Mer-
cer, sonne of *William Eastfield*, of *Tickel*
in *Yorke-shire*. *Ralph Holland* the She-
riffe gave to impotent poore one hun-
dred and twenty pounds, to prisoners
four score pounds, to hospitals fortie
pounds, &c.

1430

The ninth

Walter Chertsey, ——— }
Robert Large : ——— } Sheriffes.

A charita-
ble She-
riffes.

Maïor, *Nicholas Wotton*, Draper, sonne
of *Thomas Wotton* of *London*, Gentle-
man. *Walter Chertsey*, Draper, gave to
the poore, one hundred pounds, beside
twentie pounds, to the Hospitals, &c.

1431

The tenth

John Aderley, ——— }
Stephen Browne : ——— } Sheriffes.



Maïor, *Sir John de Welles*, Grocer,
sonne of *John de Welles*, of the City of
Norwich. This *John de Welles* was a great
benefactor towards the new building of
the Chappell by the *Guild-hall*: besides
he builded the South Ile of the Quire
at

He builded
the Stan-
dard in
Cheape-
side.

Three
Wards
in *London*
discharged
from Fif-
teenes by
this Maïor.

at Saint *Antlins* Church, as by his picture, (strangely there found) his Motto and Armes doth yet plainly appeare.

1432

The eleventh

John Olney, _____ } Sheriffes.
John Paddesley: _____ }



Maior, Sir *John Parveis*, Fishmonger, sonne to *John Parveis* of *Ersgeston* in *Barkeshire*.

1433

The twelfth

Thomas Chalton, _____ } Sheriffes.
John King: _____ }



Maior, Sir *John Brokle*, Draper, sonne to *William Brokle*, of *Newport Pannel* in *Buckinghamshire*.

1434

The thirteenth

Thomas Barnewell, _____ } Sheriffes.
Simon Eyre: _____ }



Maior, Sir *Roger Oteley*, Grocer, sonne to *William Oteley* of *Vfford* in *Suffolke*.

A great
Frost of
14. weekes
long.

1435

The fourteenth

Thomas Catworth, _____ } Sheriffes.
Robert Clopton: _____ }

Maior, Sir *Henry Frowicke*, Mercer, sonne to *Henry Frowicke* of *Middlesex*.

1436

The fifteenth

Thomas Morsted, _____ } Sheriffes.
William Gregorie: _____ }

Maior againe, Sir *John Michell*, Stockfishmonger.

1437

The sixteenth

William Hales, _____ } Sheriffes.
William Chapman: _____ }

Maior againe, Sir *William Eastfield*, and then made a Knight of the Bath.

This Maior
a great
Benefactor
to the
water
Conduits.

1438

The seventeenth

Hugh Dyker, _____ } Sheriffes.
Nicholas Towe: _____ }



Maior, Sir *Stephen Brown*, Grocer, son to *John Browne* of *Newcastle upon Tyne*. Wheat was then sold for three shillings the Bushell; but this Maior sent into *Prusia*, and caused to be brought from thence, certaine Ships laden with Rie, which caused great reliefe in so extreame a necessity.

A great
dearth
Bread
made of
Fitches,
Pease,
Beanes, &
Ferne
rootes.

1439

The eighteenth

Philip Malpas, _____ } Sheriffes.
Robert Marshall: _____ }

Maior



Maior, *Robert Large*, Mercer, sonne of *Thomas Large*, borne in *London*. *Philip Malpas*, at his decease, gave one hundred and twentie pounds to poore Prisoners: and every yeere, for five yeere, foure hundred and three shirts and smockes, fortie paire of sheets, and one hundred and fiftie gownes of good frize, to poore people. To poore maids marriages, one hundred markes. To repairing high wayes, one hundred markes: And to five hundred poore people in *London*, every one six shillings eight pence, &c.

ountifull
Charity.

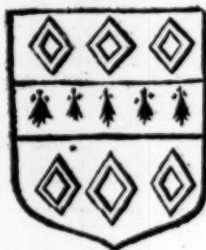
1440 The nineteenth
John Sutton, ——— } Sherifffes.
William welinhale: ——— }



Maior, *Sir John Paddestey*, Goldsmith, sonne to *Simon Paddestey*, of *Bury Saint Edmond* in *Suffolke*.

Hee was
maier of
the money
in the
Tower of
London.

1441 The twentieth
William Combis, or *Combes*, } Sherifffes.
Richard Rich: ——— }



Maior, *Robert Clopton*, Draper, sonne

of *Thomas Clopton*, of *Clopton* in *Cambridge shire*.

1442 The one and twentieth
Thomas Beaumont, ——— } Sherifffes.
Richard Nordon: ——— }



Maior, *John Aderley*, Ironmonger, sonne of *John Aderley* or *Hatherley*, of the City of *Bristoll*.

1443 The two and twentieth
Nicholas wyfold, ——— } Sherifffes.
John Norman: ——— }



Maior, *Thomas Catworth*, Grocer, sonne of *John Catworth* of *Rushon* in *Northumberland*.

1444 The three and twentieth
Stephen Foster, ——— } Sherifffes.
Hugh witch: ——— }

Maior, againe *Sir Henry Frowicke*, son to *Henry Frowicke* of *Totenham* in *Middlesex County*.

Pauls Steeple was fired with lightening and hardly quenched.

1445 The foure and twentieth
John Darby, ——— } Sherifffes.
Godfrey Fielding: ——— }

Ccc

Maior,



Maior, Sir *Simon Eyre*, Draper, sonne to *John Eyre*, of *Brandon* in *Suffolke*. This *Simon Eyre* builded *Leaden Hall* in *London*, to be a Common Garner for the Citie.

1446

The five and twentieth

Robert Horne, ——— } Sheriffes.
Godfrey Bullen: ——— }



Maior, *John Olney*, Mercer, sonne of *John Olney* of the City of *Coven-*
trie.

1447

The six and twentieth

William Abraham, ——— } Sheriffes.
Thomas Scot: ——— }

Maior againe, Sir *John Gedney*, Dra-
 per.

1448

The seven and twentieth

William Corlow, or *Carlow*, ——— } Sheriffes.
William Marrow: ——— }

Maior againe, Sir *Stephen Browne*,
 Grocer.

1449

The eight and twentieth

William Hulin, ——— } Sheriffes.
Thomas Canning: ——— }



Maior, Sir *Thomas Chalton*, Mercer, sonne to *Thomas Chalton* of *Dunstable* in *Bedfordshire*.

1450

The nine and twentieth

John Middleton, ——— } Sheriffes.
William Deare: ——— }



Maior, *Nicholas Wilford*, but more truly *Wyfold*, Grocer, sonne to *Thomas Wyfold* of *Hertley* in *Barkeshire*.

1451

The thirtieth

Mathew Philip, ——— } Sheriffes.
Christopher Wharton: ——— }



Maior, Sir *William Gregory*, Skinner, sonne of *Roger Gregory* of *Milden-hall* in *Suffolke*.

1452

The one and thirtieth

Richard Lee, ——— } Sheriffes.
Richard Alley: ——— }

Maior,

This year
 was there
 rebellion of
 Jacke Cade
 of Kent, &
 his cutting
 into this
 Citie.



Maior, Sir *Geoffrey Fielding*, Mercer, sonne to *william Fielding* of *Litterworth* in *Leicestershire*. This Lord Maior was made of the Councell to King *Henry* the sixth, and King *Edward* the fourth.

1453 The two and thirtieth

John Walden, or *waldron*, — } Sheriffes.
Thomas Cooke : —



Maior, Sir *John Norman*, Draper, son to *Io. Norman* of *Banbury* in *Oxfordshire*. This *I. Norman* was the first Maior that was rowed by water to *Westminster*, to take his Oath: he caused a Barge to be made at his owne charge, and every Company had severall Barges, well decked & trimmed, to passe along with him. For joy whereof, the Watermen made a Song in his prayse beginning,

Row thy Boate, Norman, &c.

1454 The three and thirtieth

John Field, — } Sheriffes.
William Taylor : —



Maior, Sir *Stephen Foster*, Fishmonger, sonne of *Robert Foster* of *London*,

Stock-fishmonger. This man enlarged *Ludgate*, for ease of the prisoners there.

1455 The foure and thirtieth

John Tong, — } Sheriffes.
Thomas Oldgrave : —



Maior, Sir *William Marrow*, Mercer, sonne to *Stephen Marrow*, of *Stebunheath*, in *Middlesex*.

1456 The five and thirtieth

John Steward, — } Sheriffes.
Ralph Verney : —



Maior, Sir *Thomas Canning*, Grocer, sonne to *John Canning*, of the City of *Bristol*.

1457 The six and thirtieth

William Edwards, — } Sheriffes.
Thomas Regner : —



Maior, Sir *Godfrey Bullen*, sonne to *Geoffrey Bullen* of *Salle* in *Norfolk*.

1458 The seven and thirtieth

Ralph Ioceline, — } Sheriffes.
Richard Medham : —

Ccc 2

Maior,

This Maior gave 1000 li. to poore householders in *London*.

A great Pray was this yeere at the wedding.

The Aldermen (before) rode by land on horseback to Westminster.



Maior, Sir Thomas Scot, Draper,
sonne to Robert Scot of Dorney in Buc-
kinghamshire.

1459

The eight and thirtieth

John Plummer,

John Stocker :

} Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir William Hulin, Fishmon-
ger, sonne to Nicholas Hulin of Fulham
in Middlesex.

1460

The nine and thirtieth

Richard Fleming,

John Lambert :

} Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Richard Lee, Grocer,
sonne to Simon Lee, of the Citie of Wor-
cester.

King Edward the fourth began his reigne
the fourth of March, in the yeere

1460. after the account
of the Church of
England.

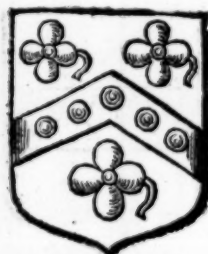
1461

The first

George Ireland,

John Locke :

} Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Hugh Wiche, Mercer, son
of Richard Wiche, of Wico Malbano in
Cheshire.

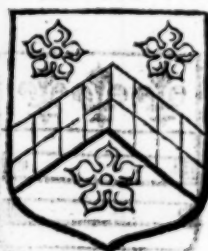
1462

The second

William Hampton,

Bartholomew James :

} Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Thomas Cooke, Draper,
son of Robert Cooke of Lavenham in Suf-
folke. This Maior was made Knight
of the Bath, and had great troubles
after.

1463

The third

Robert Basset,

Thomas Muschamp :

} Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Mathew Philip, Gold-
smith, sonne to Arnold Philip of the Ci-
tie of Norwich.

1464

The fourth

John Tate,

John Stone :

} Sheriffes.

Maior,

Now were
the wofull
battailes
of Blore-
beath,
Northbamp-
ton, Wake-
field, Saint
Albanes, &
Mortimers
Crosse each
after other.

This Maior
was knight
of the Bath
and after
Knighted
in the field
by the
King.



Maior, Sir *Ralph Loceline*, Draper, sonne to *Geffrey Loceline*, of *Sabridge-worth* in *Herifordshire*.

1465

The fifth

Henry Weaver, _____ } Sherifffes.
William Constantine : _____ }



Maior, Sir *Ralph Varney*, Mercer, son to *Ralph Varney*, borne in the Citie of *London*.

1466

The sixth

John Browne, _____ } Sherifffes.
Henry Brice, _____ }
John Darby : _____ }



Maior, Sir *John Yong*, Grocer, sonne of *Thomas Yong* of the City of *Bristol*. This Maior was made Knight in the field : and this yeere began the troubles of Sir *Thomas Cooke*, and of other Aldermen, as you may read more at large in my Summarie.

1467

The seventh

Thomas Stalbrooke, _____ } Sherifffes.
Humfrey Heyford : _____ }



Maior, Sir *Thomas Oldgrave*, Skinner, sonne of *William Oldgrave*, of *Knottysford* in *Cheshire*.

1468

The eighth

Simon Smith, _____ } Sherifffes.
William Harriot : _____ }



Maior, Sir *William Taylor*, Grocer, sonne to *John Taylor* of *Ecclestone* in *Staffordshire*.

1469

The ninth

Richard Gardner, _____ } Sherifffes.
Robert Drope : _____ }



Maior, Sir *Richard a Lee*, sonne to *John a Lee*, of the City of *worcester*. This yeere, the Tower of *London* being delivered the Lord Maior, and his brethren the Aldermen, they deliverd, King *Henry* the sixt, who was kept there Prisoner.

1470

The tenth

John Crosby, _____ } Sherifffes.
John Ward : _____ }

Ccc 3

Maior

King *Henry* the sixt delivered out of the Tower.

Sir *Ralph Loceline*, Knight of the Bath in the field.

Henry Weaver, knight of the Bath being Sherifff, surmisedly charged with Treason.

Maior *John Yong* of *Bristol* was made Knight in the field.



Maïor, Sir *John Stockton*, Mercer, sonne to *Richard Stockton*, of *Bratost* in *Lincolneshire*. *Thomas Nevil*, the Bastard *Falconbridge*, with a riotous company, did this yeere set upon this Citie, at *Aldgate*, *Bishops-gate*, the *Bridge*, &c. And twelve Aldermen, with the Recorder were Knighted in the field, by *Edw.* the fourth, to wit, *John Stockton*, Maïor; *Ralph Verney*, late Maïor; *John Tong*, late Maïor; *William Tayler*, late Maïor; *Richard a Lee*, late Maïor; *Mathew Phillips*, late Maïor; *George Ireland*; *William Stocker*; *William Hampton*; *Thomas Stalbrooke*; *John Crosby*; *Bartholemew Iames*; and *Thomas Vrsfwike*, Recorder.

The infurrection of the Bastard *Falconbridge* and his complices.

The most of these Knights were afterward made Maïors.

1471

The eleventh

John Alen, ————— } Sherïffes.
John Shelley: ————— }

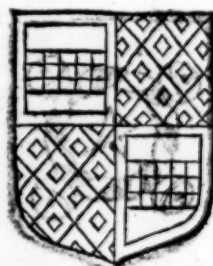


Maïor, Sir *William Edwards*, Grocer, sonne to *William Edwards* of the Parish of *Horon* in *Essex*. The water-Conduit in *Aldermanbury*, and the Standard in *Fleetstreete* were this yeere finished.

1472

The twelfth

John Browne, ————— } Sherïffes.
Thomas Bledlow: ————— }



Maïor, Sir *William Hampton*, Fishmonger, sonne to *John Hampton* of *Minchenhampton* in *Glostershire*. This Maïor punished Strumpets, and caused stockes to be set up in every Ward, to punish Vagabonds.

Mychenhampton, Punishment inflicted on strumpets and Vagabonds.

1473

The thirteenth

Sir William Stocker, ————— } Sherïffes.
Robert Belisdon: ————— }



Maïor, Sir *John Tate*, Mercer, sonne of *John Tate*, borne in the Citie of *London*. This yeere the Sherïffes of *London* were appointed (each of them) to have sixteene Serjeants, & every Serjeant to have his Yeoman. Also six Clerkes, a Secondary, a Clerke of the Papers, and foure other Clerkes, besides the Vndersherïffes Clerkes.

Serjeants and their yeomen appointed to the Sherïffes.

1474

The fourteenth

Edmond Shaa, or *Shawe*, ————— } Sherïffes.
Thomas Hill: ————— }



Maïor, Sir *Robert Drope*, Draper, sonne

This Maior increased the Water-Conduit in Cornhill.

sonne to Iohn Drope of Saint Edes in Huntingdonshire.

1475

The fifteenth

Hugh Brice, _____ } Sheriffes.
Robert Colwich: _____



Maior, Sir Robert Bassett, Salter, son to Robert Bassett of Billerykey in Essex.

1476

The sixteenth

Richard Rawson, _____ } Sheriffes.
William Horne: _____

Maior againe, Sir Ralph Joceline, Draper, Knight of the Bath, by whose diligence the wals of the Citie were repaired.

1477

The seventeenth

Henry Collet, _____ } Sheriffes.
Iohn Stocker: _____



Maior, Sir Humfrey Heyford, Goldsmith, sonne to Roger Heyford of Stratford Bowe neere London.

1478

The eighteenth

Robert Harding, _____ } Sheriffes.
Robert Bifield: _____

Robert Bifield gave 50 li. towards the water Conduits.



Maior, Richard Gardener, Mercer, sonne of Iohn Gardener of Exning in Suffolke.

1479

The nineteenth

Thomas Ilam, _____ } Sheriffes.
Iohn Ward: _____

Thomas Ilam newly builded the great Conduit in Cheape sic.



Maior, Sir Bartholomew Iames, Draper, sonne to Edward Iames of London, Vpholder.

1480

The twentieth

Thomas, or William Daniel, } Sheriffes.
William Bacon: _____



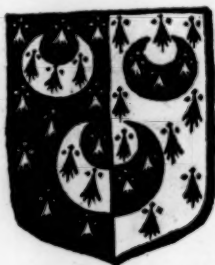
Maior, Sir Iohn Browne, otherwise called Iohn de Werks, Mercer, sonne of Iohn Browne of Okeham in Rutlandshire.

1481

The one and twentieth

Robert Tase, _____ } Sheriffes.
Richard Chawrey, _____
William Wiking: _____

New building of
Creplegate.



Maior, Sir William Heriot, or Harriot, Draper, sonne to Iohn Heriot late of Segrave in the County of Leicester.

1482 The two and twentieth
William White, ——— } Sherifffes.
Iohn Mathew: ——— }



Maior, Sir Edmond Shaa, or Shaw, Goldsmith, sonne to Iohn Shaa, late of Donkenfield, in the County of Chester. Thus Sir Edmond Shaa, caused the Posterne called Creplegate to be newly builded.

King Edward the fift began his reigne the ninth of April, in the yeere 1483.

Richard the third began his reigne the two and twentieth of Iune in the yeere 1483.

1483 The first
Thomas Newland, ——— } Sherifffes.
William Martin: ——— }



Maior, Sir Robert Billeston, Haberdasher, sonne to Alexander Billeston, of Queeningborough in the County of Leicester.

1484 The second
Richard Chester, ——— } Sherifffes.
Thomas Britaine, ——— }
Ralph Astrie: ——— }



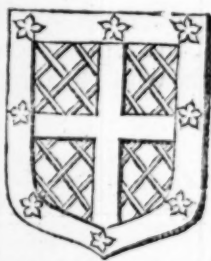
Maior, Sir Thomas Hill, Grocer: Sir William Stocker, Draper, and Iohn Ward, Grocer. Thomas Hill was sonne to William Hill of Hilson in the County of Kent. William Stocker was sonne to Thomas Stocker of Eaton in the County of Bedford: and Iohn Ward was sonne to Richard Ward of Howdon in the Countie of Yorke. Thomas Hill appointed by his Testament, the water Conduit in Grasse-street to be builded this yeere.

Henry the seventh began his reigne the two and twentieth of August in the yeere 1485.

1485 The first
Iohn Tate, ——— } Sherifffes.
Iohn Swan, or Swans: ——— }

Maior,

3 Lord
Maions, &
three Sherifffes in
one yeere,
by reason
of a lwa-
ting sick-
nesse.



Maior, Sir Hugh Brice, Goldsmith, sonne to Richard Brice of Dublin in Ireland. This Hugh Brice was keeper of the Kings Mints at London.

1486

The second

John Percival, _____ } Sheriffes.
Hugh Clopton: _____ }



Maior, Sir Henry Collet, Mercer, son to Robert Collet of Wendover in the County of Buckingham. This yeere the Crosse in West Cheape was new builded in beautifull manner.

1487

The third

John Fenkel, _____ } Sheriffes.
William Remington: _____ }



Maior, Sir William Horne, Saiter, sonne to Thomas Horne of Snaylewell in the County of Cambridge. This William was made Knight, in the field, by King Henry the seventh, and gave to the repairing of high-ways, betwixt London and Cambridge, five hundred Markes, and bountifullly to the Preachers at Pauls Crosse.

1488

The fourth

William Isaac, _____ } Sheriffes.
Ralph Tinley or Tilney: _____ }



Maior, Sir Robert Tate, Mercer, sonne to Thomas Tate of the Citie of Coventry.

1489

The fifth

William Capell, _____ } Sheriffes.
John Brooke: _____ }



Maior, Sir William White, Draper, sonne to William White of Tickhill in the County of Yorke.

1490

The sixth

Henry Core, or Coote, _____ } Sheriffes.
Robert Revell, _____ }
Hugh Pemberton: _____ }



Maior, John Mathew, Mercer, being first a Linnen Draper, and translated to the Mercers. He was sonne to Thomas Mathew of Sherington in the County of Buckingham.

1491 The

This man lived and dyed a Batchelor and never was Batchelour Maior before.

This was father to him that builded Pauls Schoole.

1491

The seventh

Thomas Wood, ——— } Sheriffes.
 William Browne : ——— }



Maior, Sir Hugh Clopton, Mercer, sonne to John Clopton of Stratford upon Avon in the County of Warwicke, where the said Hugh builded the goodly stone Bridge.

1492

The eighth

William Purchase, ——— } Sheriffes.
 William Welbeck : ——— }



Maior, Sir William Martin, Skinner, sonne to Walter Martin of the County of Hertford. This yeere there was a ryot made upon the Easterlings, by the Mercers servants and others.

1493

The ninth

Robert Fabian, ——— } Sheriffes.
 John Winger : ——— }



Maior, Sir Ralph Ostrich, or Astrie, Fishmonger, sonne to Geffrey Ostrich, or Astrie, of Hitchin in the County of

This Maior was made Knight by King Henry the seventh.

Hertford. Robert Fabian, Alderman, made Fabians Chronicle, a very painefull labour, to the great honour of the City, and the whole Realme.

1494

The tenth

Nicholas Alwin, ——— } Sheriffes.
 John Warner : ——— }



Maior, Sir Richard Chawrie, Salter, sonne to William Chawrie, of Westram in Kent.

1495

The eleventh

Thomas Kneefworth, ——— } Sheriffes.
 Henry Sommer : ——— }

Maior againe, Sir Henry Collet Mercer. This yeere was much trouble, about the entercourse betweene England and Flanders.

One man twice Lord Maior.

1496

The twelfth

John Shaa, ——— } Sheriffes.
 Richard Haddon : ——— }



Maior, John Tate the yonger, sonne to Thomas Tate of Coventrie, and brother to Robert Tate, Maior before named. The King made this Maior, Robert Shiffield, Recorder, and both the Sheriffes Knights, for their service against the Rebels at Blacke Heath Field.

1497 The

1497

The thirteenth

Bartholomew Rede, ——— } Sherifffes.
Thomas Windem or Windout: }



Maior, *William Purchase*, Mercer, son to *John Purchase* of *Gamelinghey* in the County of *Cambridge*. This yeere all the Gardens in *More-fields* were destroyed, and made plaine ground.

The leveling of *More-fields*.

1498

The fourteenth

Thomas Bradbury, ——— } Sherifffes.
Stephen Iennings: }



Maior, *Sir John Percivall*, Merchant-Taylor, sonne to *Roger Percivall* of *London*.

Made Knight in the field by the King.

1499

The fifteenth

James Wilford, ——— } Sherifffes.
Thomas, or Richard Brond: }



Maior, *Sir Nicholas Aldwine*, Mercer, sonne to *Richard Aldwine* of *Spalding* in *Lincolnesbire*. Hee gave twelve pence a peece

A good Maior for the poore.

a peece to three thousand poore people in *London*, and the like to as many more in and about *Spalding*.

1500

The sixteenth

John Hawes, ——— } Sherifffes.
William Steed: }



Maior, *William Rennington*, Fishmonger, sonne to *Robert Rennington* of *Boston* in *Lincolnesbire*.

1501

The seventeenth

Lawrence Aylmer, ——— } Sherifffes.
Henry Hede: }



Maior, *Sir John Shaa*, Goldsmith, son to *J. Shaa* of *Rechford* in *Essex*. This Maior was made Knight in the field by the King, and he caused his Brethren the Aldermen to ride from the *Guild-hall* to the waters side, when he tooke Barge to *westminster*, where he was sworne by the Kings Councill. Hee first kept Court in his owne house, and called and redressed all matters comming before him,

The Lord Maiors first riding from the *Guild-hall* to take Barge for *Westminster*.

1502

The eighteenth

Henry Kebble, ——— } Sherifffes.
Nicholas Nives: }

Maior,



Maior, Sir Bartholomew Rede, Goldsmith, sonne to Robert Rede of Crowmer in Norfolke. Thomas Granger.

1503

The nineteenth

Christopher Hawes, ——— } Sheriffes.
Robert Wats: ——— }



Maior, Sir William Capell, Draper, sonne of Iohn Capell of Stoke-Neyland, in the County of Suffolke. This Maior first caused Cages to be set up in every Ward, for the punishment of Rogues and Vagabonds.

Hee was
Knighted
by Henry
the se-
venth.

1504

The twentieth

Roger Acheley, ——— } Sheriffes.
William Browne: ——— }



Maior, Sir Iohn Winger, Grocer, sonne to William Winger of Leicester.

1505

The one and twentieth

Richard Shaare, ——— } Sheriffes.
Roger Grove: ——— }



Maior, Sir Thomas Kneisworth, Fishmonger, sonne to Iohn Kneisworth of Kneisworth in Cambridgeshire. This Thomas Kneisworth appointed the water-Conduit at Bishopf-gate to be builded.

1506

The two and twentieth

William Copinger, ——— } Sheriffes.
Thomas Iohnson, ——— }
William Fitz-williams: ——— }



Maior, Sir Richard Haddon, Mercer, sonne of William Haddon, Citizen and Mercer of London.

1507

The three and twentieth

William Butler, ——— } Sheriffes.
Iohn Kerkby: ——— }



Maior, William Browne, Mercer, son of Iohn Browne, Citizen and Mercer of London, for part of the yeere; and Lawrence Aylmer, Draper sonne of Thomas Aylmer,

This Fitz-William, Merchant-Taylor, was after of counsell to King Henry the eighth. He builded also the greater part of the Parish Church of Saint Andrew Under-shuslyn London,

Aylmer, of *Ellesnām* in *Essex* for the other part.

1508 The foure and twentieth
Thomas Exmewe, ——— } Sheriffes.
Richard Smith: ——— }



Maior, Sir *Stephen Iennings*, Merchant-Taylor, sonne to *William Iennings* of *woolnerhampton*, in *Staffordsbire*, where he builded a Free-School, which is still worthily maintained by the Company of Merchant-Taylors of *London*.

King *Henry the eighth* began his reigne the two and twentieth of April, in the yeere 1509.

1509 The first
George Monox, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Doget: ——— }



Maior, *Thomas Bradbury*, Mercer, sonne to *William Bradbury* of *Branghin* in *Hertfordsbire*, for part of the yeere, and Sir *William Capell* for the rest.

1510 The second
John Milborne, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Rest: ——— }



Maior, Sir *Henry Kibble*, Grocer, sonne to *George Kibble*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*. He new builded the Parish Church of *Aldermary* by *Watling-streete*.

1511 The third
Nicholas Shelton, ——— } Sheriffes.
Thomas Mirfine: ——— }



Maior, Sir *Roger Acheley*, Draper, son to *Thomas Acheley*, of *Scanwardine* in *Shropshire*. This *Roger Acheley* provided Corne for service of this Citie in great plenty, and caused the same to be stowed up in *Leaden Hall*, being called the Common Garner.

1512 The fourth
Robert Holdernes, or *Aldernes*; ——— } Sheriffes.
Robert Fenrother: ——— }



Maior, Sir *William Copinger*, Fishmonger, sonne to *Walter Copinger*, of *Buckfeill* in *Suffolke* for part of the Ddd yeere,

He gave also 1000. li. to finish up his Parish church of *Aldermary*, with a steeple, not yet performed

A carefull Magistrate for Corne.

This Copinger gave halfe of his goods to his wife and the other halfe to the poore that had most need

yeere, and Sir *Richard Haddon* for the rest.

1513

The fifth

John Dawes, _____ }
John Bruges, _____ } Sheriffes.
Roger Basford: _____ }



Maior, Sir *William Browne*, Mercer, sonne to *John Browne*, Citizen and Mercer of London. *John Tate* Mercer, this yeere builded the Church of Saint *Anthonies* Hospitall in London.

1514

The sixth

James Yarford, _____ }
John Mundy: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir *George Monox*, Draper, borne in London, but his fathers name not remembred.

1515

The seventh

Henry Warley, _____ }
Richard Grey, _____ } Sheriffes.
William Bailly: _____ }



Maior, Sir *William Butler*, Grocer,

sonne to *Richard Butler*, of *Bindenham* in *Bedfordshire*.

1516

The eighth

Thomas Seymer, _____ }
John, or *Richard Thurstone*: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir *John Rest*, Grocer, sonne to *William Rest* of *Peterborough* in *Northamptonshire*.

1517

The ninth

Thomas Baldrie, _____ }
Ralph, or *Richard Simons*: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir *Thomas Exmewe*, Goldsmith, sonne to *Richard Exmewe*, of *Ruthin* in *Flinshire*.

1518

The tenth

John Allen, _____ }
James Spencer: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir *Thomas Mirfne*, Skinner, sonne to *George Mirfne* of *Ely* in *Cambridgehire*.

1519 The

He made
the water
Conduit
at London
wall by
Moregate.

1519

The eleventh

John wilkinson, ——— } Sheriffes.
Nicholas Partrich: ——— }



Maïor, Sir *Iames Tardford*, Mercer, sonne to *william Tardford* of *Kidwelley* in *wales*. From this time onward, the Maiors of *London* (for themost part) were Knighted by courtesie of the Kings, and not otherwise.

1520

The twelfth

John Skevington, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Kyme, alias *Keble*: ——— }

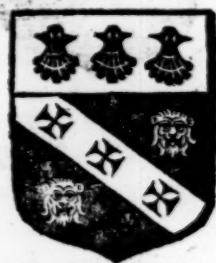


Maïor, Sir *John Brug*, or *Bruges*, Draper, sonne to *Thomas Brug*, or *Bruges*, of *Dymmocke* in *Glocestershire*.

1521

The thirteenth

John Breton, or *Britaine*, ——— } Sheriffes.
Thomas Pargiter: ——— }



Maïor, Sir *John Milborne*, Draper, sonne to *John Milborne* of *Long Melford* in *Suffolke*.

1522

The fourteenth

John Rudstone, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Champneis: ——— }



Maïor, Sir *Iohn Mundy*, Goldsmith, sonne to *william Mundy* of *wycombe* in *Buckinghamshire*.

1523

The fifteenth

Michaell English, ——— } Sheriffes.
Nicholas Iennings: ——— }



Maïor, Sir *Thomas Baldrie*, Mercer, sonne to *Richard Baldrie* of *Stow-market* in *Suffolke*.

1524

The sixteenth

Ralph Dodmere, ——— } Sheriffes.
william Roche: ——— }



Maïor, Sir *william Baily*, Draper, sonne to *John Baily* of *Thacksted* in *Essex*.

1525

The seventeenth

John Caunton, or *Calton*, ——— } Sheriffes.
Christopher Askew: ——— }

Ddd 2

Maïor,

Maiors
Knighted
by course
of the
Kings.

Not thir-
teen thou-
sand Pa-
rishes in
England,
then ap-
proved.

made
water
duin'
nden
by
gale.

He buil-
ded the
Almeshou-
ses by To-
wer hill.



Maïor, Sir *John Allen*, Mercer, sonne
to *Richard Allen* of *Thacksted* in *Essex*.

1526

The eighteenth

Stephen Peacocke, ——— } Sheriſſes.
Nicholas Lambert: ——— }



Maïor, Sir *Thomas Seymer*, Mercer,
sonne to *John Seymer* of *London*, Fish-
monger, who was sonne to *Robert Sey-*
mer of *Walden* in *Essex*.

1527

The nineteenth

John Hardy, ——— } Sheriſſes.
William Holleis: ——— }



Maïor, Sir *James Spencer*, Vintner,
sonne to *Robert Spencer* of *Congleton* in
Cheshire.

1528

The twentieth

Ralph Warren, ——— } Sheriſſes.
John Long: ——— }



Maïor, Sir *John Rudstone*, Draper,
sonne to *Robert Rudstone* of *Hatton* in
Yorkeshire.

1529

The one and twentieth

Michael Dörmer, ——— } Sheriſſes.
Walter Champion: ——— }



Maïor, Sir *Ralph Dodmer*, Mercer,
sonne to *Henry Dodmer*, of *Pickering-*
Leigh in *Yorkeshire*. This yeere it was
decreed that no man should be Maïor
of *London* more than one yeere.

1530

The two and twentieth

William Dauntsey, or *Dan-* } Sheriſſes.
cy, ——— }
Richard Champion: ——— }



Maïor, Sir *Thomas Pargitor*, Salter,
sonne to *John Pargitor*, of *Chippingnorton*
in *Oxfordshire*.

1531

The three and twentieth

Richard Gresham, ——— } Sheriſſes.
Edward Altham: ——— }

Maïor,

This yeere
was the
great swea-
ting sick-
neſſe.

Testament
in English
translated
by William
Tindall.

This Maïor
was trans-
lated ſir
the Brew-
ers to the
Mercers.

The King
ſitt called
Supream
head.



Maior, Sir Nicholas Lambert, Grocer, sonne to Edward Lambert of Wilton in Wiltshire.

1532 The foure and twentieth

Richard Reynolds, ——— }
John Martin, ——— } Sheriffes.
Nicholas Pinchon, ——— }
John Priest: ——— }



Maior, Sir Stephen Peacock, Haberdasher, sonne to Stephen Peacock of the City of Dublin in Ireland.

1533 The five and twentieth

William Forman, ——— }
Thomas Kitson: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Christopher Askew, Draper, sonne to John Askew of Edmonton in Middlesex.

1534 The six and twentieth

Nicholas Leveson, ——— }
William Denham: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir John Champneis, Skinner, sonne to Robert Champneis, of Chew in Sommersetshire.

1535 The seven and twentieth

Humfrey Monmouth, ——— }
John Cotes: ——— } Sheriffes.

Maior, Sir John Allen, Mercer, and made a Privie Counsellor to the King, for his great wisedome. The forenamed Sheriffes, Monmouth and Cotes, did put away twelve Sergeants & twelve Yeomen; but by a Court of Common Council, they were enforced to take them againe.

1536 The eight and twentieth

Robert, or Richard Pager, ——— }
William Bowyer: ——— } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Ralph Warren, Mercer, sonne to Thomas Warren Fuller, who was sonne to William Warren, of Fering in Essex.

1537 The nine and twentieth

John Gresham, ——— }
Thomas Lewin: ——— } Sheriffes.

D d d 3

Maior,

The Popes power expelled out of England.

Serieants and their Yeomen put away by the Sheriffes.

The River of Thames overflooded.

Maient
English
inflated
William
sell,

Maior
ran-
d 16
Brew-
the
ers.

This yeere
was queen
Elizabeth's
borne at
Greenwich.

Oath ta-
ken to the
succession.

King
called
ame



The great
Bible print-
ed in En-
glish print-
ed.

Maior, Sir Richard Gresham, Mercer,
sonne to John Gresham of Holt, in Nor-
folke.

1538

The thirtieth

William Wilkinson, _____ } Sheriffes.
Nicholas Gibson: _____ }



Suppressi-
on of Ab-
bies and
religious
houses.

Maior, Sir William Forman, Haber-
dasher, sonne to William Forman, of Gains-
borough in Lincolnshire.

1539

The one and thirtieth

Thomas Ferrer, _____ } Sheriffes.
Thomas Huntlow: _____ }



Maior, Sir William Holleis, sonne to
William Holleis, Citizen and Baker of
London.

1540

The two and thirtieth

William Laxstone, _____ } Sheriffes.
Martin Bowes: _____ }



Maior, Sir William Roche, Draper,
sonne to John Roche of Wixley in Yorke-
shire.

1541

The three and thirtieth

Rowland Hill, _____ } Sheriffes.
Henry Suckley: _____ }



Maior, Sir Michael Dormer, Mercer,
sonne to Geoffrey Dormer of Tame in Ox-
fordshire.

1542

The foure and thirtieth

Henry Hobbethorne, _____ } Sheriffes.
Henry Amcoates: _____ }



Maior, John Cotes, Salter, sonne to
Thomas Cotes of Bearson in Buckingham-
shire.

1543

The five and thirtieth

John Tholouse, _____ } Sheriffes.
Richard Dobbes: _____ }

Maior,

The Eng-
lish Bible
in every
Parish
Church.

The great
Plague at
London.



Maior, Sir William Bowyer, sonne to William Bowyer of Harston in Cambridge-shire for one part, and Sir Ralph Warren Mercer, for the rest.

1544

The six and thirtieth

John wilford, ——— } Sheriffes.
Andrew Ind: ——— }



Maior, Sir William Laxton, Grocer, sonne to John Laxton of Yongdell in Northhamptonshire.

1545

The seven and thirtieth

George Barne, ——— } Sheriffes.
Ralph Allen, or Alley: ——— }



Maior, Sir Martin Bowes, Goldsmith, sonne to Thomas Bowes, an Inhabitant of the Citie of Torke for many yeeres.

1546

The eight and thirtieth

Richard Tarveis, ——— } Sheriffes.
Thomas Curteis: ——— }



Maior, Sir Henry Hobberthorne, Merchant-Taylor, sonne to Christopher Hobberthorne of Waddingworth in Lincolnshire.

The death of King Henry the Eight.

King EDWARD the sixth began his reigne the eight and twentieth day of Ianuary, in the yeere, 1546.

1547

The first

Thomas white, ——— } Sheriffes.
Roberts Chertsey: ——— }



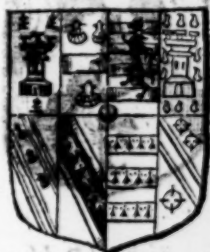
Maior, Sir John Gresham, Mercer, sonne to John Gresham of Holt in Norfolk, and Brother to Sir Richard Gresham, formerly Lord Maior.

2 Sonnes of one man Maiors of London each after o-ther.

1548

The second

william Lock, ——— } Sheriffes.
Sir Iohn Ayleph: ——— }



Maior, Henry Amcoates, Fishmonger,

A great death in London.

Allen be- sieged and yeilded.

ger, sonne to *William Amcoats*, of *Astrop* in *Lincolnshire*.

sonne to *Robert Dobbes* of *Baitby* in *Yorkeshire*.

1549

The third

John Yorke,*Richard Turke*:-

} Sheriffes.



Maior, *Sir Rowland Hill*, Mercer, sonne to *Thomas Hill* of *Hodnet* in *Shropshire*.

Booke of
Common
Prayer in
English.

1550

The fourth

Augustine Hind,*John Lion*:-

} Sheriffes.



Maior, *Sir Andrew Iud*, Skinner, sonne to *John Iud* of *Tonebridge* in *Kent*.

The se-
cond great
Sweating
Sicknesse.

1551

The fifth

John Lambert,*John Cowper*:-

} Sheriffes.



Maior, *Sir Richard Dobbes*, Skinner,

1552

The sixth

William Garret, or *Gerrard*,*John Mainard*:-

} Sheriffes.



Maior, *Sir George Barne*, Haberdasher, sonne to *George Barne*, Citizen and Haberdasher of *London*.

The death
of King
Edward the
sixth.

Queene Marie began her reigne the
sixth day of *July* in the
yeere 1553.

1553

The first

Thomas Offley,*William Hewet*:-

} Sheriffes.



Maior, *Sir Thomas White*, Merchant-Taylor, sonne to *Thomas White* of *Rickmansworth* in *Hertfordshire*. This *Sir Thomas White* founded *Saint John Baptists Colledge* in *Oxford*, and gave two thousand pound to the *Citie of Bristol* to purchase one hundred and twentie pound land yeerely.

The beaun-
ty of *Sir Thomas White*,
was his
rising and
suppres-
sing.

1554

The second

David Woodroffe,*William Ghester*:-

} Sheriffes.

Maior,



Lady Jane beheaded

Maïor, Sir *John Lyon*, Grocer, sonne to *Thomas Lyon* of *Peryfare* in *Middlesex*.

1555

The third

Thomas Lee, or *Leigh*, — } Sherifffes.
John Machel : — }



Seven Aldermen in London dyed in less than 10 Months

Maïor, Sir *William Garret* or *Garryard*, Haberdasher, sonne to *John Garret*, Citizen and Grocer of *London*, who was sonne to *William Garret* of *Seddingbourne* in *Kent*.

1556

The fourth

William Harper, — } Sherifffes.
John White : — }



First ordaining of the night Belman.

Maïor, Sir *Thomas Offley*, Merchant-Taylor, sonne to *William Offley* of the City of *Chester*.

1557

The fifth

Richard Mallory, — } Sherifffes.
James Alsham : — }



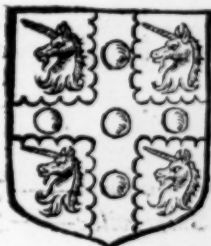
Maïor, Sir *Thomas Curteis*, Fishmonger, sonne to *John Curteis* of *Enfield* in *Middlesex*. Hee was free of the Pewterers, and translated to the Fishmongers.

Cells lost to the French.

1558

The sixth

John Halsey, — } Sherifffes.
Richard Champion : — }



Maïor, Sir *Thomas Lee*, or *Leigh*, Mercer, sonne to *Roger Lee* of *Willington* in *Shropshire*.

Death of Queene Mary.

Queene *ELIZABETH* began her reigne, the seventeenth of November, in the yeere, 1558.

1559

The first

Thomas Lodge, — } Sherifffes.
Roger Martin : — }



Maïor, Sir *William Hewet*, Clothworker

Common Prayer in English, & Images pulled downe.

worker, sonne to Edmund Hewet of wales
in Yorkefbire.

1560

The second

Christopher Draper, _____ }
Thomas Rowe: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir William Chester, Draper,
sonne to John Chester, Citizen and Dra-
per of London. This yeere the Mer-
chant-Taylors founded their notable
Free-Schoole for poore mens chil-
dren, &c.

1561

The third

Alexander Avenon, _____ }
Humfrey Baskerville: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir William Harper, Merchant-
Taylor, sonne to William Harper of the
Towne of Bedford.

1562

The fourth

William Allen, _____ }
Richard Chamberlaine, _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Thomas Lodge, Grocer,

sonne to William Lodge of Cresset in
Shropfbire.

1563

The fifth

Edward Bankes, _____ }
Rowland Heyward: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir John White, Grocer, sonne
to Robert White of Farneham in Surrey.

1564

The sixth

Edward Iackman, _____ }
Lionel Duckett: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Richard Mallory, Mercer,
sonne to Anthony Mallory of Papworth-
ham in Cambridgeshire.

1565

The seventh

John Rivers, _____ }
James Haynes: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Richard Champion, Dra-
per, sonne to Richard Champion of Godil-
ming in Surrey.

1566 The

Pauls stee-
ple burned
June 4.
1561.

New Ha-
ven yeel-
ded to the
French.

The great
Plague: No
Maiores
Feast by
reason of
the Plague
The great
frost and
Thames o-
ver-frozen

The Burle
built by
Sir Thomas
Griffiths

The birth
of our
Royal So-
veraigne
King James
June 9.
1566.

1566

The eighth

Richard Lambert, _____ }
Ambrose Nicholas, _____ } Sheriffes.
Iohn Langley: _____ }

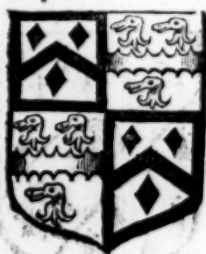


Maior, Sir Christopher Draper, Iron-
monger, sonne to Iohn Draper of Melton
Mowbray in Leicestershire.

1567

The ninth

Thomas Ramsley, _____ }
Iohn Bond: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Roger Martin, Mercer, son
to Lawrence Martin of Melford in Suf-
folke.

1568

The tenth

Iohn Oleph, _____ }
Robert Harding, _____ } Sheriffes.
Iames Bacon: _____ }



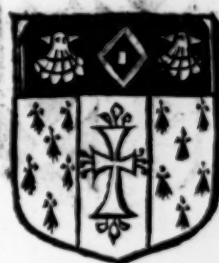
Maior, Sir Thomas Rowe, Merchant-
Taylor, sonne to Robert Rowe Citizen
and Merchant-Taylor of London, who
was sonne to Reynald Rowe of Lee in
Kent.

This yeere Sir Thomas Rowe enclosed
a piece of ground by Moore-fields, with
a Bricke wall, to be a place for buriall of
the dead, to such Parishes in London as
wanted Churchyards.

1569

The eleventh

Henry Beecher, _____ }
william Dane: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Alexander Avenon, Iron-
monger, sonne to Robert Avenon, or
Avenand of Kings-Norton in Worcestre-
shire.

1570

The twelfth

Francis Barneham, _____ }
william Boxe: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Rowland Heyward Cloth-
worker, son to George Heyward of Bridge
north in Shropshire.

1571

The thirteenth

Henry Milles, _____ }
Iohn Branche: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir william Allen, Mercer,
sonne

Rebellion
of the
Earles in
the North.

Queene
Elizabeth
her com-
ming to
the Royall
Exchange.

Downgate
Conduit
walled.

The great
Lottery at
Paris and
the New
Church-
yard built
near
Buckingham.

sonne to *William Allen*, Citizen and Pa-
stler of *London*, who was sonne to *Richard Allen* of *Stondon* in *Hertfordshire*.

1572

The fourteenth

Richard Pipe, ——— } Sherifffes.
Nicholas Woodroffe: ——— }



Maior, Sir *Lionell Duckett*, Mercer.

1573

The fifteenth

James Harvey, ——— } Sherifffes.
Tho. Pulloccell or *Pullison*: ——— }



Maior, Sir *John Rivers*, Grocer, sonne
to *Richard Rivers* of *Penshurst* in *Kent*.

1574

The sixteenth

Thomas Blancke, ——— } Sherifffes.
Anthony Gamage: ——— }



Maior, Sir *James Hawes*, Clothwor-
ker, sonne to *Thomas Hawes*, Citizen
and Merchant of *London*, who was son
to *John Hawes* of *Stoke-Newington* in
Middlesex.

1575

The seventeenth

Edward Osborne, ——— } Sherifffes.
Wolstane Dixie: ——— }



Maior, Sir *Ambrose Nicholas*, Salter,
sonne to *John Nicholas* of *Nedingworth*
in *Huntingdonshire*.

1576

The eighteenth

William Kempton, ——— } Sherifffes.
George Barne: ——— }



Maior, Sir *John Langley*, Goldsmith,
sonne to *Robert Langley* of *Alshrope* in
Lincolnshire.

1577

The nineteenth

Nicholas Backhouse, ——— } Sherifffes.
Francis Bowyer: ——— }



Maior, Sir *Thomas Ramsey*, Grocer,
sonne to *John Ramsey* of *Flenbridge* in
Kent.

1578 The

Duke of
Norfolke
beheaded,
June 2.
1572.

M. Saunders
murdered:
his wife,
Browne,
Mistress
Drewry, &
trusty Ro-
ger execu-
ted.

Oldborne
Coadmir
builded by
by Master
Lamb.

Strange
sicknesse
at *Oxford*
death of
the *Jud-*
ges.

1578

The fourteenth

George Bond, ——— } Sheriffes.
Thomas Starkie: ———



Maior, Sir Richard Pipe, Draper, son
to Richard Pipe of Woolverhampton, in
Staffordshire.

He was free of the Leatherfellers,
and from them translated to the Dra-
pers.

1579

The one and twentieth

Martin Calbrope, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Hart: ———



Maior, Sir Nicholas Woodroffe, Ha-
berdasher, sonne to David Woodroffe,
Citizen and Haberdasher of London,
who was sonne to John Woodroffe, or
Woodrove, of the Parish of Vscombe, in
Devonshire.

1580

The two and twentieth

Ralph Woodcocke, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Allor: ———



Maior, Sir John Branche, Draper,

sonne to John Branche, Citizen and Dra-
per of London, who was sonne to John
Branche of Laynham in Suffolke.

1581

The three and twentieth

Richard Martin, ——— } Sheriffes.
William webbe: ———

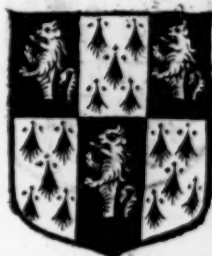


Maior, Sir James Harvey, Ironmon-
ger, sonne to William Harvey, of Cotwal-
ton in Staffordshire.

1582

The foure and twentieth

William Rowe, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Hayden, deceased, ———
Cuthbert Buckle succeeded: ———

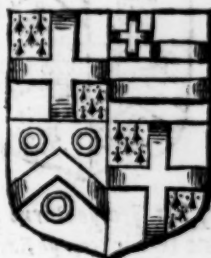


Maior, Sir Thomas Blanke, Haberdash-
er, sonne to Thomas Blanke, Citizen
and Haberdasher of London, who was
sonne to Thomas Blanke of Gilsford in
Surrey.

1583

The five and twentieth

William Masham, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Spencer: ———



Maior, Sir Edward Osborne, Cloth-
worker

The bla-
zing Star.
The great
deepe
Snow.

The great
and gene-
ral Earth-
quake, on
Wednesday
in Easter
week the
first of A-
prill, 1580.

The bla-
zing Starre
was a-
bove two
moneths
long.

Monsiers
coming
into Eng-
land, and
his return.

Standard
at Leaden-
Hall for
Thames-
water.

Desmonds
head set
on London-
bridge.
Aiden and
Somerville
Treason.

worker, son to *Richard Osborne*, of *Ashford* in *Kent*.

1584 The six and twentieth

Stephen Slany, ——— } Sherifffes.
Henry Billingsley: ——— }



Maior, Sir *Thomas Pulloccill*, or *Pullyson*, Draper, sonne to *William Pulloccill*, of *Footesray* in *Kent*.

1585 The seven and twentieth

Anthony Ratcliffe, ——— } Sherifffes.
Henry Pranell: ——— }



Maior, Sir *Wolstane Dixie*, Skinner, sonne to *Thomas Dixie*, of *Catworth* in *Huntingdonshire*.

1586 The eight and twentieth

Robert House, ——— } Sherifffes.
William Elkin: ——— }



Maior, Sir *George Barne*, Haberdasher, sonne to Sir *George Barne*, Knight, Citizen, Haberdasher, and Lord Maior

of *London*; who was son also to *George Barne*, Citizen and Haberdasher of *London*.

1587 The nine and twentieth

Thomas Skinner, ——— } Sherifffes.
John Catcher: ——— }



Maior, Sir *George Bond*, Haberdasher, sonne to *Robert Bond*, of *Trull* in *Somersetshire*.

1588 The thirtieth

Hugh Offley, ——— } Sherifffes.
Richard Saltonstall: ——— }



Maior, Sir *Martin Calthrop*, Draper, sonne to *Martin Calthrop*, Citizen and Draper of *London*: He served one part of the yeere, and Sir *Richard Martin*, Goldsmith, the other.

1589 The one and thirtieth

Richard Gurney, ——— } Sherifffes.
Stephen Some: ——— }



Maior, Sir *John Hart*, Grocer, sonne

W. Parries
treason.
E. of *Nor-*
chamberl.
murdered
himselfe in
the Tower

The Camp
at Tilbury.

Queene
Elizabeth
her com-
ming to
Pauls See
mon.

Sir *Philip*
Sidney his
honoura-
ble Fune-
rall, Febr.
16. 1586.
Ludgate
new build-
ed by the
Citie
charge.

Death of
Sir *Francis*
Walsingham
to

to Ralph Hart, of Sproston-Court in York-
shire.

1590 The two and thirtieth

Nicholas Mosley, ——— } Sheriffes.
Robert Brooke: ——— }



Maior, Sir John Allot, Fishmonger,
sonne to Richard Allot of Limbergh in
Lincolnshire: He served one part of the
yeere, and Sir Rowland Heyward the o-
ther.

1591 The three and thirtieth

William Rider, ——— } Sheriffes.
Benet, or Benediſt Barnham }



Maior, Sir William webbe, Salter,
sonne to John webbe, of Reading in Bark-
shire.

1592 The foure and thirtieth

John Garret, or Garrard, — } Sheriffes.
Robert Taylor: ——— }



Maior, Sir William Rave, Ironmon-
ger, sonne to Thomas Rave of Penshurst
in Kent.

1593

The five and thirtieth

Paul Banning, ——— } Sheriffes.
Peter Haughton: ——— }



Maior, Sir Cuthbert Buckle, Vintner,
sonne to Christopher Buckle, of Bourgh,
in Westmerland: Hee served one part of
the yeere, and Sir Richard Martin,
Goldsmith, the other; which Sir Ri-
chard Martin was sonne to Thomas Mar-
tin, of Saffron Walden in Essex.

1594

The six and thirtieth

Robert Lee, ——— } Sheriffes.
Thomas Bennet: ——— }



Maior, Sir John Spencer, Clothwor-
ker, sonne to Richard Spencer of Walding-
field in Suffolke.

1595

The seven and thirtieth

Thomas Lowe, ——— } Sheriffes.
Leonard Hallyday: ——— }



Maior, Sir Stephen Slany, Skinner,
sonne to John Slany, of Milton, in Staf-
fordshire.

Doctor
Loper excu-
cuted at
Teyburne.

Vnruely
youths ex-
cuted on
Tewer-hill.

A Provost
Maishall
for London.

The
Thames al-
most empty
of water
for two
daies space

No Bar-
tholomew
Fayre at
London.

1596

The eight and thirtieth

John Wats, ————— } Sheriffes.
Richard Godard: ————— }



Maior, Sir *Thomas Skinner*, Clothworker, sonne to *John Skinner*, of *Walden* in *Essex*. Hee served the one part of the yeere, and Sir *Henry Billingsley*, Haberdasher the other.

This Sir *Henry Billingsley* was sonne to *Roger Billingsley*, of the City of *Canterbury*, in *Kent*.

1597

The nine and thirtieth

Henry Row, ————— } Sheriffes.
John More: ————— }



Maior, Sir *Richard Salconstall*, Skinner, sonne to *Gilbert Salconstall*, of *Halifax* in *Yorkshire*.

1598

The fortieth

Edward Holmedon, ————— } Sheriffes.
Robert Hampson: ————— }



Maior, Sir *Stephen Some*, Grocer,

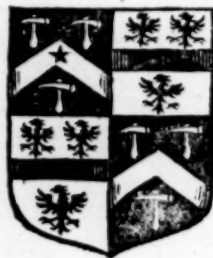
sonne to *Thomas Some*, of *Bradley* in *Suffolke*.

Hee was free of the Girdlers, and from them translated to the Grocers.

1599

The one and fortieth

Humphrey welde, ————— } Sheriffes.
Roger Clerke: ————— }



Maior, Sir *Nicholas Mosley*, Clothworker, sonne to *Edward Mosley*, of *Hough* in *Lancashire*.

1600

The two and fortieth

Thomas Smith, ————— } Sheriffes.
Thomas Cambell, ————— }
William Craven: ————— }



Maior, Sir *William Rider*, Haberdasher, sonne to *Thomas Rider* of *Mucklestone* in *Staffordshire*.

1601

The three and fortieth

Henry Anderson, ————— } Sheriffes.
William Glover: ————— }

Maior,

Lectures
reading in
Greysams
College.

Earle of
Essex his
going to-
wards *Ire-*
land.

Earle of
Essex re-
turned, &
L. Mount-
joy sent in-
to *Ireland*,
Earle of
Essex his
troubles, and
death.

Spaniards
and Irish
overcome
in Ireland.



Maior, Sir John Garret, or Garrard, Haberdasher, son to Sir William Garret, or Garrard, knight, Lord Maior and Haberdasher of London, son to John Garret or Garrard, Citizen and Grocer of London, who was sonne to William Garret, or Garrard, of Seddingborne, in Kent.

1602 The foure and fortieth

James Pemberton, _____ } Sheriffes.
John Swinnerton: _____



Maior, Sir Robert Lee, Merchant-Taylor, sonne to Humphrey Lee of Bridge-North in Shropshire.

King JAMES began his reigne the
foure and twentieth of March
In the yeere, 1602.

1603 The first

Sir William Rumney, _____ } Sheriffes.
Sir Thomas Middleton: _____



Maior, Sir Thomas Bennet, Mercer,

sonne to Thomas Bennet, of Wallingford in Barkeeshire.

1604

The second

Sir Thomas Hayes, Knight, } Sheriffes.
Sir Roger Jones Knight: _____



Maior, Sir Thomas Low, Haberdasher, sonne to Simon Low, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London, who was sonne to Ralph Low, of London.

Tearme at
Winchester,
and great
plague at
London.

1605

The third

Clement Scudamor, Knight, } Sheriffes.
Sir John Folles, Knight: _____



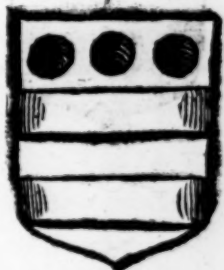
Maior, Sir Leonard Hollyday, Merchant-Taylor, sonne to William Hollyday of Redborough in Gloucestershire.

The most
happy dis-
covery
and pre-
vention of
the Gun-
powder
Treason.

1606

The fourth

William Walthall, _____ } Sheriffes.
John Lemon: _____



Maior, Sir John Wats, Clothworker, sonne to Thomas Wats of Buntingford in Hertfordshire.

Eee 3

1607 The

This yeere
died good
Queene
Elizabeth.

1607

The fifth

Geffrey Elwes, _____ } Sheriffes.
Nicholas Style: _____ }



Maïor, Sir *Henry Rowe*, Mercer, sonne
to Sir *Thomas Rowe*, Knight, Lord
Maïor, Citizen and Merchant-Tayler
of *London*.

1608

The sixth

George Bolles, _____ } Sheriffes.
Richard Farrington: _____ }

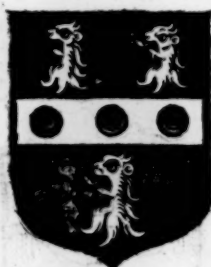


Maïor, Sir *Humfrey Weld*, Grocer,
sonne to *John Weld* of *Eason* in *Cheshire*.

1609

The seventh

Sebastian Harvey, _____ } Sheriffes.
William Cockaine: _____ }

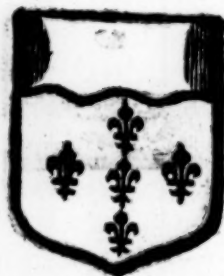


Maïor, Sir *Thomas Cambell*, Ironmon-
ger, sonne to *Robert Cambell*, of *Fulsam*
in *Norfolke*.

1610

The eighth

Richard Pyat, _____ } Sheriffes.
Francis Iones: _____ }



Maïor, Sir *William Crawn*, Mer-
chant-Tayler, sonne to *William Crawn*
of *Applesreewick* in *Torkeshire*.

1611

The ninth

Edward Barkham, _____ } Sheriffes.
George Smithes: _____ }

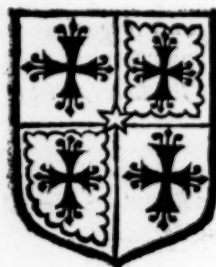


Maïor, Sir *James Pemberton*, Gold-
smith, sonne to *James Pemberton*, of *Ec-
clestone* in *Lancashire*.

1612

The tenth

Edward Rotherham, _____ } Sheriffes.
Alexander Prescot: _____ }



Maïor, Sir *John Swinnerton*, Mer-
chant-Tayler, sonne to *Thomas Swin-
nerton*, Citizen and Merchant-Tayler
of *London*, who was sonne to *Richard*
Swinnerton, of *Osweestrey* in *Shropshire*.

1613 The

This yeere
Aldgate
was tully
finished.

The Lord
Maiors
shewes long
left off,
were now
revived a-
gaine by
order
from the
King.

This yeere
died the
Royall
Prince
Henry.

Martirge
of the *East*
grave to the
Lady *Ed-
ward*.

1613

The eleventh

Thomas Bennet, ——— } Sheriffes.
Henry Iaye: ——— }



Maior, Sir Thomas Middleton, Grocer, sonne to Richard Middleton, of Denbigh, in the County of Denbigh.

1614

The twelfth

Peter Proby, ——— } Sheriffes.
Martin Lumley: ——— }



Maior, Sir Thomas Hayes, Draper, sonne to Thomas Hayes of the City of Westminster.

1615

The thirteenth

William Goare, ——— } Sheriffes.
John Goare: ——— }



Maior, Sir John Tolles Draper, sonne to Thomas Tolles of Stratford-Bow in Middlesex.

1616

The fourteenth

Allen Cotten, ——— } Sheriffes.
Cuthbert Hacket: ——— }



Maior, Sir John Leman, Fishmonger, sonne to John Leman of Gillingham in Norfolk.

1617

The fifteenth

William Hollyday, ——— } Sheriffes.
Robert Johnson: ——— }



Maior, the right Honorable, George Bolles, Grocer, sonne of Thomas Bolles, of Newbold in the County of Leicesters.

1618

The sixteenth

Richard Hearne, ——— } Sheriffes.
Hugh Hamersley: ——— }



Maior, Sir Sebastian Harvey, Ironmonger, he was sonne to Sir James Harvey, Knight, Lord Maior of London, who was sonne to William Harvey, of Corston in Staffordshire.

1619 The

The new River brought to London from Amwell.

This Maior was the second Batchelor.

This yeere two brethren Sheriffes and the younger first chosen. The Kings great iourney to Scotland, and happy returne.

1619

The seventeenth

Richard Deane, ——— } Sheriffes.
 James Cambell: ——— }



Maior, Sir William Cockaine, Skinner,
 he was sonne to William Cockaine, sonne
 of Roger Cockaine of Baddesley in War-
 wickeſhire.

Doctor
 Abbot
 Lord Bi-
 shop of
 London,
 translated
 and enstal-
 led Arch-
 bishop of
 Canterbury
 April 9.

1620

The eighteenth

Edward Allen, ——— } Sheriffes.
 Robert Ducie: ——— }



Maior, Sir Francis Jones, Haberdash-
 er, he was the sonne of John Jones of
 Glaverley in the County of Saloppe.

The new
 River
 brought
 from Am-
 well, was
 finished
 the twen-
 tininth of
 September.

1621

The nineteenth

George Whitmore, ——— } Sheriffes.
 Nicholas Rainton: ——— }



Sir Edward Barkham, Draper,
 sonne of Edward Barkham,
 cre in the County of Nor-

1622

The twentieth

John Hodges, ——— } Sheriffes.
 Humfrey Hanford Knight: ——— }



Maior, Sir Peter Proby, Grocer, com-
 monly in the Countrey called Peter ap-
 Robin, his fathers name is not recorded,
 but is sayd to be borne neere Whitchurch
 in Shropshire.

Prince
 Charles ha-
 ving been
 in Spaine
 arrived in
 England the
 first of
 October.

1623

The one and twentieth

Ralph Freeman, ——— } Sheriffes.
 Thomas Moulson: ——— }



Maior, Sir Martin Lumley, Draper,
 he was the sonne of James Lumley, of
 London.

Our graci-
 ous queen
 Mary lan-
 ded at Do-
 ver the 13.
 of June.

1624

The two and twentieth

Rowland Heilin, ——— } Sheriffes.
 Robert Parkhurst: ——— }



Maior, Sir John Goare, Merchant-
 Taylor, hee was the sonne of Gerrard
 Goare, who was the sonne of John Goare
 of London.

King James
 died at
 Theobalds
 the 27. day
 of March.

1625 The

King Charles began his reigne the seven
and twentieth of March, in the
yeere, 1625.

1625

The first

Thomas Westwray, _____
Ellis Crispe, _____
John Poole, _____
Christopher Cletherowe: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Allen Cotton, Draper,
hee was sonne to Ralph Cotton, of wbis-
church in the County of Salop.

1626

The second

Edward Bromfield, _____
Richard Fenne: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Cuthbert Aker, alias Hac-
ket, Draper, hee was sonne of Thomas
Aker, or Hacket, who was the sonne of
Thomas Aker, or Hacket, of Dertford in
Kent.

1627

The third

Maurice Abbot, _____
Henry Garway: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Hugh Hammersley, Haber-
dasher, he was the sonne of Hugh Ham-
mersley, who was the sonne of Richard
Hammersley, of the Towne and County
of Stafford.

1628

The fourth

Rowland Backhouse, _____
William Afton, Knight and } Sheriffes.
Baronet: _____



Maior, Sir Richard Deane, Skinner,
he was sonne of George Deane, of Much-
dunmowe in Essex.

1629

The fifth

Humfrey Smith, _____
Edmund Wright: _____ } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir James Cambell, Ironmon-
ger, hee was the sonne of Thomas Cam-
bell, who was sonne of Robert Cambel, of
Fulham in the County of Norfolk.

1630 The

The death
of Lambe
called by
divers Do-
ctor Lambe.

The draw-
bridge at
newly re-
paired.

John Felton
for killing
the Duke
of Bucking-
ham, exe-
cuted and
hanged in
chaines.

The birch
of Royall
Prince
Charles,
May the 29
at S. James's
neere Cha-
ring crosse.

The Duke
of Bucking-
ham made
his voyage
to the Iles
of Ree near
Rochell.

1630

The sixth

Arthur Abdy, ————— }
 Robert Cambell: ————— } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Robert Ducey, Merchant-Taylor, he was the sonne of Henry Ducey of London.

1631

The seventh

Samuel Cranmer, ————— }
 Henry Prat: ————— } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir George Whitmore, Haberdasher, hee was the sonne of William Whitmore, who was son to Richard Whitmore, of the Parish of Charchely in the County of Salop.

1632

The eighth

Hugh Perry, ————— }
 Henry Andrewes: ————— } Sheriffes.



Maior, Sir Nicholas Raynton, Haberdasher, he was the son of Robert Raynton of Highington in the County of Lincoln.

1633

The ninth

Gilbert Harrison, ————— }
 Richard Gurney: ————— } Sheriffes.



Maior, the right Honourable, Ralph Freeman, Clothworker, sonne of William Freeman of the Towne and County of Northampton.

Mervin
 Lord Audley, and
 Earle of
 Northampton
 beheaded
 on Towerhill, May
 14.

The third
 part of
 London
 Bridge burned,

The houses
 joining
 to the Cathedral
 Church of
 St. Paul
 began to
 be pulled
 downe.

Thus much for the chiefe and principall Governours of this famous City; of whose publike Government, with the assistance of other inferiour Officers, their charges for preserving the Peace, service of the Prince, and Honour of this City, much might have bene said, and shall be hereafter discoursed more at large, when I have more spacious ground to walke in, and other helpes (thereto belonging) can more conveniently be had.



OF THE TWELVE
HONOVABLE COMPA-
NIES OF THIS ANCIENT AND

Famous Citie ; out of which the Lord

Maïor is to be chosen yeerely, because

those of inferiour rancke, are not
capable of such dignitie.

MERCERS.



THe Mercers were enabled to be a Company, and to purchase
Lands, to the value of twenty pounds by the yeere, the
seventeenth yeare of King *Richard* the second, *Anno Dom.* 1393.

GROCERS



GROCERS.



The Company of Grocers, in elder times called Pepperers : were first incorporated by the name of Grocers, in the twentieth yeere of King Edward the third, Anno Dom. 1345. The Armes antient, and supporters granted by Thomas Benote, Clarencieux, in the time of King Henry the eight, Helme and Crest, by William Harvey, Clarencieux, Anno Dom. 1562.

DRAPERS.



DRAPERS.



THe Company of *Drapers* were incorporated in the seventeenth yeere of King Henry the sixt, *Anno Dom.* 1430. The Armes first granted by Garter King of Armes : Crest and Supporters by William Harry, Clarencieux, *Anno Dom.* 1561.

Fff

FISH-



FISHMONGERS.



THe *Fishmongers* were (at the first) two Companies, namely, *Stockfishmongers*, and *Saltfishmongers*; which *Saltfishmongers*, in the beginning of the Reigne of King Henry the eighth, *Anno Dom.* 1509. did beare their Armes as here is set downe. But lastly, in the 28. yeere of the same King, *Anno Dom.* 1536. the said Companies were vnited in one, and then their Armes more fully granted.

GOLD.



GOLDSMITHS.



THe Goldsmiths, were incorporated and confirmed in the sixthteenth yeere of King Richard the second, the Crest and Supporters were granted by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, Anno Dom. 1571.

vint:
1592

F ff 2

SKINNERS.



SKINNERS.



THe Company of *Skinner*s were incorporated in the first yeere of King *Edward* the third, *Anno Dom.* 1327. And made a Brotherhood in the eighteenth yeere of King *Richard* the second. The Crest and Supporters were granted by *William Harwy*, who was free of the same Company, *Anno Dom.* 1561.

MER-



MERCHANT-TAILORS.



THe first Patent of these Armes, were granted by Sir Thomas Holme Knight, *Clarencieux*, King of Armes to the Company of Tailors and Linnen Armourers, in the one and twentieth yeere of King Edward the fourth, Anno Dom. 1480. And since then incorporated by King Henry the seventh, by the name of Merchant-Tailors, in the seventeenth yeere of his reigne, Anno Dom. 1501. The Crest and Supporters being granted by Robert Cooke, *Clarencieux*, Anno Dom. 1585.

Fff 3

HABER.



HABERDASHERS.



The *Haberdashers*, or *Hurrers*, (of old time so called) were incorporated a Brotherhood of Saint *Katharine*, in the six and twentieth yeere of King *Henry* the sixth, *Anno Dom.* 1447. And they were confirmed in the seventeenth yeere of King *Henry* the seventh, and named *Merchant-Haberdashers*. The Crest and Supportters were granted by *Robert Cooke*, *Clarencieux*, King of *Armes*. *Anno Dom.* 1571.

SALTERS.



SALTERS.



THe Company of the *Salters* had their Armes first granted to them in the two and twentieth yeare of King *Henry* the eight, *Anno Dom.* 1530. by *Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux.* The Crest and Supporters by *Robert Cooke, Clarencieux.* In the nine and twentieth yeere of *Queene Elizabeth,* *Anno Dom.* 1587.

IRON MON-



IRONMONGERS.



THe Ironmongers were incorporated, in the third yeere of King Edward the fourth, Anno Dom. 1462. And their Armes first granted by Lancaster, King of Armes, Marshall to Clarencieux, King of Armes, Anno Dom. 1455. And the foure and thirtieth yeere of the reigne of King Henry the sixth.

VINTNERS.



VINTONNERS.



THe *Vintonn*ers were incorporated in the Reigne of King *Edward* the third, by the name of *Wine-Tonn*ers, and confirmed in the fifteenth yeere of King *Henry* the sixt, *Anno Dom.* 1436. The Armes first granted by *Clarencieux*, in the sixth yeere of King *Henry* the sixt, *Anno Dom.* 1427.

CLOTH-



CLOTHWORKERS.



THe Clothworkers had their Armes first granted by Thomas Benolt, Clarencieux, in the two and twentieth yeere of King Henry the eighth, Anno Dom. 1530. The Crest and Supporters granted by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, King of Armes, Anno Dom. 1587.

NOW



NOW FOLLOW THE COMPANIES OF

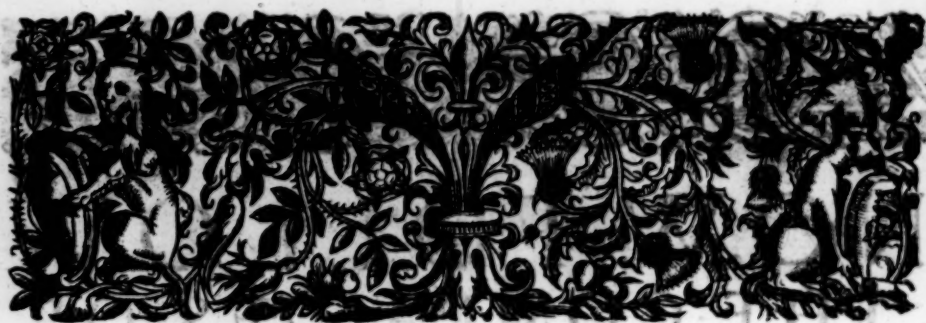
Merchants, and their feuerall Armes, so
many as I could attaine vnto.

MERCHANTS Of the Staple.



THe Company of Merchants, called of the *Staple*, incorporated by King *Edward* the third: In whose time they had their Staple of Wools at *Calis*.

MER.



Merchants Adventurers.



THe Company of Merchants, called *Merchants Adventurers*, were incorporated by King *Edward* the fourth: And had their Priviledges confirmed and enlarged by *Queene Elizabeth*.

Mer-



Merchants of Russia.



THe Company of Merchants of *Russia*, who were incorporated by King *Edward* the sixth: and againe confirmed and augmented by *Queene Elizabeth*.

Ggg

Mer-



Merchants of Elbing.



THe Company of Merchants of *Elbing*, they became incorporated by *Queene Elizabeth*.

Mer-



Merchants of Levant, or Turkie Merchants.



THe Company of *Merchants of Levant*, or (more commonly) termed *Turkie Merchants*, being first incorporated by *Queene Elizabeth*, were afterward confirmed and enlarged by our *Soveraigne Lord King James*.



Merchants of Spaine.



THe Company of Merchants of *Spaine*, or more usually called *Spanish Merchants*, were incorporated by *Queene Elizabeth*.

Mer-



Merchants of East-India.



THe Company of Merchants, called *Merchants of East-India*, were incorporated by *Queene Elizabeth*, Anno Dom. 1600.



New French
Merchants Adventurers.



A New Company of Merchant Adventurers, but of their incorporating I am able to say nothing: but the Coat and Crest of their Armes were given and granted by Sir William Seger, Garter, and Matter William Camdon, Clarencieux, Kings of Armes, the thirteenth day of November, in the 14. yeere of King James, 1616.

The



The Company of
French Merchants.



THe Company now called of *French Merchants*: of their creating, incorporating, and Patents granting, no intelligence hath beene given me, and therefore I am the lesse able to speake of them: onely I heare them to be a Company of worthy Gentlemen; and let that honest title at this time suffice them.

Mer-



Merchants of Virginia.



THe Company of Merchants, called *Merchants of Virginia*, *Bermudas*, or *Summer-Ilands*, for (as I heare) all these additions are given them. I know not the time of their incorporating, neither by whom their Armes, Supporters, and Crest were granted, and therefore am compelled to leave them abruptly.

THE



THE OTHER COMPANIES

following the Twelve.

DYERS.



King Henry the fixt, late King of England, of famous memory, by his Highnesse Letters-Patents, or Charter of Incorporation, bearing date the sixteenth day of February, in the nine and fortieth yeere from the beginning of his Reigne; and in the first yeere of the redemption of his Royall power, did incorporate the Company of the Dyers in London, and so they have ever since continued.

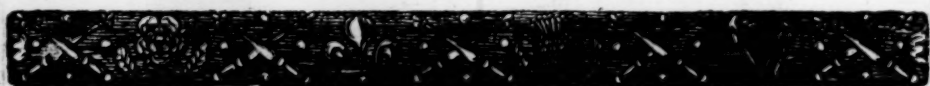
BREW.



BREWERS.



THe Charter of the *Brewers* was granted by King *Henry* the sixth, and his Letters-Patents dated at *Windsor*, the two and twentieth of *February*, in the sixth yeere of his Reigne. Moreover, it was reconfirmed at *Greenwich*, Iuly the 13. and second yeere of *Queene Elizabeth* of blessed memory.



LEATHERSELLERS.



THe *Leather-sellers* being formerly a Society, or Brotherhood of long time, became incorporated in the sixth yeere of King *Richard* the second, and when *Whittington* was Lord Maior of *London*.

PEW-



PEWTERERS.



THe *Pewterers* were a Company, or Meeting of friendly and neighbourly men, in the time of King *Edward* the fourth; and in the thirteenth yeere of this King became incorporated, Ianuary the 20. And from this King they have beene still confirmed by all Princes since : lastly, by King *James*.



Barbers-Chirurgions.



THe *Barbers-Chirurgions*, being a Company of no meane credit and estate, became a Brotherhood and Fellowship, incorporated by the Charter of King *Edward* the fourth ; afterward by the *Henries*, the seventh and eighth, *Philip* and *Mary*, and Queene *Elizabeth* : last of all they were againe confirmed by King *James*, with other additions also : and all those former Charters have bin reconfirmed (with larger additions) by our most gracious King *Charles*.

ARMO-



ARMOURERS



THe Society or Company of the *Armourers*, have beene a Brotherhood of ancient continuance, and became incorporated in the beginning of the reigne of King *Henry* the sixth: the King being pleased to stile himselfe a Brother of their Society.



WHITE-BAKERS.



THe Company of *White-Bakers* are of great Antiquity, as appeareth by their Records, and divers other things of Antiquity, extant in their common Hall. They were a Company of this City in the first yeere of *Edward* the second, and had a new Charter granted unto them in the first yeere of *Henry* the seventh; the which Charter was confirmed unto them by *Henry* the eighth, *Edward* the sixth, *Queene Mary*, *Queene Elizabeth*, and King *James*.

VVAX-



Wax-Chandlers.



THe Company of *Wax-Chandlers*, having beene a Brotherhood of very ancient standing, and much used in the times of superstition, became yet to be incorporated in *Anno*, 1484. it being the second yeere of King *Richard* the third.



Tallow-Chandlers.



THe company of the *Tallow-Chandlers*, were a Society of great antiquity, living in good formality among men, and loving agreement with themselves: they became to be incorporated in the second yeere of King *Edward* the fourth, and from him successively to King *James*.

Hh h

CUTLERS.



CUTLERS.



Concerning this Company of *Cutlers*, I finde them to be of great Antiquity, and that they were incorporated in the beginning of the Reigne of King *Henry* the fifth, and afterward confirmed by King *Henry* the sixth, King *Henry* the eighth, King *Philip* and Queene *Mary*, famous Queene *Elizabeth*; and King *James* in his fifth yeere, the eighth day of February, fully confirmed all.



GIRDLEERS.

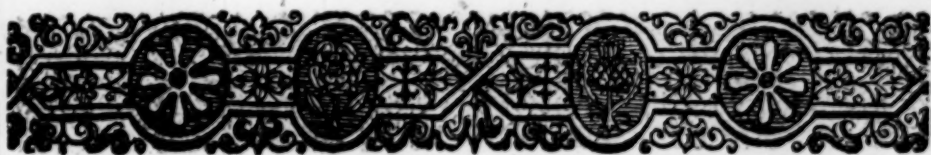


I Finde the Company of the *Girdlers* not to be much behind-hand (with others) for eminency and antiquity, because they have held good correspondency with the world and with themselves: they became to bee incorporated the sixth day of August, in the seven and twentieth yeere of the Reigne of King *Henry* the sixth.

CUTLERS

H

BVT.



BUTCHERS.



THe *Butchers* were incorporated by King *Iames*, under his Letters-Patents, bearing date the sixteenth day of September, in the third yeere of his Reigne of *England*, and of *Scotland* the nine and twentieth: they were incorporated by the name of Master, Wardens, and Comminalty of the Art or mystery of *Butchers* of the City of *London*, the Fraternity being very ancient.



SADLERS.



THe Company of *Sadlers* questionlesse declare themselves to be of great antiquity, as shewing their beginning in the times of these Kings following: *Edward* the first, *Rich.* the second, *Henry* the fourth, *Edw.* the second, *Edw.* the third, *Henry* the fifth, *Henry* the sixth, *Edw.* the fourth, *Rich.* the third, *Henry* the seventh, *Henry* the eighth, *Edw.* the sixth, and since the first King above named, the Craft of the *Sadlers* hath given Livery, and so have continued in their Livery by the space of 300. yeeres and more. What all the precedent Princes gave and granted, King *Iames* confirmed.



CARPENTERS.



THe Company of the *Carpenters*, being a Society of ancient standing, were incorporated by Letters-Patents, bearing date the seventh day of Iuly, in the seventeenth yeere of the Reigne of King *Edward* the fourth; by the name of Master, Wardens, and Comminalty of the mystery of Freemen of the Carpentry of the City of *London*.



CORDWAINERS.



THe Company of Shoemakers or *Cordwainers*, as they stile themselves, have beene of long continuance, and were first incorporated in the seventeenth yeere of King *Henry* the sixth; being afterward confirmed by *Philip* and *Queene Mary*, in the fourth and fifth yeeres of their Reigne: then againe re-confirmed by *Queene Elizabeth*, in the fourth yeere of her Reigne: and lastly, by King *James*.

PAIN-



PAINTERS.



THe Company of the *Painters*, having the addition of *Painters-Stainers*, for their skill and cunning in divers mysterious workes, have beene a Society of great antiquity from time to time, and were incorporated in *Anno Dom. 1580.* it being the three and twentieth yeere of *Queene Elizabeth, &c.*



CURRIERS.



THe Company of *Curriers*, a Company of long continuance, and of good community amongst themselves, became incorporated in the third yeere of *King James*, the twelfth day of June.

H h h 3

MASONS.



M A S O N S.



THe Company of *Masons*, being otherwise termed *Free-Masons*, of ancient standing and good reckoning, by meanes of affable and kinde meetings divers times, and as a loving Brotherhood should use to doe, did frequent this mutuall assembly in the time of King *Henry* the fourth, in the twelfth yeere of his most gracious Reigne.



P L U M B E R S.



THe Company of *Plumbers*, of large and very memorable antiquity, remaining a Fellowship or Brotherhood by the name of *Plumbers*. At length they attained to be incorporated by Letters-Patents, the eleventh or twelfth day of Aprill, in the ninth yeere of King *JAMES* of *England*, and of *Scotland* the foure and fortieth, &c.

INHOL-



INHOLDERS.



THe Company of the *Inholders*, having beene a Community or Society of honett friendly men, by their often meeting and conversing together, as in those dayes it was a matter much observed: became to be incorporated in the sixth yeere of King *Henry* the eighth, and so renewed from time to time.



FOUNDERS.



THe Company of *Founders*, no doubt of antiquity and long continuance in Brotherhood and Fellowship together, were incorporated the eighteenth day of September, in the twelfth yeere of the Reigne of King *JAMES*.

EMBROI-



EMBROIDERERS.



THe Company of the *Embroiderers* can make appeare by their worthy and famous pieces of Art, that they have beene of ancient use and eminence, as is to be seene in divers places at this day: but for the matter of their incorporating, it hath relation to the fourth yeere of Queene *Elizabeth*, &c.



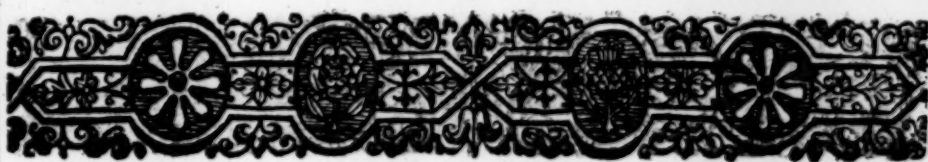
POLTERS.



THe Company of the *Poulterers* were incorporated in the nineteenth yeere of King *Henry* the seventh, the three and twentieth day of January, and renewed againe in the thirtieth yeere of the Reigne of Queene *Elizabeth*, February the two and twentieth.

EMBROIDERERS.

COOKES.



COOKES.



THe Company of the *Cookes*, having beene a Fellowship or Brotherhood of antiquity, became to be incorporated in the twelfth yeere of the Reigne of King *Edward* the fourth, the eleventh day of Iuly : re-confirmed againe by *Queene Elizabeth* : and afterward by King *James*, in the thirteenth yeere of his Reigne, May the nineteenth day.



COOPERS.



THe Company of the *Coopers*, became to bee incorporated in the sixteenth yeere of the Reigne of King *Henry* the seventh, by the name of Master, Wardens, or Keepers of the Commynalty of the Freemen of the mystry of *Coopers* in *London*, and the Suburbes of the same City.

Brick-



Brick-layers and Tylers.



THe Company of *Tylers* and *Brick-layers*, or *Brick-layers* and *Tylers*, notwithstanding their antiquity, were first incorporated in the tenth yeere of the Reigne of *Queene Elizabeth*, and confirmed againe in the second yeere of the Reigne of *King James*.



BOWYERS.



THe Company of *Bowyers*, in regard that the use of the long Bow hath added no meane honour to this Realme of *England*, making it famous in farre remote nations: they may well stand on a great priviledge of antiquity, yet their incorporating speakes but of the one and twentieth yeere of the Reigne of *King James*.

FLET-



FLETCHERS.



Although there is small reason of sundring Bowes from Ar-
rowes, or Arrowes from Bowes, yet because they have divi-
ded themselves into two severall Companies, let the fault be on
their owne heads: for as I finde them, so I leave them.



BLACKSMITHES.



THe Company of *Smithes*, or *Black-Smithes*, by which title you
please to tearme them, being a very ancient Brotherhood or
Fraternity of the City of *London*, were first incorporated by *Queene*
Elizabeth, in the twentieth yeere of her Reigne, their Charter
bearing date the fifteenth of Aprill, &c. Afterward it was re-
confirmed by King *Iames*, in the second yeere of his Reigne, the
one and twentieth day of March.

IOYNNERS.



IOYNNERS.



THe Company of the *Ioyners*, called also *Ioyners* and *Seelers*, of ancient standing, and reputed to be a loving Society, were incorporated by Queene *Elizabeth*, in the thirteenth yeere of her Reigne.



PLAISTERERS.



THe Company of the *Plaisterers*, of larger antiquity then leaseure will admit to be delivered, of good and mutuall agreement among themselves, like affable and loving Brethren, were incorporated in the time of King *Henry* the seventh, &c.

WEA-



WEAVERS.



THe Company of *Weavers* (not meaning them which are now called *Silke-Weavers*) were of very ancient note indeed; as having three severall Societies of themselves, the *Woollen-Cloth-Weavers*, the *Arras-Weavers*, and the *Linnen-Weavers*; all which I referre to a further relation.



FRUITERERS.



THe Company of the *Fruiterers*, being a very ancient Brotherhood, and of long continuance, became to be first incorporated in the third yeere of the Reigne of King *James*, &c.



SCRIVENERS.



THe Company of the *Scriveners*, an ancient and long continued Society, were incorporated the eight and twentieth day of January, in the fourteenth yeere of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord, King *James*.



Bottle-makers and Horners.



AS for *Bottle-makers* and *Horne-makers*, the precedent times have remembred them to be of Antiquity, and two distinct Companies combined in one : But I finde no Record that they were at any time incorporated.

STATI-



STATIONERS.



THe Company of the *Stationers*, of great antiquity, before the famous Art of *Printing* was invented or brought hither, as (for the most part) their then dwelling in *Pater-noster Row*, and the adjoyning parts can testifie. Their Charter of incorporation was granted the fourth day of *May*, in the third and fourth yeeres of King *Philip* and *Queene Mary*.



MARBLERS.



THe Company called by the name of *Marblers*, for their excellent knowledge and skill in the Art of *Insculping* personages for *Tombes*, *Grave-stones*, and *Monuments* in Churches, and elsewhere in Religious places: their antiquity and what respect they have carried, is unknowne to me; nor can I finde them to bee incorporated, but hold some friendship with the *Masons*, and are thought to be esteemed among them in Fellowship.



WOOLL-PACKERS.



THe Company of *Wooll-packers*. I know not what to say of them, because it seemes that there were such men in the Haunse dayes, when the Wooll-Staple flourished, and that our Wooll-Merchants had their eminency. Further, I cannot speake of them, but leave them and their Armes to your consideration.

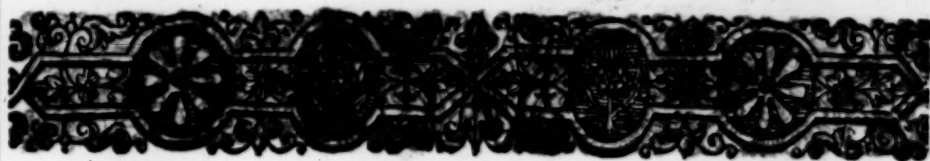


FARRIERS.



THe Company of the *Farriers*. My relation concerning them, must needs be answerable to their owne allegation. *Henry de Ferraris*, or *Ferrers*, a Norman borne, came over with *William the Conquerour*, who gave vnto the said *Henry de Ferraris* (as being his Farrier, or Master of his horse) the Honor of *Twbury*, in the County of *Stafford*, which was the first Honor given to the *Ferrars* in England.

PAVI-



PAVIOURS.



THe Company of the *Pavours*, no doubt have beene a Company of antiquity, and maintained a Community or Brotherhood among themf lves; but for incorporation, no Record doth testifie it to me, and therefore I have the lesse to say of them.



LORINORS.



THe Company of the *Loriners*, or *Lorimers*, which they please to accept, I have received a note from themselves, that the second day of October, and fourth yeere of King *Henry* the seventh, the Wardens of the Art of *Lorimers* came into the Court of our Lord the King, in the Chamber of *Guild-hall*, in the City of *London*, before Sir *William Horne* Knight, then Lord Maior, and Aldermen of the said City, preferring then and there a Bill or Supplication to the Maior and Aldermen. And this is all that I can finde remembred of them.



BROWN-BIAKERS.



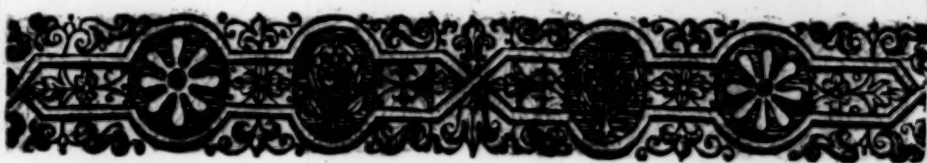
THe Company of the *Brown-Bakers*, a Society of long standing and continuance, prevailed to have their incorporating granted the ninth day of Iune, in the nineteenth yeere of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord King *James*.

WOOD-MONGERS.



THe Company of the *Wood-mongers*, being a very ancient Fellowship, and of good and amiable agreement together for long time, became to be incorporated the nine and twentieth day of August, in the third yeere of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord King *James*.

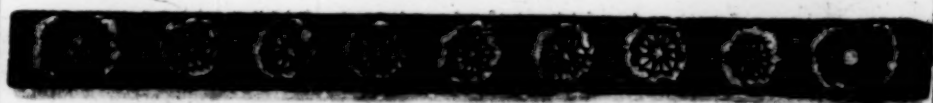
YPHOL



VPHOLSTERS.



THe Company of the *Upholsters*, or *Upholders*, were in elder times of good reckoning and esteeme, and had a Brotherhood or Fellowship among themselves, but concerning their incorporating I finde it not recorded.



TURNERS.



THe Company of the *Turners* had long continued a loving Fellowship or Brotherhood among themselves, to the good president and example of others: they became incorporated in the second yeere of King *James*.

GLA-



GLASIERS



THe Company called of the *Glaziers*, have beene a Society of ancient memory, and maintained a league of Brotherly affection together; but because I am able to say nothing of their incorporating, I am the more willing to passe them over.



CLEARKE'S



THe Company of the *Clearkes*, commonly termed *Parish-Clearkes*, I finde to bee very ancient in continuance, and stand registred in the Bookes of *Guild-hall*; they became first to bee incorporated in the seventeenth yeere of King *Henry* the third, and followed on still in all the Princes Reignes, to the ninth yeere of our Sovereigne Lord King *James*.

WATER.

WATERMEN.



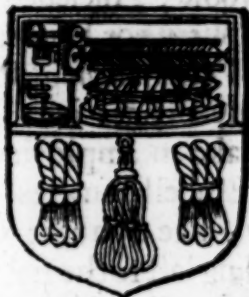
THe Company of the *Watermen*, that have their maintenance by rowing in Boats on the River of *Thames*, being a Brotherhood under the power and command of the Lord Maior of *London*, I leave them for this time.

APOTHECARIES



THe Company of the *Apothecaries*, that have divided themselves from the Ancient Society of *Grocers*, grew so highly favoured by our Sovereigne Lord, King *James*, that (as I have heard) he called them his Company; and granted them order for incorporation the sixth day of December, in the fifteenth yeere of his Highnesse Reigne.

SILKE-THROVVERS



THis Company of *Silke-throwers*, having gained their Trade of Silke-throwing from the Strangers, since *Anno quinto* of Queene *Elizabeth*, and being for the most part Free men of this City, were made a Fellowship of this City 4. die Iunii, Anno 19. of King *James*, Sir *Francis Jones*, Knight, being then Lord Maior. And 23. die Aprilis Anno quinto *Caroli Regis*, they were incorporated by the name of the Master, Wardens, Assistants and Commonalty of the Trade, Art, or Mystery of *Silke-throwers* of the City of *London*.

LON-



LONDON.



THus our most Noble, Ancient, and famous Mother, LONDON, (the Queene or Empresse of all Cities in this West part of the World) having, like an *Amazonian Virago*, led forth her warlike City-Sonnes into their Fields of Honour, without her Walls, to take an ample view of her Armes, Furniture, and other warlike Embellishments, such as becomed their worth, and her dignity; like a valiant Captaine, that takes it to be his honour, of abiding last in the field, and marshalling them home before her into her walled City, followes after them her selfe, in her owne Armes and brave Accoutrements.

The



The names of the Wards, and their Aldermen, as they now are.

THere are in this City (according to the number of the Wards) six and twenty Aldermen: whereof, yeerely on the Feast of Saint *Michael* the Archangell, one of those Aldermen is elected to bee Maior for the yeere following: He is to begin and take place on the eight and twentieth day of October then next following. The other Aldermen his Brethren are to him Assistants in Councils and Courts, &c.

As the Wards are formerly set downe, according to the order of them beginning Eastward: so I thought it fit to set downe those Aldermens names that have the instant government and direction of them: wherein let no exception be taken, although Aldermen (not knighted) are named as their Wards successively follow, because this observation is done but onely for orders sake.

Wards on the East side of VValbrooke.

WARDS.	ALDERMEN.
1 Portoken. —————	Alderman Parkhurst.
2 Aldgate. —————	Alderman Rainon.
3 Tower-streete. —————	Sir Hugh Hammersey.
4 Limestreet. —————	Sir James Cambell.
5 Bishopsgate. —————	Alderman Bacchus.
6 Broadstreet. —————	Alderman Moulson.
7 Cornhill. —————	Alderman Freeman.
8 Langborne. —————	Sir George Whitmore.
9 Biddingsgate. —————	Alderman Cletherow.
10 Bridge within. —————	Alderman Poole.
11 Candlewickstreet. —————	Sir Richard Deane.
12 Walbrooke. —————	Sir Iohn Goare.
13 Downegate. —————	Alderman Bromfield.

Wards

Wards on the West side of Walbrooke.

WARDS.	ALDERMEN.
14 Vintry.	Alderman Garaway.
15 Cordwainerstreet.	Alderman Wright.
16 Cheape.	Sir Edward Barkham.
17 Colemanstreet.	Sir Maurice Abbot.
18 Basing-Hall.	Sir Robert Duncie.
19 Creplegate.	Alderman Cranmer.
20 Aldersgate.	Sir William Aiton.
21 Faringdon within.	Alderman Smith.
22 Breadstreet.	Sir Martin Lumley.
23 Queene Hithe.	Alderman Perry.
24 Castle Baynard.	Alderman Venne.
25 Faringdon without.	Alderman Cambell.
26 Bridge without.	Alderman Abdy.

Thus these Wards have (from time to time) held, and still doe their severall Aldermen, till either death, or occasion of remove, do make an alteration of them in their Aldermen. As for an example, since the last Impression of this Booke, which is within the compasse of fiftene yeeres, of all the Aldermen that then were living, there remaine no more then three at this instant.

More, there is a Recorder of *London*, a grave and learned Lawyer, skilfull in the Customes of this City, also assistant to the Lord Maior: hee taketh place in Councils and in Courts before any man that hath not beene Maior, and learnedly delivereth the Sentences of the whole Court.

THe Sheriffes of *London* (of old time) chosen out of the Commonalty, Commoners, and oftentimes never came to be Aldermen; as many Aldermen were never Sheriffes, and yet advanced to be Maiors. But of later time, (by occasion) the Sheriffes have beene made Aldermen, before, or presently after their Election.

Nicholas Faringdon was never Sheriffe, yet foure times Maior of this City, and so of other; which reproveth a by-word, *Such a one will be Maior, before he be Sheriffe, &c.*

THESE

These Gentlemen beare
Offices of especial respect
in the City.

M After Chamberlain of London,
Master Common Sergeant.
Master Town-Clarke, or Com-
mon Clarke.
The Coroner of London.

Officers belonging to the
Lord Maiors house, according
as they were first published by
Master S T O W E.

S Word-bearer.
Common Hunt. } Esquires 4.
Common Crier. }
Water-Bayliffe. }
Coroner of London.
Sergeant Carvers. 3.
Sergeants of the Chamber. 3.
Sergeant of the Chanell.
Yeoman of the Chanell.
Yeomen of the water side. 4.
Vnder-Water-Bayliffe.
Yeomen of the Chamber. 2.
Meale-weighers. 3.
Yeomen of the Wood-wharfes. 2.
The Sword-bearers man. }
Common Hunts men. 2. } Gentle-
Common Criers man. } mens men,
Water-Bayliffes men. 2. } seven.
The Carvers man.

Whereof nine of these have Live-
ries of the L. Maior, viz. The Sword-
bearer and his man, the three Carvers,
and the foure Yeomen of the Water-
side. All the rest have their Liveries
from the Chamber of London.

Thus farre after my notes delivered
by an Officer of the Lord Maiors house,
but unperfect: for I remember a Crow-
ner, an Vnder-Chamberlaine, and foure
Clarkes of the Maiors Court, and
others.

According to a TABLE
hanging in the ancient Councell
Chamber, and their dayes
of waiting.

M After Sword-bearer, to waite
dayly.
Master Common Hunt, to
wait Mundaies, Wednesdaies, Fry-
daies, and Saturdaies.

Master Common Crier, to wait
Tuesdaies, Thursdaies, Frydaies, and
Saturdaies.

Master Water-Bayliffe, to wait Mun-
daies, Tuesdaies, Wednesdaies and
Thursdaies.

The three Sergeant Carvers, to wait
weekly, all excuses set apart.

The three Sergeants of the Cham-
ber likewise, to wait weekly, without
any excuse.

The Sergeant of the Chanell, to wait
dayly.

The two Yeomen of the Chamber,
one of them to wait dayly at dinner, to
Vsher the Hall.

The foure Yeomen of the Waters
side, two of them to wait weckely, and
not to be absent.

The Yeomen of the Chanell, to wait
dayly.

The Vnder-Water-Bayliffe, to wait
on Holydaies and Court dayes, if hee
goe not up the River.

The six young men, to wait dayly.

The three Meale-Weighers, to wait
on Holydaies, and Court dayes.

The two Yeomen of the Wood-
Wharfe, to wait on generall dayes.

The Forraigne-Taker, to wait like-
wise on generall dayes.

The Sheriffes of London,
their Officers.

T He Sheriffes of London, in the
yeere 1471. were appointed each
of them to have sixteene Ser-
geants,

geants, every Sergeant to have his Yeoman. And six Clarkes, to wit, a Secondary, a Clarke of the Papers, and foure other Clarkes, besides the Vnder-Sheriffes Clarkes, their Stewards, Butlers, Porters, and other in household many.



Of the Maiors and Sheriffs Liveries somewhat.

TO follow president of former time, the Clarks of Companies were to enquire for them of their Companies, that would have the Maiors Livery, their money (as a benevolence given) which must be twenty shillings at the least put in a purse, with their names that gave it, and the Wardens to deliver it to the Maior by the first of December. For the which, every man had then sent him foure yards of broad Cloth, rowed or striped thwart with a different colour, to make him a Gowne, and these were called Rey Gownes, which was then the Livery of the Maior, and also of the Sheriffs, but each differing from others in the colours.

Of older times I read, that the Officers of this City ware Gownes of party colours, as the right side of one colour, and the left side of another: as for example, I reade in Bookes of accounts in the *Guild-Hall*, that in the nineteenth yeere of *Henry* the sixth, there was bought for an Officers Gown two yards of Cloth, coloured *Mustard-villars* (a colour now out of use) and two yards of Cloth coloured blue, price two shillings the yard, in all eight shillings. More, payed to *John Pope*, Draper, for two Gowneclothes, eight yards of two colours *eux ambo deux de Rouge* (or red) *Medley Brune* and *Porre* (or Purple) colour, price, the yard two shillings. These Gownes were for *Piers Rider*, and *John Buckles*, Clarkes of the Chamber.

More, I reade, that in the yeere 1516. in the 7. of *Henry* the 8. it was agreed by a Common Councell in the *Guild-Hall*, that the Sheriffs of *London* should

(as they had beene accustomed) give yeerely Reved Gownes to the Recorder, Chamberlaine, Common Sergeant, and Common Clarke, the Sword-bearer, Common Hunt, Water-Bayly, Common Cryer, like as to their owne Officers, &c.

1525. More, in the sixteenth of *Henry* the eighth, Sir *William Bayly* then being Maior, made a request, for that clothes of Ray (as hee alleaged) were evill wrought, his Officers might bee permitted (contrary to custome) for that yeere to weare Gownes of one colour, to the which (in a common Councell) one answered and said, Yea, it might be permitted: and no man said nay, and so it passed. Thus much for party-coloured, and Ray Gownes have I read. But for benevolence to the Maior, I finde that of later time, each man giving forty shillings towards his charges, received foure yards of broad Cloth to make him a Gowne: for Sir *Thomas white* performed it in the first yeere of *Queene Mary*; but Sir *Thomas Lodge* gave (in stead of foure yards of broad Cloth) three yards of Satten to make them Dubblers, and since that, the three yards of Satten is now turned into a silver Spooone, and so it hath held.



The order observed by the Lord Maior, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs for their meetings, and wearing of their Apparell throughout the whole yeere.

Vpon *Midsummer* day, for the election of the Sheriffs of *LONDON*, &c.

THe Lord Maior and the Aldermen (with the Sheriffs) meet at the *Guild-Hall*, at eight of the clocke in the morning, apparelled in their violet coloured Gownes lined, and their Cloakes of Scarlet lined, but without their horses.

Their morning meeting at the *Guild-Hall*.

And

And when they have beene together in the Councell Chamber a certaine time, concerning the nomination of certaine persons to bee elected: the Lord Maior and the Aldermen come forth, and put on their Cloakes in the Orphanes Court, and then goe downe in order to the *Hustings* Court, where being set, Master Recorder ariseth, and standing forth before the Bench and Companies, for the same cause there assembled; having done his obeisance first to the Court, and then to them all: he declareth unto them, the reason why they are thus there assembled together: Shewing unto them, that it is for the election of one of the Sheriffs of *London*, and the Sheriffe of *Middlesex* for the yeere next ensuing: As also the confirmation of the other Sheriffe, nominated by the Lord Maior according to his prerogative. Then afterward, is the choice and election of Master Chamberlaine of *London*, and of other Officers.

But first, the Lord Maior and Aldermen go up into the Lord Maiors Court, and there remaine, untill the Sheriffe be named and chosen, the doore being fast shut to them all the while.

Then the Sheriffes, Master Chamberlaine, Master Common Sergeant, Master Towne-Clarke, and the Councillors of the City, and other Officers, continue still in the *Hustings* Court, to take and receive the name of him, that shall seeme (by their judgements) freely, and without content to be nominated and elected, and justly tryed out, not only by voyce, but also by hands, to be Sheriffe for the yeere following.

Then the Commons goe to the election of Master Chamberlaine; the two Bridge-Masters; the Auditors of the City and Bridge-house accounts; and the Surveyors for Beere and Ale, according to the accustomed manner.

That done, the Sheriffes, Master Chamberlaine, Master Common Sergeant, Master Towne-Clarke, the Councillors of the City, the two Secundaries of the Compters, and the Wardens of the head or chiefe Companies (Master Common Cryer going before them, bearing his Mace) thus they carry up the report to the Lord

Maior and Aldermen, concerning what they have done in their election.

Which report being received, the Lord Maior and Aldermen came down againe to the *Hustings* Court. And there being in order set and placed, Master Recorder standeth up againe, as he did before, and maketh rehearfall of the names of those persons, whom they have nominated and chosen. Then hee demandeth of them, whether it bee their free election, yea or no? Which they confirming to be their free choice, Master Recorder giueth them thanks: And so they arise, and all depart thence home.

ON BARTHOLOMEVV Eve, for the Fayre in *Smithfield*.

THE Aldermen meete the Lord Maior and the Sheriffes at the Guild-hall Chappell, at two of the clocke after dinner, having on their violet Gownes lined, and their horses, but without their cloakes, and there they heare Evening Prayer. Which being done, they mount on their horses, and riding to Newgate, passe forth of the Gate. Then entring into the Cloth-Fayre, there they make a Proclamation, which Proclamation being ended, they ride thorow the Cloth-Fayre, and so returne backe againe thorow the Church-yard of great Saint *Bartholomewes* to *Aldersgate*: And then ride home againe to the Lord Maiors House.

ON BARTHOLOMEVV day, for the Wraffling.

SO many Aldermen as doe dine with the Lord Maior, and the Sheriffes, are apparelled in their Searlet Gownes lined; and after dinner, their horses are brought to them where they dined. And those Aldermen which dine with the Sheriffes, ride with them to the Lord Maiors house for accompanying him to the Wraffling. When as the Wraffling is

Kkk 2 done,

Their coming downe againe to confirm the Election.

Meeting at the Guild-hall Chappell.

A Proclamation in the Cloth-Fayre.

The meeting at the Lord Maiors house on Bartholomew day.

What is done in the *Hustings* Court after the Speech of Master Recorder.

The naming and choosing of the Sheriffe by voyce and hands.

The election of Master Chamberlaine, and other Officers.

The certifying of the Sheriffes choice.

done, they mount their horses, and ride backe againe thorow the Fa yre, and fo in at *Aldersgate*, and then home againe to the Lord Maiors house.

The Shooting day.

The next day (if it be not Sunday) is appointed for the Shooting, and the service performed as upon *Bartholomew* day: but if it bee Sunday, the Sabbath day, it is referred to the Munday then following.

For the day of our L A D Y Fa yre in *Southwarke*.

The Lord Maior weareth his Collar of Effies, without Hood, and the Sword bearer weareth the embroidered Cap, and carryeth the Pearle Sword,

THE Lord Maior and the Sher-iffes ride to *S. Magnus* Church in their Scarlet Gownes lined, without their cloaks, after dinner at two of the clocke, and there the Aldermen meet the L. Maior: when evening Prayer is ended, they ride thorow the Faire, till they come unto *St. Georges* Church, and then ride further to *Newington* Bridge, or to *St. Thomas* of Waterings to the Stones that point out the Liberties of the City (if it bee so their pleasures) and they then returne backe againe unto the Bridge-house, where they refresh themselves with a Banquet. Then returning over the Bridge, the Aldermen take their leave of the Lord Maior, and depart the next way every one unto his own house. After all this is done, & the Lord Maior brought home: his Officers have a supper provided for them by the Bridge-Masters.

For swearing the Sheriffes upon *Michaelmas* Eve.

Their meeting at the Sheriffes houses.

WHat day soever it falleth on, so many of the Aldermen as are bidden to dinner, at either of the Sheriffes houses, come thither first to breakefast, or else to drinke, at eight of the clocke in the morning, in their violet coloured Gownes furred, and their violet cloaks, which are brought with them, without their horses. But if the Sheriffe bee an Alderman; then they must put on their Cloakes, and the Sheriffe likewise his

Cloake: and so hee goes on to the Guild-Hall, betweene two Aldermen wearing their gray Cloakes. But if the Sheriffe be no Alderman: then hee is to come thither betweene two of the Aldermen without Cloakes, and the Sheriffe wearing his Livery Gowne and Hood. After he is sworne, then he is to put on his violet Gown and Cloak and his Chaine thereon. All which being done, the Aldermen are to bring him home to his dwelling place to dinner, wearing their cloakes: and after dinner, they may take their pleasure.

If the Sheriffe be an Alderman, or not,

Vpon *Michaelmas* day, for the election of the Lord Maior.

ALL the Aldermen meet the Lord Maior and the Sheriffes, at eight of the clocke in the morning at the *Guild-Hall*, wearing their Scarlet Gownes and Cloakes furred, riding on their horses. And after they have bene a certaine time together in the Councell Chamber, they come forth into the Orphans Court, where putting on their Cloakes, they goe in order to the Chappell, there to heare Service and a Sermon: where also the Lord Maior (with certaine Aldermen) receive the Communion.

Their meeting at *Guild-Hall* in the morning by eight of the clocke.

After that the Communion is ended, and they have delivered their Offrings, they returne backe into the Councell Chamber, and pausing there a while, they come to the place where the court of *Hustings* is kept. Being there set in order, Master Recorder ariseth up, and making his obeisance first to the Lord Maior, and after to the Commons, he declareth unto them, that the manner of this ancient custome is well knowne unto them, as also the reason of their assembly: and thus meeting together of the severall Companies in *London*, which is, for the election of the Lord Maior for the yeere ensuing: declaring unto them divers grants from the Kings Progenitors, for this their election from time to time. That done, the Lord Maior and the Aldermen goe up againe into

The manner of proceeding to the election of the L. Maior.

From the time of King Richard the first, to this instant yeere.

into the Lord Maiors Court : and there remain (the doors fast shut unto them) untill the election shall be brought unto them.

Then standeth up Master Common Sergeant, having the Sheriffes standing on either side of him ; and by the Sheriffes, Master Chamberlaine, Master Towne-Clarke, the two Secondaries of the Compters, and the Councillors of the City, in the said *Hustings* Court before the Commons. At that time, the said Common Sergeant maketh a brieve rehearfall of those former presidents which Master Recorder had before delivered to them, saying ; There remained no more now for him to say, but onely to put them in remembrance in what order and sort they should carry themselves in their election. As namely, how they are to nominate and chuse two : of the which two, the Lord Maior and the Aldermen must confirm one. Those two being nominated, elected and chosen ; Master Common Sergeant, the Sheriffes (with the rest before-named) and certain of the prime Wardens of the chiefe Companies, go up to the Lord Maior and Aldermen, and there present the names of those two men, which the Commons have nominated in their election.

Then the Lord Maior and the Aldermen proceed by Scrutiny, to elect one of those two persons, which the said Commons had before nominated. Then commeth downe the Lord Maior againe to the *Hustings* Court, and hee (whom they have chosen) goeth on his left hand ; and so the Lord Maior and Aldermen sit downe againe in order. But hee who is chosen, sitteth next unto the Lord Maior on his left hand. Then standeth up Master Recorder, and readeth unto them the names of such persons whom they have nominated and chosen. Of which, the Lord Maior and the Aldermen have admitted one, whose name is *N.* demanding of them, whether it be their free election, or no. Then the Commons affirming it to bee their free choice : the Sword-bearer steppeth to him, and taketh off his Tippet, which he hath for his labour, and putteth on his Chaine. And the Maior so lately elected, standing upon the

Hustings Court, giveth them thanks, &c. which being done, the old Maior doth likewise give them thanks, &c. Then they arise up, putting off their cloakes, and the Lord Maior hath the Lord Ele& riding with him, to the eldest Sheriffes to dinner.

For presenting the Lord Maior Elect to the Lord Chancellor, or Keeper.

Then after dinner, the Lord Elect goeth to the Lord Chancellor, if he be at home at his place or neere unto it, attended with five or sixe of the Aldermen, and Master Recorder also with him, they wearing their violet Gownes, passing either by land or by water, according as fitteth with conveniencie of the Lord Chancellors dwelling place. The Common Hunt, with the extraordinary Officers, and those that be at liberty, doe also attend on him.

The morrow after *Michaelmas* day, for the new Sheriffes going to *Westminster* to bee sworne there.

All the Aldermen are to meet at the two new Sheriffes houses in the morning at eight of the clocke, wearing their violet Gownes furred, without their cloakes, yet having their horses there ready. But the Lord Maior, Master Recorder, and the two Sheriffes, must weare their Scarlet Gownes furred, and their cloakes carried with them to *Westminster*. First, they ride to the *Guild-Hall*, and from thence to the *Vinetre*, and there taking Barge, land at *Westminster*-Bridge, and in the Hall they put on their cloakes ; then goe they up into the Exchequer, where the two new Sheriffs be presented, and the old sworne to their account.

Then they put off their cloakes, and take Barge, landing againe at the *Vinetre*, where they mount their horses. And the Lord Maior rideth to the eldest

The breaking up of the Court.

How the Lord Elect goeth attended to his presenting.

Meeting at the two new Sheriffes houses in the morning.

The swearing of the new Sheriffes, and the old ones delivering their account.

Advice given them what they are to doe in their election.

One of the two nominated persons is elected by Scrutiny.

The freedom of the parties election.

Sheriffes to dinner; Master Recorder & the Sheriffes riding next to the Lord Maior. The two Sheriffes carrying two white rods in their hands, and their Hench-men going after them.

The ancient Order for the day of *Simon and Iude*.

The fetching of the old Lord Maior from his owne house.

THe old Lord Maior is to have so many of the Aldermen, as are appointed to dine with him that day, come to his house by eight of the clock in the morning, wearing their violet Gownes furred, with their violet cloakes furred, and their horses attending. Then the Sheriffes come to fetch him and them to the *Guild-Hall*, and there abide in the Councell Chamber, untill the coming of the new Lord Maior, and the rest of the Aldermen, with the Companies of either the Lords old and new going before them. After they haue continued in the Councell Chamber a certaine space of time, they come forth into the Orphanes Court, where they put on their furred cloakes, and then goe downe to the *Hustings* Court, where being set in order, the common Cryer maketh Proclamation, commanding every man to keep silence.

The new Lord Maior taketh his Oath in the *Hustings* Court, and the ceremonies there done.

Then Master Towne-Clarke giveth the new elected Lord his Oath, which when he hath taken, the old Lord Maior ariseth, and giveth the new Lord his place, the old Lord sitting downe where the new Lord was placed. Then Master Chamberlaine first delivereth to him the Scepter, next the Keyes of the common Seale; and lastly, the Seale of the office of the Maioralty. Afterward, Master Sword-bearer giveth him the Sword. And then they arise, put off their Cloakes, and the old Lord rideth home with the new Lord to his place, and there leaveth him, and so many of the Aldermen as dine with him. The old Lord (with the rest of the Aldermen) ride home to his house, the Sword being carried before him. And so after dinner, the Aldermen depart home at their pleasure.

On the morrow after the day of *Simon and Iude*, for the new Lord Maior his going to take his Oath at *Westminster*.

ALl the Aldermen and the Sheriffes meet at the new Lords house, by eight a clocke in the morning, wearing their Scarlet Gownes furred, and their Cloakes, and their Horses there attending on them; from thence they ride to the *Guild-Hall*, with the Batchelers and Livery, as also the Gentlemen Vshers of the new Lords Company, going in decent order before him.

But before this, the old Lord rideth alone from his owne place to the *Guild-Hall*, having no Officers to wait upon him, except the Common Hunt, as a Gentleman Vsher going before him, and those Officers that are at liberty, as also the Common Hunts man (with his owne men following him) and so he tarrieth at the Hall.

And after they be all come together, they mount on their horses, riding on to the *Vine-tree*, where they take Barge to *Westminster* Bridge, where when they are landed, the Lord Maior and Aldermen put on their Cloakes within the Palace, and then goe round about the Hall, where they performe many courtesies, going vp afterward into the the Exchequer Chamber to be sworne. When the Oath is taken in the Exchequer, they retorne downe againe, and goe first to the Kings Bench, then to the Common-Pleas, and so putting off their Cloakes, walke about the Kings Tombes in *Westminster* Abbey, and then retorne to take Barge againe.

Being landed at *London*, all the severall Companies of the City, who had honoured him in their Barges to *Westminster* and backe againe, doe likewise performe their attending service, as he (with the Aldermen) ride on to the *Guild-Hall* to dinner. Full well may this be called a Feast, and ranked next in Honour to Saint *Georges* Feast: For the Honourable Lords of his Highnesse Privie Councell, other Lords, Barons, Iudges,

Meeting at the new Lord Maiors house. The new Lord weareth a velvet Hood and the rich Collet: the Sword-bearer the Cap of Maintenance. The old Lord rideth alone to the *Guild-Hall*, but weareth his velvet Hood.

The orders and ceremonies performed at *Westminster*.

The service done to him at *London*, after his landing.

The Lord Maiors Feast.

What order is observed at the Guild-Hall in welcoming the Guests.

Judges, Ladies, Gentlemen, and Gentlewomen, with forraigne Ambassadors and Strangers, dine there as invited Guests. And therefore it is desertfully termed, *The Lord Maiors Feast*.

At their comming into the Hall, the new Lord Maior, with two of the ancientest Aldermen, Master Recorder, and the Sheriffes, goe vp to the Lords Table to bid them welcome, as they doe the like to all the other guests, Lords, Ladies, and other. From thence they goe to the Lady Maioreffe her Table, the Gentlewomens, and the Iudges; and then the said new Lord Maior (and they with him) goe into the Chamberlaines Office, where he dineth. Concerning the old Lord Maior, so soone as they come into the Hall, hee goeth vp to the high Table in the *Hustings*, and there keepeth the State for that Feast. When the Hall is served with the seconds, then the new Lord Maior goeth with Master Recorder, and those Aldermen that dined with him, to bid the old Lord, and all the Companies or Guests in the Hall welcome.

Then after dinner he rideth with the Aldermen to *Pauls*, the Companies waiting, and standing in their due places for his comming.

For going to *PAVLS* on *All-Saints* day, *Christmas* day, *Twelſe* day, and *Candlemas* day.

ALL the Aldermen and the Sheriffes come to the Lord Maiors house, in their Scarlet Gownes furred, and their Cloakes, as also their Horses brought thither with them. From thence they ride to the *Guild-Hall*, the Company belonging to the Lord Maior, and the band of Batchelers, with their Gentlemen Vshers walking orderly before him; and there they heare Evening Prayer. When Prayer is ended, then they ride thence to *Pauls* Church, where both the new Lord Maior and the old put on their Cloakes, and goe vp into the Quire, where they sit to heare the Sermon. Which being done, they waike about the Church, and put off their Cloakes

where they did put them on. Then they mount on their Horses againe, and the Aldermen, with the Companies and Batchelours bring the Lord Maior home to his house: where they have Spice-bread and Hypocrasse, and so take leave of the Lord Maior. Here is further to be vnderstood, that *All-Saints* day is the last day of the old Lords riding with the new in this manner.

On Saint *Thomas* day.

THE Lord Maior, and every Alderman likewise, is to sit in the Ward belonging to him, about such businesse as is then necessarily required to be done. Each of them is to weare his Violet Gowne and Cloake furred.

If it bee not Sunday.

For the CHRISTMAS Holydayes.

FOR the *Christmas* holydayes, vntill *Twelſe* day, if the Lord Maior and Aldermen go abroad to any public meeting, they are to weare Scarlet. But on the working dayes, within compasse of the Twelve dayes, if the Lord Maior goe to the *Guild-Hall*, Markets, or Streets, then he and they weare blacke.

No Cloak to bee worn with their Scarlet.

On INNOCENTS day.

Vpon *Innocents* day, the Aldermen dine at the Lord Maiors and the Sheriffes, wearing Scarlet: but the Ladies weare blacke.

No State is observed.

For Munday after Twelſe day.

THE Lord Maior and the Aldermen meet at the *Guild-Hall* by eight of the clocke in the morning, wearing their furred Scarlet Gownes, and their furred Cloakes, but

Indentures of the Ward, more Enquests.

Order observed after dinner, and for going to *Pauls*.

The new and old Lords weare both of them their blacke velvet Hoods, and the Sword-bearer the Hat of Maintenance.

An ancient custom observed in *Pauls* Church.

but using no Horses. Then and there they receive of their severall Wards, their sealed Indentures of the Wardmote Enquests: And take the Oathes of the Constables and Scavengers.

For GOOD-FRYDAY.

*Pauls-Crosse
Sermon
on Good-
Fryday:
The Black
Sword.*

THe Lord Maior and the Aldermen meet at *Pauls Crosse* at one of the clocke in the afternoon, to heare the Sermon for that day appointed: they then wearing their Pewke Gownes, and without their Chaines and Tippetts.

For Munday and Tuesday in Easter weeke.

*A Hood
for the L.
Maior.*

*The Cap
or Hat of
Mainte-
nance.*

ALL the Aldermen and Sheriffs come unto the Lord Maiors dwelling house, before eight of the clock in the morning, to breakfast, wearing their Scarlet Gownes furred, and their cloakes, as also their horses attending. When breakfast is ended, they mount on their horses, and ride to the Spittle, the Sword and Mace borne before the Lord Maior. Being come thither, there they put on their Cloakes, and then sit downe in order to heare the Sermon. Which being done, they ride thence homeward in due order, till they come to the Pumpe within Bishopsgate; and there, so many of the Aldermen as doe dine with the Sheriffs, take their leave of the Lord Maior, and the rest go home with him.

For Wednesday in Easter weeke.

*The last
Sermon at
the Spittle*

LIke as before on the other two dayes: onely reserved, that the Lord Maior and the Aldermen must then weare their violet Gownes, and futable Cloakes: But the Ladies (on the two former daies) wearing

their Scarlet, on this day are attired in blacke.

For Lowe Sunday.

*The Re-
beasall
Sermon.*

ALL the Aldermen meete the Lord Maior and the Sheriffs at *Pauls Schoole*, wearing their Scarlet Gownes furred (yet without their Cloakes or horses) and there stay to heare the Sermon.

For Whitsunday.

*Sermon at
the New
Church-
yard.*

VPon Whitsunday, all the Aldermen use to meet the Lord Maior and the Sheriffs at the new Church-yard by *Moore-fields*: wearing their Scarlet Gownes lined, without Cloakes, to heare the Sermon there appointed for that day, which being ended, they depart thence againe.

For Munday and Tuesday in Whitsun weeke.

*If his plea-
sure be to
goe.*

ALL the Aldermen are to meete the Lord Maior and the Sheriffs at *Pauls*; wearing their Scarlet Gownes, without Cloaks, to heare the Sermon at the Crosse.

For the day of the Lord Maiors Knighthood.

*Preparati-
on for ei-
ther place
of the
Kings then
being.*

ALL the Aldermen doe meet the Lord Maior, either at the three Cranes (if the King then bee at *westminster*) or at *Saint Mary Hill* (if the King be then at *Greenewitch*) by seven of the clocke in the morning; wearing their Scarlet Gownes; and their Cloakes carried with them. After morning Prayer is ended, they take Barge to the King his place, and there they give attendance, untill that the Ceremony bee finished: and then returne home with the Lord Maior to dinner.

For

For going to *Pauls* the first Sunday of every Terme.

The Maior and Sheriffes only ride.

ALL the Aldermen doe meet the Lord Maior and the Sheriffes at *Pauls*, wearing their Scarlet Gownes, either furred or lined, according as the time of the yeere requireth: but without Cloakes or Horfes, when the Terme beginneth.

For Election of Knights and Burgeffes of the Parliament.

Knights and Burgeffes for sitting in Parliamēt.

ALL the Aldermen doe meet the Lord Maior and the Sheriffes at *Guild-Hall*, by nine of the clocke in the morning, wearing their Violet Gownes and their Cloakes, either furred or lined, according as the time of the yeere requireth when they are to be cholen, and they sit in the *Hustings* Court, untill the Commons doe make choice of them. The order hath beene observed, that they chuse Master Recorder for one of their Knights, and one Gray Cloake for the other, and two Commoners for the Burgeffes: which being done, they depart thence.

For the LORDS of the Councell, when they come about the Subsidies.

Commissioners for assessing the Subsidies.

WHen the Lords and Commissioners come downe for assessment of the Subsidies, the Lord Maior and the Aldermen doe weare their blacke Gownes, as they use at other times. And the Commissioners are to be warned by the Officers, which doe belong to both the Sheriffes.

For Election of Master Chamberlaine, and the Bridge-Masters, if any of them depart within the yeere.

THe Lord Maior and the Aldermen, wearing their violet Gownes without their Cloakes, being seated in the *Hustings* Court, doe there continue their sitting, and not remove thence, untill such time as the Election bee made.

Vpon death, or removing.

At such time as a King is to bee Crowned.

ALL the Aldermen doe meet the Lord Maior and the Sheriffes at the three Cranes in the *Vinetre*, according to the houre of their summons appoynded. The Lord Maior (for that time of service & attendance) weareth a Crimosin Velvet Gowne, a Col-ler of Effes and Scepter, but no Cloake. The Aldermen weare their Scarlet Gownes, and their Cloaks carried with them, either furred or lined, according as the season of the yeere requireth. There taking Barge, they land at *Westminster*, and there they give attendance in the Exchequer Chamber (being served with Cakes and Wine) untill they be called by the Heraulds: and then they put on their Cloakes.

How the L. Maior and Aldermen are appalled for such a solemnity.

At what times the Lord Maior weareth his Cloake.

From Michaelmas to Whitson-tide, Violet furred: and from Whitson-tide to Michaelmas, Scarlet lined.

The Lord Maior, and those Knights that have borne the office of the Maioralty,

Begin-ning up-on Mich-a-elmas E-ven.

rality, ought to have their Cloakes furred with Gray Amis. And those Aldermen that have not beene Maiors, are to have their Cloakes furred with Calabre.

A very necessary observation.

And likewise, such as have been Maiors, are to have their Cloaks lined with changeable Taffata: and the rest are to have their Cloakes lined with Greene Taffata.



For the first day of every Quarter Sessions.

THe first day of every Quarter Sessions (in the forenoone only) the Lord Maior and the Sheriffs weare their violet Gownes and Cloakes furred. But at Midsummer Quarter Sessions, the first day, they weare Violet Gownes and Scarlet Cloakes: and on the other dayes Black.



For the buriall of Aldermen.

The last love, duty, and ceremony one to another.

THe Aldermen are to weare their Violet Gownes, except such as have (of their friends allowance) blacke Gownes, or mourning. When an Alderman dieth, Master Sword-bearer is to have a blacke Gowne, or three and thirty shillings and foure pence in money. And if the Alderman deceased doe give the Lord Maior mourning, then Master Sword-bearer is to have mourning also, or forty shillings in money, as the value thereof, and so to carry the Sword in blacke before the Lord Maior.

Master Chamberlaine is not to weare his Tipper, but when the Lord Maior or Aldermen doe weare their Scarlet or Violet.



At the Nomination of an Alderman.

Nominate an Alderman

FOr the Nomination of an Alderman, the Lord Maior weareth his black Gowne, and violet Cloake,

and both the Sheriffes their blacke Gownes.



For the Orphanes Court.

THe Lord Maior and the Aldermen doe meet at the *Guild-Hall*, wearing their Violet Gownes without Cloakes: but the Lord Maior ought to weare his Cloake. The Common Cryer is the Warner of this Court.

On the day, and at the houre appointed.

Orders taken and enacted for Orphanis and their Portions. Anno 1580.

AD Commune Concilium, ten-
tum in Guildbaldia Civitatis
Londini, xiiij. die Octob. Anno
Regni Edwardi sexti, Dei gratia, Ang-
liae, Franciae, & Hiberniae Regis fidei
defensoris, & in terra Ecclesiae An-
glicanae, & Hibernicae supremi capitis,
quinto: coram Andrea Iudde Mi-
liti, tunc Maiore, & Aldermannis
Civitatis illius, ordinata sunt inter
alia, inactinata, concessa & stabilita,
omnia & singula subsequencia.

FOr as much as the City of London is of late yeeres sore decayed, and dayly is like to decay more and more: A great cause and occasion whereof, among other, hath beene, for that freemens children (Orphanes of the said City) sometimes in the lives of their Parents, and sometimes after their deceases, being left wealthy and rich, doe bestow themselves in ungodly Marriages, for the most part in their young age, at their owne wills and pleasures, without the consent, and against the mindes of their friends, saying and affirming, that the Law and Custome of the said City giveth unto them their portions, whether they marry by the assent of their friends or not, and so doe dayly cast away and undoe themselves, in trust to have their said Portions, whether

whether their parents or friends will or will not.

And thereby doe they bestow themselves upon simple and light persons, having neither cunning, knowledge, substance, nor good or honest conditions: By reason whereof, such Orphans, inordinately, and insolently, doe spend and consume their patrimony and portions in short time, not onely to the undoing of themselves, and to the great ignomy and shame of their friends, but also to the great slander of the Lord Maior and Aldermen of this City (who been reputed and taken as Fathers and Protectors of the same Orphanes) and to the great losse and hindrance of the said City.

And for as much as the said Lord Maior and Cittizens, have by their lawes, and customes, power and authority to make lawes and ordinances, by their Common Councell, for redresse of the same:

It is therefore now (to the intent to reduce the same to a more godly, more profitable and decent order and conformity) by the said Lord Maior, & Commonalty, and Cittizens, in this present Common Councell assembled, and by authority of the said Common Councell, enacted, ordained, authorized, and established for a law perpetually to bee observed and kept within the said City: That if any Orphane, or child of any free man or free woman of the said City, doe offend in any the things hereafter expressed, and bee thereof lawfully convicted, afore the Lord Maior and the Aldermen or else where, that then they and every of them, shall to all intents, purposes, constructions and meanings, be unable and barred to demand and claime their portion or portions, and also shall lose and forgoe and bee barred for ever, of all and every his, her or their part or parts, and portions to him or them belonging, by and after the death of his or their said father or mother, of the goods and cattails, of every such father and mother, by reason of any law, custome, ordinance, usage, franchises, priviledge, act of Common Councell, or other thing, heretofore had or used, within the said City: The same Law, Custome, Ordinance, or other

thing whatsoe're, heretofore had, made, ordained, allowed, and put in ure, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. That is to wite: First, if any man-child, or woman-child, shall maliciously goe about or attempt to doe, or cause to be done, any bodily harme, death, or destruction to his or their Father or Mother: Or if any man-child doe hereafter marry or contract marriage in the life of his father or mother (by whom he will claime any portion) under the age of one and twenty yeeres, without the consent of his said Father, or Mother, by whom he will claime any portion: Or if any woman-child doe hereafter marry or contract marriage, in the life of her father, or other parent, by whom she shall claime any portion, before the age of eightene yeeres, without the consent of her father, or such other parent by whom shee shall or may claime any portion: Or if any man-child be a Theefe, or a Fellow, or a common whore-hanter, a common Diser, or a common player at unlawfull games notoriously known: Or if any woman-child shal hereafter commit any whoredome, or bee a common Picker, that then every of the persons so offending, shall be barred and excluded to have, or demand any portion.

Provided alwaies, that it shall bee lawfull for the father, or mother of any such child, or children, to give and bequeath in Legacy, to such child or children, as much as the portion of such childe so offending shall amount unto, by the custome of the said City, & then such child thereby to be enabled to have and demand the same, as portion, this Act notwithstanding, so that the same Legacy bee contained in his or their testament in writing, and not otherwise.

And that then, and from thenceforth his said child or children, to be admitted and restored to claime such legacy, or legacies, in such sort, manner and forme, as if there had beene never any such offence done, or committed by any such childe.

Item, it is further ordained, enacted, authorized and established, by the authority aforesaid, that if any woman-child, being an Orphane, and under the age of one and twenty yeeres, at any time

time hereafter, after the death of her Father, doe ensure or contract herselfe in marriage, or else according to the Ecclesiasticall lawes of this Realme, doe perfectly solemnize or consummate Marriage, with any free man of this City, the consent and agreement of the Lord Maior and Aldermen of this said City of *London* for the time being, not obtained and had, that then for every such default and offence committed or done by any Orphane, or Orphanes, of the said City, the same being confessed, or sufficiently proved by two witnesses, or otherwise before the said Lord Maior and Aldermen of this said City of *London*, for the time being, at and in a Court of Aldermen, she or they that so happen to behave her or themselves, as is aforesaid, shall forfeit, forgoe and lose two pence of and for every pound, so due or to be due unto her, or them, by reason of any such Orphanage, the summe of twelve pence of every pound, to goe, or to be to the use of the Chamber of the said City, according to the ancient custome before this time, in such case used.

And if the said contract or marriage of the said Orphane or Orphanes, bee made with any forreine, not being free of this City, at the time of any such contract or marriage made, that then the said Orphan or Orphans, and every of them shall forfeit and lose three shillings of every pound, or to be due unto her or them, by vertue of any Orphanage or custome had and used within the said City.

The one shilling of the said three shillings of every pound, to goe, or to be, to the use of the Chamber of the said City, in such manner and forme as is aforesaid.

And the other two shillings so forfeited of every pound, to goe to the use of such other Orphane, or Orphanes, as then shall remaine unmarried. Or else for default of such Orphans, or Orphan, to remaine to the next of the kindred of the Orphane so offending.

Also, be it further ordained, enacted, and established by authority aforesaid, for, & in eschewing of divers variances, contentions, and suits, that daily heretofore have, and hereafter may ensue:

that if any free mans child, man or woman fortune to bee married hereafter, in the life time of his, or their father, by his consent, and not fully advanced of, and to his, or her full part, or portion of his or her said Fathers goods, as he shall be worth at the time of his decease, according to the ancient lawes and customes of this said City: that then every such free mans child, so being married in the life time of his, or her Father, shall bee to all intents and purposes, disabled to demand any further part or portion of his or her fathers goods, after the decease of his, or her father, but shall be adjudged, reputed, and taken to be fully advanced, according as the law and custome of this City hath beene long time out of minde, except his or her said father doe mention certainly in his last Will or Testament, or by other writing signed with his owne proper name, or marke the certainty of the summe or summes of money, goods and cattels, and the value of them that the Father gave, payed or departed withall, or otherwise assured, or hereafter shall give, pay, depart withall, or otherwise make assurance of unto him, or her, before, at or after the marriage of him or her, or otherwise in his life time, for and towards their advancements, in the name of his, or her part, or portion.

And then every such Orphane, or child, which after the decease of his or her said father, can bring forth the said Testament, or other writing signed or marked with the fathers hand or mark, wherein the certainty of such money, goods, or cattels, as they have or shall have received of their said Father, or by the same Father, assured by especialty, or otherwise, shall have as much of the ready money, goods, cattels, and debts of the said Father, as (with that which he or they shall have received towards their advancements, in the life of their said Father) shall make up a full childs part, of his goods and cattels, as he shall bee worth at the time of his decease. The same to be demanded, asked, and claimed, or sued for against the executor, or executors, administrator, or administrators, of the goods, and cattels of the said Father, by bill Originall, to be

be commenced to our Sovereigne Lord the Kings Court, holden in the vtter Chamber of the *Guild-Hall* of the said City, before the said L. Maior and Aldermen of the same City for the time being, any Law or Custome heretofore made or used to the contrary notwithstanding. In which action, no wager of Law, or Effoine, shall bee admitted or allowed.

Provided alway, and it is further enacted, that if any free mans sonne, being of full age (which shall hereafter be married with the consent of his Father, or any other person, being of full age, which shall hereafter marry any free mans daughter) doe at the time of the Espousals, or any time after, confesse themselves by writing fully satisfied, of his or their portion, or doe otherwise acquit and discharge the Father of such free mans sonnes or daughters, of all their part and portion due, or to be due, by the Law and Custome of the City; that then every such person, so confessing, acquitting, or otherwise discharging, shall be reputed and taken as fully advanced of his or their whole part or portion, and shall not be enabled to demand any further or greater part of the substance, goods, and cattels of his or her Father: this Law, or any other Law or Custome heretofore had, made, or used to the contrary notwithstanding.

And further, for as much as it is thought very prejudiciall and hurtfull to the fatherlesse children & Orphans, when the mother, or mother in Law, being Executrix of the last Will and Testament of her late husband, by whom, and after whose death, the Orphanes are intituled to an Orphanage, (according to the said laudable Customes of this City) doe divers times marry, or contract Matrimony, some with Forriners, and persons unknowne, and some with Free men, or ever a just Inventory of the Goods, Cattels, Plate, Jewels, ready Money of the Testators, be by them brought in: By reason whereof, many times they (either for feare or affection of their husbands, or for some other sinister cause) doe bring in very suspicious Inventories, omitting therein either ready Money, Plate, Jewels,

or Debts, or some other thing or things, whereby some benefit should redound to the fatherlesse children, to the great losse and hinderance of the Orphanes, and sometimes slander to the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the City, notwithstanding their great care and travaile that they take for the good ordering, and true answering of the said Orphanes:

It is therefore, by like authority, ordained, established, and enacted, that if after the first day of November next ensuing, any Widow, which is, or shall be made Executrix of the Testament & last Will of her late Husband (being a free man) or shall take upon her the administration of the Goods and Cattels of her late Husband (being a free man) doe not upon her Oath bring in and exhibit, or cause to be brought in and exhibited before the Lord Maior and Aldermen of this said City for the time being, at and in a Court of Aldermen, a just and perfect Inventory (to their knowledge) of all the Goods, Cattels, Plate, and Jewels, ready Money, and Debts, as were her said Husbands at the time of his death, appraysed according to the Law of the said City, before she do ensure her selfe in marriage, or contract marriage, or else according to the Lawes of the Realme, doe perfectly solemnize or consummate marriage with any person before such time as aforesaid, that then every person so offending, shall forfait and lose eight shillings of every pound, of her Portion, of the goods of her late Husband, due to her by the laudable Custome of the said City, the same to goe to the use of such Orphan, or Orphanes, as then shall bee intituled to have or demand any Orphanage or Portion, after the death of his or her late Father, the same to be demanded, asked, claimed, or sued for, against such Executrix, or Administratrix, by Bill originall of debt, to bee commenced in our Sovereigne Lord the Kings Court, holden in the vtter Chamber of the *Guild-Hall* of the said City, before the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the same City for the time being, any Law, &c. In which action no wager, &c.



For the election of Governours at Christs Hospirall, &c.

At time
and place
appointed.

FOr the election of Governours belonging to the severall Hospitals: the Lord Maior and the Aldermen do weare their blacke Gownes.



A Note of Observation.

Festivall
times and
generall
dayes.

THe foure Pleaders, the Chamberlaine, Towne-Clarke, Common Sergeant, two Judges of

the Sheriffes Court, the Secondaries, the Vnder-Chamberlaine, and Bridgemaisters, are to attend the Lord Maior at his house, before his going abroad on all Festivall times, and generall dayes.



Courts of Aldermen.

Courts of Aldermen in ordinary, are kept at the *Guild-Hall*, every Tuesday and Thursday thorow the whole yeere; except Holydayes, the moneth of August, untill Bartholomew day bee past, the weeke before Christmas, Shrove-Tuesday, and the weeke before Easter.

Court
dayes, and
of excep-
tion.

The Lavves of the Market.

First, in all the Markets of this City, no Viſtuall shall bee sold, but by the price set by the Maior of this City.

2 No man shall forestall any Viſtuall comming to the Market, as for to buy in any Inne or other privy place, or yet comming to the Market, whether it be found in the hands of the buyer or of the seller, under paine of forfeiture of the same: and no Inne-holder shall suffer nothing to bee sold in his house, vpon paine of forfeiture of forty shillings.

3 No man shall regrate any Viſtuall which is in the Market, or buy any Viſtuall to ingrate in the Market, so that the Commons can or may have any part of such Viſtuall, as in especiall, such as be knowne for Hucksters, or other people, occupying their living by such Viſtuall as they would so ingrosse, under paine of forfeiture of such Viſtuall so regrated: Provided alwayes, that any Steward for any noble Feast, may

buy or ingrate such Viſtuall as is convenient for the same Feast.

4 No Butter shall be sold, but according to the waight, for the time of the yeere allowed.

5 No Poulters shall deceivably occupy the Market, to sell any stale Viſtuall, or such as bee Poulters of this City, for to stand in strange cloathing so to doe, under paine of forty shillings, and the forfeiture of such Viſtuall, forty shillings.

6 No Hucksters shall stand or sit in the Market, but in the lower place, and the ends of the Market, to the intent they may be perfectly knowne, and the Stranger-market people have the preminence of the Market, under paine of three shillings foure pence, if the Hucksters disobey the same.

7 No unwholsome or stale Viſtuall shall be sold under paine of xl. s. and forfeiture of the same Viſtuall.



THE STATUTES OF THE STREETS OF THIS CITY, against Annoiances.

First, no man shall sweepe the filth of the Street into the Chanell of the City, in the time of any raine, or at any other time, under paine of six shillings eight pence.

2 No man shall cast, or lay in the Streets, Dogs, Cats, or other Carren, or any noysome thing contagious of Aire. Nor no Inholder shall lay out dung out of his house, but if the Cart bee ready to carry the same away incontinently, under paine of forty shillings.

3 No Brewer shall cast wilfully dregs or drosse of Ale or Beere into the Chanell, under paine of two shillings.

4 No man shall encumber the Streets with Timber, Stones, Carrs, or such like, under paine of forfeiture of the same thing that so encumbeth the Streets, which is twenty shillings fine, if hee remove it not at the warning of the Sergeant of the Market.

5 Every builder of houses ought to come to the Maior, Aldermen, and Chamberlaine, for a speciall licence for houre of, by him to bee made in the high Street, and no builder to encumber the Streets with any manner of thing, taking downe for the prepa-

ring of his new building, under paine of forty shillings, except hee make a houre of forty shillings.

6 No man shall set any Carrs in the Streets by night time, under the paine of twelve pence, and recompence to such persons as shall bee hurt thereby, if any such be, twelve pence.

7 No Budge-man shall leade but two horses, and hee shall not let them goe roled, under paine of two shillings.

8 No man shall ride, or drive his Car or Cart atrot in the Street, but patiently, under paine of two shillings.

9 No man shall gallop his horse in the Street, under paine of two shillings.

10 No man shall shoot in the Street, for Wager or otherwise, under like paine of two shillings.

11 No man shall bowle, or cast any stone in the Street, for wager, or game, or such like, under paine of two shillings.

12 No man shall dig any hole in the

L II 2 Street

Street for any matter, except hee stop it up againe, under paine of two shillings, and recompence to any person hurt thereby, two shillings.

13 No man shall bury any dung, or gong, within the Liberties of this City, under paine of forty shillings.

14 No Goungfermour shall carry any Ordure till after nine of the Clocke in the night, under paine of thirteene shillings foure pence.

15 No Goungfermour shall spill any Ordure in the Street, under paine of thirteene shillings foure pence.

16 No man shall bait Bull, Beare, or Horse in the open street, under paine of twenty shillings.

17 No man shall have any Kine, Goats, Hogs, Pigs, Hens, Cocks, Capons, or Ducks in the open Street, under paine of forfeiture of the same.

18 No man shall maintaine any biting Curs, or mad Dogs, in the streets, under paine of two shillings, and recompence unto every party hurt therewith, two shillings.

19 No Carts that shall be shod with Spig-naile, that shall come upon the streets of this City, under paine of three shillings foure pence.

20 No Carts using daily carriage within this City, nor Car shall have Wheelles shod with any Iron, but bare, under paine of six shillings.

21 No man shall burne any Straw, Rushes, or other thing, Linnen or Wollen in the streets, by night or by day, under paine of three shillings foure pence.

22 No man shall blow any Horne in the night within this City, or Whistle after the houre of nine of the clocke in the night, under pain of imprisonment.

23 No man shall use to goe with Vizards, or disguised by night, under like paine of imprisonment.

24 That Night-walkers, and Eve-droppers endure like punishment.

25 No Hammer-man, as a Smith, a Pewterer, a Founder, and all Artificers, making great sound, shall not worke after the houre of nine in the night, nor afore the houre of foure in the morning, under paine of three shil. foure pence.

26 No man shall cast into the Ditches of this City, or the Sewers of this City, without the walls, or into the walls, Grates, or Gullets of this City, any manner of Carren, stinking Fleth, rotten Fish, or any Rubbish, Dung, Sand, Gravell, Weeds, Stones, or any other thing to stop the course of the same, under paine of cleansing them at his own cost and charge, under paine of imprisonment.

27 No man shall make any Wi-drawtes in any of the Towne-Ditches, or the Towne-Gullets, under paine of twenty shillings.

28 No man shall build nigh the Walls of this City, without licence of the Lord Maior, Aldermen, & Chamberlaine, under paine of throwing down the same, and no licence may be granted, except that the Chamberlain freely at all times have convenient and needfull ingresse, and entry, going out, and cleare recourse.

29 No man shall goe in the streets by night or by day with Bow bent, or Arrowes under his Girdle, nor with Sword unscabberd, under paine of imprisonment; or with Hand-Gun, having therewith Powder and Match, except it bee in an usuall May-game or Sight.

30 No man shall after the houre of nine at the Night, keep any rule, where by any such sudden out-cry be made in the still of the night, as making any Affray, or beating his Wife, or Servant, or Singing, or Reveling in his house, to the disturbance of his neighbors, under paine of 3. shil. 4. pence.

31 No man shall make any Affray, upon

upon any Officer, which with good demeanour doth his message by commandement of my Lord Maior, or any Alderman, or M. Sheriffes, or M. Chamberlaine, or misbehave himselte in any rayling upon any Judge of this City, or their Officers, which by commandement are sent to bring any breaker of this Law and Custome to Ward, or to distresse, or such like, upon paine of Imprisonment of forty dayes, and forfeiture of the double penalty: for the offences aforesaid, railing upon any Alderman, or Maior in his office, is judgement of the Pillory: railing upon Master Chamberlaine in his office, forty dayes imprisonment: beating, threatening, and railing of an Officer, is imprisonment, after as the trespass is.

32 *Memorandum*, That every offence found in this City, it is accustomed that the Officer, a Free man, finding it, which is called *primus Inventor*, hath halfe the penalty by the grace of the Court.

33 Also, every Free man may finde any offence, but hee hath no power to bring the party before any Judge of this City without an Officer, except the party will come to his answer by free will.

34 No man hath power to Arrest, Attach, or make distresse of any goods forfeitable, or offences, except the Constable or Sergeant of the Mace.

35 No Butcher, or his servant, shall not use to drive any Oxe or Oxen, a-trot in the streets, but peaceably: and if an Oxe happen to be let goe when he is prepared to slaughter, the Butcher shall forfeit two shil. besides recompence, if any person be hurt thereby.

36 No Butcher shall scald Hogs, but in the common scalding house, upon paine of six shillings eight pence.

37 No Butcher shall sell any Measell Hog, or unwholsome flesh, under paine of ten pounds.

38 No Butcher shall sell any old

stale Victuall: that is to say, above the slaughter of three dayes in the Winter, and two in the Summer, under paine of ten pounds.

39 None unreasonable Victuall for all manner of Victuals.

40 No Victualler of this City shall give any rude or unsetting language, or make any clamour, upon any man or woman in the open Market, for cheapning of Victuall, under paine of three shillings foure pence.

41 No Butcher shall cast the inward parts of Beasts into the streets, cleaves of Beasts feet, Bones, Hornes of Sheepe, or other such like, under paine of two shillings.

42 The Pudding-cart of the Shambles shall not go afore the houre of nine in the night, or after the houre of five in the morning, under paine of six shillings eight pence.

43 No man shall cast any Urine-boles, or Ordure-boles into the streets by day or night, afore the houre of nine in the night: And also hee shall not cast it out, but bring it downe, and lay it in the Chanell, under the paine of three shillings foure pence. And if he doe cast it upon any persons head, the party to have a lawfull recompence, if he have hurt thereby.

44 No man shall hurt, cut, or destroy any Pipes, Sespersals, or Windvents pertaining to the Conduit, under paine of imprisonment, and making satisfaction, though hee doth it out of the City, if hee may bee taken within the City.

45 No man within this City may make any Quill, and breake any Pipe of the Conduit, comming thorow his house, or nigh his ground, under paine of the Pillory, or take any water privily unto his house.

46 Casting any corrupt thing, ap-poysoning the water, is Lourgulary and Felony.

47 Whoſoever deſtroy or periſh any Cocks of the Conduit, muſt have imprifonment, and make ſatisfaction.

Old Lawes and Cuſtomes of this City.

48 **N**O man ſhall ſet up ſhop, or occupy as a Free-man, afore he be ſworne in the Chamber of London, and admitted by the Chamberlaine, under paine of

49 No man ſhall ſet over his Apprentice to any other perſon, but by licence of Maſter Chamberlaine, and there to be ſet over, under paine of

50 No man which is a Forraine, ſhall not buy nor ſell within the liberties of this City with another Forraine, under paine of forfeiture of the goods ſo forraine bought and ſold.

51 No Free-man ſhall be diſobedient for to come at Maſter Chamberlaines commandement, to any ſummons to him given by any officer of the Chamber, under paine of imprifonment.

52 Maſter Chamberlaine hath power to ſend a free man to Ward, ſo that he incontinently after ſend to the Lord Maior, the cauſe why that he is puniſhed, ſo that the Lord Maior releaſe him not, but by the Chamberlaines aſſent: and if he be a great Commoner, and diſobeying to the Chamberlaine,

Maſter Chamberlaine may referre it to a Court of Aldermen.

Maſter Chamberlaine hath authority for to ſend or command any Apprentice to the Counter for their offences: and if their offences bee great, as in deſiling their Maſters houſes by vicious living, or offending his Maſter by theft, or diſlander, or ſuch like, then to command him to Newgate.

Apprentice Enrolled, his Maſter payeth two ſhillings ſix pence.

Apprentice ſet over, hee that receiveth, two ſhillings.

Apprentice made Free, hee payeth foure ſhillings.

Apprentice never Enrolled, and made free, his Maſter payeth thirteene ſhillings two pence.

A man made Free by his Fathers Copy, payeth eightene pence.

A Proclamation made in the time of the Maioralty of Sir Michael Dormer, Knight.

An Act of Common Councell, made in the Even of Saint Michael, Anno Regis Henrici Octavi xxxj. That no perſon ſhould lay any Wares in the Street, or beyond the edge of their Stall, upon paine of forfeiture the firſt time ſix ſhillings eight pence: the ſecond time thirteene ſhillings foure pence: and the third time, the Ware ſo laid.



AN
**ACT FOR THE
 REFORMATION OF
 DIVERS ABVSES VSED IN
 the Wardmote Inquest:**
 Together with the Articles of the charge
 of the said Inquest.

By the Maior.

To the Alderman of the Ward.

Wardmote Inquest for a yeere.



WE charge and command you, that upon Saint Thomas day the Apostle next coming, you doe hold your Wardmote, and that you have afore us at our generall Court of Aldermen to be holden in the Guild-Hall, the Munday next after the Feast of the Epiphany next coming, all the defaults that shall bee presented afore you by Inquest in the said Wardmote, and the said Inquest shall have full power and authority by one whole yeere, to enquire and present all such defaults as shall be found within your said Ward, as oftentimes as shal be thought to you expedient and needfull, which we will, shall bee once every moneth at the least.

Inquest dying.

AND if it happen any of your said Inquest to dye, or depart out of your said Ward within

the said yeere, that then in place of him or them so dying, or departing out of your said Ward, you cause to be chosen one able person to inquire and present with the other in manner and forme aforesaid.

Non appearance.

AND that at the said generall Court, you give afore us the names and sur-names of al them of your said Ward, that come not to your said Wardmote, if they be duely warned, so that due redresse and punishment of them may bee had, as the case shall require, according to the Law.

Watch, Light, Vizard.

AND that ye doe provide, that at all times convenient, covenable Watch bee kept: and that Lanthornes with light by Nightertaille in old manner accustomed, be hanged forth, and that no man goe by nightertaille

taile without light, nor with Vizard, on the perill that belongeth thereto.

Common Councell.

AND also that you doe cause to be chosen men of the most sufficient, honest, and discreet men of your said Ward, to be for your said Ward of the Common Councell of this City for the yeere ensuing, according to the custome in that behalfe yeerely used. And also that you doe cause the said men to be chosen to be of the Common Councell, to be sworn before you and in your presence, according to the oath for them used, and of old time accustomed, the Tenor of which oath hereafter ensueth.



The Oath.



E shall sweare, that ye shall bee true to our Sovereigne Lord the King that now is, and to his heires and successors Kings of England, and readily yee shall come when ye be summoned to the Common Councell of this City, but if yee be reasonably excused, and good and true counsell ye shall give in all things, touching the Common-wealth of this City, after your wit and cunning: and that for favour of any person ye shall maintaine no singular profit against the common profit of this City, and after that you be come to the Common Councell, you shall not from thence depart, untill the Common Councell be ended, without reasonable cause, or else by the Lord Maiors License. And also any secret things that be spoken on said in the Common Councell, which ought to be kept secret, in no wise you shall disclose, as God you helpe.

Constables, Scavengers, Beadle, Raker.

AND that also in the said Ward, mote you cause to be chosen certaine other honest persons to bee Constables, and Scavengers, and a common Beadle, and a Raker to make cleane the streets and lanes of all your said Ward, according to the custome yeerly used in that behalfe, which Constables have, and shall have full power and authority to distaine for the tallary and quarterage of the said Beadle and Raker, as oftentimes as it shall bee behinde unpaid.

Roll of names.

Also, that you keepe a Roll of the names, sur-names, dwelling places, professions and trades of all persons dwelling within your Ward and within what Constables precinct they dwell, wherein the place is to bee specially noted by the street, lane, alley, or signe.

Constable. Roll.

Also that you cause every Constable from time to time, to certifye unto you, the name, surname, dwelling place, profession, and trade of every person, who shall newly come to dwell within his Precinct, whereby you may make and keepe your Roll perfect: and that you cause every Constable for his Precinct to that purpose to make and keepe a perfect Roll in like manner.

Inholder, Lodger, Sojourner.

Also that you give speciall charge that every Inholder, and other person within your Ward, who shall receive any person to lodge or sojourne in his house above two dayes, shall before the third day after his coming

ming thither, give knowledge to the Constable of the Precinct where hee shall be so received, of the name, surname, dwelling place, profession, and trade of life, or place of service of such person, and for what cause hee shall come to reside there : and that the said Constable give present notice thereof to you: and that the said Inholder lodge no suspected person, or men or women of evill name.

Search. New commers.

Also that you cause every Constable within his Precinct, once every moneth at the farthest, and oftner, if need require, to make diligent search and inquiry, what persons bee newly come into his Precinct to dwell, sojourne, or lodge : and that you give speciall charge, that no Inholder or other person shall resist or deny any Constable, in making such search or inquiry, but shall doe his best endeavour to aide and assist him therein.

Franke pledge.

And for that of late there is more resort to the City of persons evill affected in Religion, and otherwise than in former times have bin: You shall diligently inquire if any man bee received to dwell or abide within your Ward, that is not put under frank pledge, as he ought to be by the custome of the City, and whether any person hath continued in the said Ward by the space of one yeere, being above the age of twelve yeeres, and not sworne to bee faithfull and loyall to the Kings Majesty, in such sort as by the Law and custome of the City he ought to be.

Beadle.

TO all these purposes the Beadle of every Ward shall employ his diligence, and give his best furtherance.

Fire.

Also that you have speciall regard that from time to time, there be convenient provisiō for Hooks, Ladders, and Buckets, in meet places within the severall Parishes of your Ward, for avoiding the perill of fire.

Streets.

Also that the Streets and lanes of this City, be from time to time kept clean before every Church, house, shop, ware-house, doore, dead wall, and in all other common passages and streets of the said Ward.

Hucksters of Ale and Beere.

AND where by divers acts of Common Councell, afore time made and established for the Common-weale of this City, amongst other things it is ordained and enacted, as hereafter ensueth :

Also it is ordained and enacted, That from henceforth no Huckster of Ale or Beere, be within any Ward of the City of London, but honest persons, and of good name and fame, and so taken and admitted by the Alderman of the Ward for the time being, and that the same Hucksters doe find sufficient surety afore the Maior and Aldermen for the time being, to bee of good guiding and rule : and that the same Hucksters shall keepe no bawdry, nor suffer no lechery, dice-playing, carding, or any other unlawfull games, to be done, exercised, or used within their houses : and to shut in their doores at nine of the clocke in the night from Michaelmas to Easter, and from Easter to Michaelmas, at tenne of the clocke in the night, and after that houre sell none Ale or Beere. And if any Huckster of Beere or Ale, after this act published and proclaimed, sell any Ale or Beere within any Ward of the City of London, and bee not admitted by the Alderman of the same

same Ward so to doe, or finde not sufficient surety as it is above rehearsed, the same Huckster to have imprisonment, and make fine and ranome for his contempt, after the discretion of the Maior and Aldermen : and also that the said Hucksters suffer no manner of common eating and drinking within their Cellars or Vaults contrary to the ordinance thereof ordained and provided, as in the said act more plainly appeareth at large : wee charge you that you doe put the same in due execution accordingly.

Measures sealed.

AND also that ye see all Tiplers and other sellers of Ale or Beere as well of privy Osteries, as Brewers and Inholders within your Ward, not selling by lawfull measures sealed and marked with the letter C. crowned, according as in that behalfe it is ordained and purveighed, bee presented, and their names in your said Indentures bee expressed, with their defaults, so that the Chamberlain may be lawfully answer'd of their amercements.

Stranger borne.

AND also that you suffer no stranger borne out of the Realme, to bee of the Common Councell, nor to exercise or use any other Office within this City, nor receive or accept any person into your Watch, privie or open, but Englishmen borne : and if any stranger borne out of this Realme, made Denizen by the Kings Letters Patents, or any other after his course and lot be appointed to any watch, that then ye command and compell him or them to find in his stead and place one Englishman to supply the same.

Billets and fire-wood.

AND also, that you cause an abstract of the Assize appointed by an Act of Parliament for Billets and other fire-wood, to bee faire written in

Parchment, and to bee fixed or hanged up in a Table in some fit and convenient place in every Parish within your Ward, where the common people may best see the same.

Streets. Paine 40. s.

AND furthermore we charge and command you, that you cause such provision to be had in your said Ward, that all the streets and lanes within the same Ward be from time to time cleansed and clearly voided of ordure, dung, mire, rubbish, and other filthy things whatsoever they be, to the annoyance of the Kings Majesties subjects.

Vagarants.

AND also that at all times, as you shall thinke necessary, you doe cause search to bee made within your said Ward, for all vagarant Beggars, suspicious and idle people, and such as cannot shew how to live, and such as shall bee found within your said Ward, that you cause to be punished and dealt with according to the law and the statute in such case ordained and provided.

Jury-men.

AND also wee will and charge you the said Alderman, that your selfe certifie and present before us, at the same generall Court to be holden the foresaid munday next after the Feast of Epiphany, all the names and sur-names truly written of such persons within your said Ward, as bee able to passe in a grand Jury by themselves : and also all the names and sur-names truly written of such persons, being and dwelling within your said Ward, as be able to passe in a petty Jury, and not able to passe in a grand Jury by themselves, that is to say, every grand Jury man to be worth in goods an hundred Markes, and every petty Jury man forty Markes, according to an Act in that

that case made and provided: and the same you shall indorce on the backside of your Indenture.

Harlots.

Item, for divers reasonable and urgent considerations, vs especially moving, wee straightly charge and command you on the King our Sovereigne Lords behalfe, that you diligently provide and foresee, that no manner of person or persons within your said Ward, of what condition or degree soever he or they be of, keeping any Taverne or Ale-house, Ale-feller or viſualling house, or place of common resort to eate and drinke in, within the same Ward, permit or suffer at any time hereafter, any common women of their bodies, or Harlots to resort and come into their said house, or other the places aforesaid to eat or drinke, or otherwise to bee conversant or abide, or thither to haunt or frequent, upon paine of imprisonment, as well of the occupier and keeper of every such house or houses, and all other the places afore remembred, as of the said common women or Harlots.

Articles.

Alſo that you doe give in charge to the Wardmote Inquest of your Ward, all the Articles delivered to you herewith.



An Act for the Reformation of divers abuses, used in the Wardmote Inquest.

Commons, Dinners, Banquetings.

ITEM, Where the Wardmote Inquests within the severall Wards of this City, for the maintenance of Honesty, Vertue, & good Li-

ving; and for the abolishment, exiling, and suppressing of all kinde of Vice, evill Rule, and Iniquity, according to the ancient laudable Lawes and Customs of the said City, are yeerely severally charged and sworne, upon the day of S. Thomas the Apostle, before the Aldermen of the said Wards, chiefly and principally to the end and intent, that they with all diligence should truly and duly inquire and present all such Enormities, Nusances, Misorder, and Offences, as are, or at any time within the space of one whole yeere then next ensuing, shalbe severally used, committed, or done within the said Wards, and have day yeerely to make their said Presentments, untill the Munday next after the Feast of the Epiphany: The said Inquests heretofore little or nothing at all regarding (as it is very manifest and not unknown, the more is the pity) their said Oathes, or yet the great commodities, Vtility, Quietnesse, Honour, and Worship, that might or should grow and insue to the said City, and inhabitants of the same, through their good, industrious, and indifferent proceedings, for the advancement of Vertue, and repressing of Vices, have drawne it in a manner into a very ordinary course and common Custome, to consume and spend a great part of their said time, that they have yerely given unto them, when they receive their said charge; partly in setting up among themselves a certaine Commons, and making and keeping

keeping many costly and sumptuous Dinners, Suppers, and Banquets, inviting and calling to the same at sundry times, in a manner, all the Inhabitants of the said severall Wards, to the no little charges of the same Inhabitants, and partly in passing and occupying much part of the same time in playing at Dice, Tables, Cards, and such other unlawfull Games, both to the great costs, charges, and expences of the said Inquests (whereof the greater part most commonly are but poore men) and also to the very lewd, pernicious, and evill example of all such as have any accellie or recourse unto the same Inquests. And where also the said Inquests have of late usurped to dispense with such persons, as they by their search, and otherwise, have founden to offend and transgresse the Lawes, in using and occupying of unlawfull Weights and Measures, taking of the said Offenders certaine Fines (as it is said) the said Inquests have commonly used to imploy toward the maintenance of their said Feasting and Banqueting, directly against the due order of our Sovereigne Lord the Kings Lawes, and the publike wealth of all his Highnesse Subiects within the said City, and much to the reproch and dishonour of the same City.

For remedy and Reformation thereof, be it Ordained, Enacted, & Established by the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and Commons, in this present Common Coun-

cell assembled, and by authority of the same, That all and every the Wardmote Inquests of the said City, from henceforth to be yeerely charged & sworne within the severall Wards at the time afore rehearsed, shall at all times and places meet and convenient for the due execution of their said charge, meet and assemble themselves together, and that they and every of them after their said meetings, inquisition, and treating of their said necessary matters, shall goe home to their owne severall houses to Breakefast, Dinner, and Supper, during all the said accustomed time of their charge and Session abovesaid: And that none of the said Inquests shal from henceforward set up any manner of Commons, or keepe or maintaine any manner of Dinners, Suppers, or Banquets among themselves, or use at their said Assemblies and Sessions, any of the Games above mentioned, or any other whatsoever unlawfull Games or Playes at any time, before the giving up of the said Presentments at the time above remembred. Or shall take or receive any maner of Fine or Fines, for the concealement and discharging of any of the Offences afore recited: but truly present the same Offences, and every of them, according to their Oaths, upon paine of imprisonment by the discretion of the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the said City for the time being.

Fire and Candle, &c. Recreation.

PROvided alway, and bee it enacted by the Authority afore said, That it shall bee lawfull for all and every of the said Inquests, to take and receive towards the charges of their Fire and Candles, and other necessities during the time of their said Session, all and every such summes of money, as any honest person or persons of their free will and benevolent minde, will give or offer unto them: and when they have made their said Presentments, to goe and assemble themselves together for their Recreation and solace, where they shall thinke it good: and there not onely to bestow and spend the twenty shillings, which every Alderman within his Ward, according to a certaine order lately taken, shall yeerely give unto them at the time of the delivery of the said Presentments, towards their said charges in this behalfe, but also the residue of the said money received and gathered, as it is afore said, of the benevolence of their said loving friends, if any such residue shall fortune to remaine. Any Clause or Article in this present Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Not sayling hereof, as ye tender the Common weale of this City, and advancement of good Iustice, and as ye will answer for the contrary at your vttermost perill.



The Articles of the charge of the Wardmote Inquest.

Peace.

YEE shall sweare, that yee shall truly enquire if the Peace of the King our Sovereigne Lord bee not kept as it ought to be, and in whose default, and by whom it is broken or disturbed.

Franke pledge.

ALso if any man be received within this Ward, but if he be under Free pledge, that is to say, bee sworn after the Alderman at his Court, or else afore the said Alderman, between this & the Munday next after the Feast of the Epiphany next comming.

Outlawes, Traitors, Fellons, &c.

ALso if there dwell any man within the Ward, that is outlawed or indited of Treason or Felony, or bee any receiver of Traitors or Fellons.

Thames.

ALso yee shall enquire, and truly present all the offences and defaults done by any person or persons within the River of Thames, according to the intent and purport of an Act made by our late Lord King Edward the sixth, in his high Court of Parliament, and also of divers other things ordained by Act of Common Councell of this City, for the redresse and amendment of the said River, which as now is in great decay and ruine, and will bee in short time past all

M m m remedy,

remedy, if high and substantiall provision and great helpe be not had with all speed and diligence possible : as more plainly appeareth in the said Act of Parliament, and the said Act of Common Councell of this City.

Congregations.

A Lfo if any maner of person make Congregation, or be receiver or gatherer of evill companies.

Riotor, Barrator.

A Lfo if any man be a common Riotor, or a Barrator, walking by nightertail without light, against the rule & custome of this City.

Peace, hue and cry.

A Lfo if there be any man within this Ward, that will not helpe, aide, nor succour the Constables, Beadle, and other ministers of this City in keeping of the peace, and arrest the evill doers with rearing of hue and cry.

Hucksters, receivers of Apprentices Artificers, &c.

A Lfo if there be any Huckster of Ale and Beere, that commonly useth to receive any Apprentices, servants, Artificers or Labourers, that commonly use to play at the Dice, Cards, or Tables, contrary to the form of the statute in that case ordained and provided.

Inholder, Taverner, Viqualer.

A Lfo if there be any Inholder, Taverner, Brewer, Huckster, or other Viqualer, that hold open their houses after the houre limited by the Maior.

Curfew.

A Lfo if any Parish Clarke doe ring the Bell, called the Curfew Bell, after Curfew rungen at the Churches of Bow, Barking Church, and Saint Giles without Creplegate.

Bawds, maintainers of quarrels.

A Lfo yee shall enquire if any Putour, that is to say, man-Bawd, or woman-Bawd, common hazerdours, conteſtour, maintainer of quarrels, champartours, or embracers of Inquests, or other common misdoers bee dwelling within this Ward, and present their names.

Strumpet, Adulterer, Witch, Scold.

A Lfo if any Baud, common strumpet, common Adulterer, Witch or common Scold bee dwelling within this Ward.

Hot-house.

A Lfo if there be any house, where in is kept and holden any hot-house, or sweating-house, for ease and health of men, to the which be resorting or conversant any strumpets, or women of evill name or fame, or if there be any hot-house or sweating ordained for women, to the which is any common recourse of young men, or of other persons of evill fame and suspect conditions.

Also, if there be any such persons that keepe or hold any such hot-houses, either for men or women, and have found no surety to the Chamberlaine for their good and honest behaviour, according to the Lawes of this City, and lodge any manner of person by night, contrary to the ordinance therof made, by the which he or they shall forfeit

feit twenty pounds to the Chamber, if they doe the contrary.

Thames, ditches, streets, &c.

A Lso if any manner of person cast or lay dung, ordure, rubbish, seacole dust, rushes, or any other thing noyant, in the River of *Thames*, *walbrooke*, *Fleet*, or other ditches of this City, or in the open streets, waies, or lanes within this City.

Chanell.

A Lso if any person after a great rain falleth, or at any other time sweepe any dung, ordure, rubbish, rushes, Seacole dust, or any other thing noyant, downe into the chanell of any street or lane, whereby the common course there is let, and the same things noyant driven downe into the said water of *Thames*.

Hogs, Kine, Oxen, Ducks.

A Lso if any manner of person nourish Hogs, Oxen, Kine, Ducks, or any beasts within this Ward, to the grievance and diseafe of their Neighbours.

Vsury.

A LSO if any Vsurers or false chevelancers be dwelling within this Ward.

Persons indited in one Ward, flying into another.

A Lso where afore this time it is ordained and enacted as hereafter followeth. Item, for to eschew the evils of misgoverned persons that daily when they be indited in one Ward, flye into another: It is ordain-

ed by the Maior and Aldermen, that as soone as a man or woman suspect, first doe come to dwell within any house, in any Ward within the City, the Constables, Beadles, or other Officers of the same, shall bee charged by their Oathes, at the generall Court, to enquire and espy from whence they come. And if they finde by their owne confession, or by the record of any of the Bookes of any Alderman of the City, that they be indited or cast of evill and noyous life, and will not finde surety for their good abearing and honest governance to the Alderman for the time being, that then they shall not dwell there from thenceforth, but shall bee warned to avoid within three or foure dayes, or more or lesse, after, as it shall bee seene to the Alderman of the Ward for the time being, and that the Landlord that letteth the house, or his attourney, shall bee also warned to make them to avoid out of his house aforesaid, within the said time limited by the Alderman: and if they bee found there after the time, that then not onely the said dishonest persons shal have imprisonment of their bodies after the discretion of the Maior and Aldermen, but also the said Landlords, letters of the said houses, shall forfeit to the Guild-hall, as much as they should have had for letting of the said house, or should be paid by the yeere, if the said persons or others had dwelled in the said house.

Colouring forraine goods.

A Lso if any Freeman against his Oath made, conceale, cover, or colour the goods of Forrains, by the which the King may in any wise lose, or the franchises of this City bee imblemished.

Forraine buying and selling.

A Lso if any Forraine buy and sell with any other Forraine within this City or the Suburbs thereof any goods or Merchandises, the same

goods or Merchandises bee forthwith forfeit, to the use of the Comminalty of this City.

Freemen not resident.

A Lso if every Freeman, which receiveth or taketh the benefit, and enjoyeth the franchises of this City, bee continually dwelling out of the City, and hath not, nor will not (after his oath made) bee at scot and lot, nor partner to the charges of this City, for the worship of the same City, when hee is duely required.

Orphans, Wards, Marriages.

A L S O if any man conceale the goods of Orphanes of this City, of whom the Ward and marriage of right belongeth to the Maior and Aldermen of this City.

Officers.

A N D if any Officer by colour of his Office, doe extortion unto any man, or bee maintainer of quarrels against right, or take carriage, or arrest victuall unduely.

Boatman, Ferriour.

A Lso if any Boatman or Ferriour be dwelling in the Ward, that taketh more for Boatmanage or ferriage, than is ordained.

Purprestures.

A Lso if any man make Purprestures, that is to say, encroach, or take of the common ground of this City, by land or by water, as in walls, pales, stoopes, grieces, or doores, or cellers, or in any other like within the Ward; or if any porch, pent-house,

or jetty bee too low, in letting of men that ride beside, or carts that goe there forth.

Pent-houses, Ietties, Stalls, &c.

A Lso that Pentises and Ietties be at the least the height of nine foot, and that the stalls bee not but of two foot and a halfe in breadth, and to be flexible or moveable, that is to say, to hang by lemnies or garnets, so that they may bee taken up and let downe.

Way, Watercourse.

A Lso if any common way or common course of water be foreclosed or letted, that it may not have his course as it was wont, to the noyance of the Ward, and by whom it is done.

Pavements.

A Lso if any pavement bee defective, or too high in one place, and too low in another, to the disturbance of riders and goers therby, and carts that goe thereupon.

Regrators, Forestallers.

A Lso if any Regrator or Forestaller of victuall, or of any other Merchandizes which should come to this City to be sold, bee dwelling in this Ward: a Regrator is as much to say, as hee that buyeth up all the victual, or Merchandizes, or the most part thereof, when it is come to the City or the Suburbs of the same at a low price, and then afterwards selleth it at his owne pleasure, at a high and excessive price: a Forestaller is he that goeth out of the City, and meeteth with the victual or Merchandize by the way, coming unto the City to be sold, and there buyeth it, both these bee called in the Law,

Law, *Inimici publici patrie*, which is to say, open enemies to a Country.

Price of victuall.

A Lso if any Butcher, Fishmonger, Poulter, Vintner, Hostler, Cook, or seller of Victuall, doe sell Victuall at unreasonable prices.

Hay.

A Lso if any Hostler sell Hay, Oats or Provender at excessive prices, taking greater gain thereby then is reasonable and lawfull.

Victuall unwholsome. Price.

A Lso if any Victualer sell any Victuals not covenable, or unwholsome for mans body, or else dearer than is proclaimed by the Maior.

Measures unsealed.

YE shall diligently make search and inquiry, whether there bee any Vintner, Inholder, Alehouse-keeper, or any other person or persons whatsoever within your Ward, that doe use or keepe in his or their house or houses, any Cans, Stone pots, or other measures which be unsealed, & by Law not allowed to sell Beere or Ale thereby, and whether they doe sell any of their best Beere and Ale above a penny the quart, or any small Ale or Beere above a halfe penny the quart, & whether any of them doe sell by any measure not sealed. If there bee any such, you shall seize them, and send them to the *Guild-Hall* to the Chamberlaines Office, & present their names and faults by Indenture, so oft as there shall be any occasion so to doe.

Weights and Measures.

YE shall also make search in the Shops and Houses of all the Chandlers, and of all others

which sell by Weight or Measure, dwelling within your Ward, and see that their Scales bee not one heavier then another, and that their Measures, as well Bushels as lesser Measures, as well those that sell Sea-coales by (which ought to bee heaped) that they bee in bredth according to the new Standard, sealed as all others; and that all Yards and Ells be their just lengths & sealed, that the poore and other his Majesties subjects be not deceived. And further, if any doe buy by one Weight or Measure, and sell by others: and if in your search you finde any false Weights, Measures, or Scales, ye shall seize them and send them unto the *Guild-Hall* to the Chamberlaine: and you shall also doe the like, if you shall finde any that doe sell any thing by Venice Weights, contrary to the Law, and his Majesties Proclamations, present their names and faults.

Inholder, Browne-Baker.

A Lso if any Inholder bake any Bread to sell within his house: and if any Baker of sowre Bread bake white Bread to sell, or marke not his Bread, or else take more for the baking then three pence for a Bushell.

House, Tyle.

A Lso yee shall enquire, if any house bee covered otherwise, then with Tile, Stone, Lead, for perill of fire.

Leper, Begger.

A Lso if any Leper, Faitour, or mighty Begger bee dwelling within this Ward.

Bakers, Brewers.

A Lso if any Baker or Brewer bake or brew with Straw, or any other thing which is perilous for fire.

Painted Vizage.

Also if any man goe with painted Vizage.

Candle-light.

Also if there be any man that hangeth not out a Lanthorne with a Candle therein burning after the Vſage, according to the commandement thereupon given.

Tall-wood, Billets, Faggots.

Also if any person bring or cause to be brought to this City or the Liberties thereof, to be sold, or sell, offer or put to sale, any Tall-wood, Billets, Faggots, or other fire-wood, not being of the full assize which the same ought to hold.

Wood, Country.

Also if any Free man of this City, use to resort into the Countries neere to this City, and there to ingrosse and buy up much Biller, Tall-wood, Faggot, Tolard, or other Fire-wood, and convey the same by water unto this City, and there lay it upon their Wharfes and other places, and so keepe it till they may sell it at high and excessive prices at their owne wills.

Also if any Wood-monger, or any other, sell any Billets or other Fire-wood above the price set by the Lord Maior.

Cheese, Butter.

Also if any Citizen of this City, by himselfe, or any other person for him or to his use, use to resort into the Country, and there buy and ingrosse great quantitie of Cheese and Butter, as well barrellled as otherwise,

and after conveigh it by water or otherwise to this City to be sold at deare and excessive prices.

Freemen to shew their Copies.

Also forasmuch as it is thought that divers and many persons dwelling within the Liberties of this City, dayly occupy as Freemen, whereas indeed they bee none, nor never were admitted into the Liberties of this City, ye shall therefore require every such person dwelling within this Ward, whom ye shall suspect of the same, to shew you the Copy of his Freedome, under the Seale of the Office of the Chamberlaine of the said City; and such as yee shall finde without their Copies, or deny to shew their Copies, ye shall write and present their names in your Indentures.

Melting Tallow.

Also you shall inquire and truly present all such persons as use melting of Tallow, contrary to an Act of Common Councell in that case made and provided.

Fire-Presses.

Also you shall truly present all persons which have or use any Fire-Presses within the said City or Liberties of the same, for pressing or dressing of Nether-stockes, Wollen-clothes, or other things.

Also you shall enquire of all Armourers and other Artificers, using to work in Metall, which have or use any Rear-dories, or any other places dangerous or perillous for fire.

Apprayfers.

Also if any have appraised any goods of any Freeman deceased, leaving behind him any Orphan

phan or Orphanes, and the Appraisers not sworne before the Lord Maior or the Alderman of the Ward.

Beames.

A Lso if any Free-man buy any Wares or Merchandizes unweighed, which ought to bee weighed at the Kings Beame, of any stranger or forreigne free of the Liberties of this City, contrary to the Act of Common Councell in that case made and provided.

Clothes.

A Lso if any buy or sell any Cloth or Clothes in the house, shop, ware-house, or other place of any Cloth-worker, or other person against any Ordinance or Custome of this City, or if any Cloth-worker or other doe receive or harbour any Clothes, before the same be brought to *Blackwell-Hall*, contrary to the ordinance made in that behalfe.

Carmen.

A Lso if any Carman take any money for carriage of any Goods, Wares, and Merchandizes, above the rates ordained.

Buildings, divided Houses, Inmates.

A Lso if any make or cause to bee made any new Building or Buildings, or divide or cause to bee divided any House or Houses, or receive any Inmate or Inmates contrary to the Kings Majesties Proclamation, or contrary to Law, or any Statute of this Realme.

Hawkers.

A Lso if any bee dwelling within this Ward, which doe offer or put to sale any Wares or Mer-

chandizes in the open Streets or Lanes of this City, or goe from house to house to sell the same, commonly called Hawkens, contrary to an Act made in that behalfe.

Freedome.

A Lso if any have covenantly, fraudently, or unduly obtained the freedome of this City.

Collectors.

A Lso if any Collector of Fifteenes or other duties for the publike service of the King or of this City, doe retaine in his hands any part of the money collected to his owne use.

Women receivers of Servants.

YE shall also enquire if there bee dwelling within your Ward any Woman-broker, such as resort unto mens houses, demanding of their Maid-servants if they doe like of their services: if not, then they will tell them they will helpe them to a better service, and so allure them to come from their Masters to their houses, where they abide as Boorders untill they bee provided for. In which time it falleth out, that by lewd young men that resort to those houses, they be oftentimes made Harlots to their undoing, and the great hurt of the Common-wealth: wherefore if any such be, you shall present them, that order may be taken for reformation.

Privies.

A Lso if any have or use any common Privie, having issue into any common Sewer of the Citie.

Vaga-

Vagabonds.

Also if any Constable, Beadle, or other Officer, be negligent or remisse in discharging his duty touching the execution of the Statute made for punishment of Rogues, Vagabonds, and sturdy Beggars, or otherwise, and wherein the default is.

Poore.

Also if any to whom the execution of the Statute made for reliefe of the poore, doth appertaine, be remisse in discharging his duty touching the execution of the same Statute, and wherein the default is.

Legacies.

Also if any Executor or other person retaine in his hands any Legacy, summe of money, or other thing given to any charitable use.

Drunkard, Whoremonger, Sabbath-breaker, Iesuiste, Seminary Priest, Secular Priest, popish Recusant, Cozeners, &c.

YEE shall inquire whether there be within your Ward any common Drunkard, Whoremonger, Blasphemer of Gods holy Name, Prophaner of the Sabbath, Iesuiste, Seminary or Secular Priest, or any Receiver, Releever, or Maintainer of any of them, or any Popish Recusant, Cozeners, or swaggering idle Companion, such as cannot give account how they live; if there bee any such, you shall present them and the names of those that lodge them or aid them.

Masse.

YEE shall also enquire, whether any person or persons doe or shall say or sing Masse with-

in your Ward, or bee present at any Masse.

Roman Catholike Religion.

Also if any person or persons within your Ward being evill affected, doe or shall extoll the Roman Catholike Religion above the Religion professed and established by the Kings Majesties authority in *England*, or doe or shall deprave the Religion now professed in this Realme by authority as above, which may breed discord in the City, and dissension in the Common-wealth, ye shall carefully present the same persons and their offences.

Stable-Dung.

Also if any person or persons that keepeth Horses in their houses, doe lay his or their Stable dung, or such kinde of stinking filth in any Streets or Lanes of this City, to the great annoyance of the people passing that way, and doe not leade his Dung-Cart to his Stable doore as he ought to doe.

Assembly monthly.

You shall assemble your selves once every moneth, or oftner if need require, so long as you shall continue of this Inquest, and present the defaults which you shall finde to bee committed concerning any of the Articles of your charge, to the end due remedy may bee speedily supplied, and the offenders punished as occasion shall require.

Here end the Articles.

AN



AN
ACT OF PARLIAMENT
FOR THE PRESERVATION OF
the River of Thames, made in the 27. yeere
of the raigne of our most dread Sovereigne
Lord, King HENRY the eighth.

WHere before this time the River of Thames, among all other Rivers within this Realme, hath beene accepted and taken, and as it is indeed most commodious and profitable unto all the Kings liege people: and chiefly of all other frequented and used, and as well by the Kings Highnesse, his Estates, and Nobles, Merchants, and other repairing to the City of London, and other places, Shires and Counties adjoyning to the same: which River of Thames is, and hath been most meet and convenient of all other, for the safegard and ordering of the Kings Navy, conveighance of Merchandizes, and other necessities, to, and for the Kings most Honourable household, and otherwise, to the great relief and comfort of all persons within this Realme, till now of late divers evil-disposed persons, partly by misordering of the said River, by casting in of dung and other filth, laid nigh to the bankes of the said River, digging & undermining of the said banks and walls next adjoyning to the same River, carrying and conveighing a-

way of way-shides, shore-piles, boards, timber-worke, ballast for ships, and other things from the said bankes and walles in sundry places: by reason whereof, great shelves and risings haue of late beene made and growne in the farway of the said Riuer, and such grounds as lye within the leuell of the said water marke, by occasion thereof haue bin surrounded and ouerflowne by rage of the said water, and many great breaches haue ensued and followed thereupon, and daily are like to doe, and the said Riuer of Thames to be utterly destroyed for euer, if convenient and speedy remedy bee not sooner provided in that behalfe.

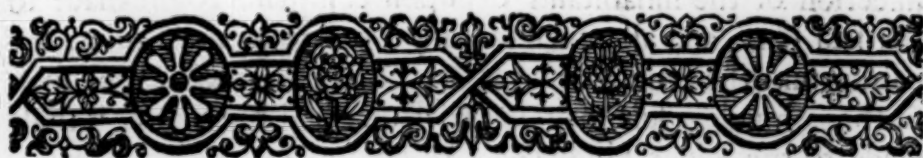
For reformation whereof, be it enacted, established, and ordained by the King, our Soueraigne Lord, and by the assent of the Lords spirituall and temporall, and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That if any person or persons hereafter, doe or procure any thing to be done in the annoying of the streame of the said Riuer of Thames, making of shelves by
any

any manner of meanes, by mining, digging, casting of dung, or rubbish; or other thing in the same Riuer, or take, plucke, or conueigh away any boords, stakes, piles, Timberworke, or other thing from the said bankes or walls, except it bee to amend, and the same to repaire againe, or dig or undermine any bankes or walls on the water side of Thames aforesaid, to the hurt, impairing or damage of any the said walls and bankes, then the same person or persons, and euery of them, shall forfeit and pay for euery time so offending, one hundred shillings: the one moiety thereof to be to the King our Soueraigne Lord, and the other moiety thereof to the Maior and Comminalty of London for the time being, the same to be recouered and obtained by the Maior and Comminalty of London, by Bill or plaint, writ of debt or information severally against euery offender in any of the Kings Courts, in which actions and suits, or any of them, the party defendant shall not be essoined or wage his law, or any protection to be allowed in the same.

And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if complaint shall happen to be made to the Lord Chancellor of England, Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the Kings Councell, Lord Priuie Seale, or to any of them by any person or persons or body politick, that Sir Thomas Spert Knight, now hauing the Office and ordering, of, and for ballasting of Ships, or any other that hereafter shall haue the Office and order of ballasting of Ships, doe take any ballast for Ships

neere the said Riuer of Thames, and do not take for parcell of the said ballasting, the grauel and sand of the shelves betwene Greenhyth and Richmond within the said Riuer of Thames, or in any place or places, that is or shall bee unto the damage or annoyance of the said Riuer of Thames, or in any part thereof, that then upon euery such complaint, the said Lord Chancellor, Lord Treasurer, Lord President of the Kings most honourable Councell, Lord Priuie seale, and euery of them, calling both the chiefe Iustices of either bench, or one of them, shall haue power and authority from time to time, to heare and finally determine euery such complaint by their discretion, and to put such order therein, for the taking of ballast for ships upon euery such complaint, as by their discretions shall seeme most conuenient for the preservation of the said Riuer of Thames, and the parties offending such order, shall suffer imprisonment, and make no lesse fine than 5. pound to the Kings use for euery time offending or breaking the same.

Provided alwaies, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawfull to euery person and persons, to dig, carry, and take away sand, grauell or other rubbish, earth, or thing lying or being in, or upon any shelfe or shelves within the said Riuer of Thames, without let or interruption of any person or persons, or paying any thing for the same, any thing contained in this present Act to the contrary notwithstanding.



AN ACT OF COMMON COUNCELL, CONCERNING

the Conservation and Cleansing of the River

of *THAMES*, made the 28. of September,

in the thirtieth yeere of the Reigne of our

Soveraigne Lord King *Henry* the 8.



Here by the Statute made in the 27. yeere of the Reigne of our Soveraigne LORD, King *HENRY* the eighth, among other, for reformation of the misordering of the River of *Thames*, by casting in dung and other filth, many great shelves and other risings have beene of late growne and made within the same River: By reason whereof many great Breaches have ensued by occasion thereof, which of like shall be the occasion of the utter destruction of the said River, unlesse that the same Law bee put in due execution according to the true intent and meaning thereof.

Wherefore for a further reformation of the same, and to the intent that the said good and wholsome Statute may bee put in more execution, and better knowledge of the people: It is enacted by the authority of this Common Councell, that Proclamation may be made within this said City, and the same to be put

in writing, and Tables thereof made and set up in divers places of this City, that it shall be lawfull to every person or persons, to dig, carry away, and take away Sand, Gravel, or any Rubbish, Earth, or any thing lying or being in any Shelve or Shelves within the said River of *Thames*, without let or interruption of any person or persons, and without any thing paying for the same, and after that to sell the same away, or otherwise occupy or dispose the said Gravel, Sand, or other thing at their free liberty and pleasure. And that all Pavours, Brick-layers, Tilers, Masons, and all other that shall occupy Sand or Gravel, shall endeavour themselves with all their diligence, to occupy the said Sand or Gravel, and none other, paying for the same reasonably, as they should & ought to pay for other Sand or Gravel digged out of other mens grounds about the said City, which after is filled againe with much filthy things, to the great infection

infection of the inhabitants of the said City, and all other repairing unto the same. And that further, humble suit may bee made to the Kings Highnesse, that all persons having lands or tenements along the said River side, upon certaine paine by his Highnesse, and the Lords of his Honourable Councell to bee limited, shall well and sufficiently repaire and maintaine all the Walls and Bankes adioyning unto their said Lands, that so the Water may not, nor shal break in upon the same: and the same to bee continued till the time that the said noble River be brought againe to his old course and former estate. And that strong grates of iron along the said water side, and also by the street side, where any Water-course is had into the said *Thames* be made by the inhabitants of every Ward so along the said Water, as of old time hath bene accustomed. And that every grate be in height foure and twenty inches at the least, or more, as the place shall neede, and in breadth one from another one inch; and the same to bee done with all expedition and speed. And if the occupiers of the said Lands and Tenements make default contrary to the Ordinance aforesaid: or else if any person or persons in great Raines and other times, sweepe their Soylage, or filth of their houses into the Chanell, and the same after is conveyed into the *Thames*, every person so offending, shall forfeit for every such default twenty pence, and that

upon complaint to bee made to any Constable, next adioyning to the said place where any such default shall bee found, it shall be lawfull for the said Constable, or his sufficient Deputy for the time being, from time to time to distraine for the same offence: and to retaine the same irreplegiabie, and like Law to be observed and kept. And like penalty to bee paid for every person that burnes Rushes and Straw in their houses, or wash in the common streets or lanes, and to bee recoverd as aforesaid, and the one moiety thereof to be to the Maior and Comminalty, and the other moiety to bee divided betweene the said Constable that taketh paine, and the party finder of the said default. And if the Constable or his Deputy, refuse to doe his duty according to the true meaning of this Act, that then the Constable or his Deputy, which shal so refuse to do his duty as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every time so offending, three shillings foure pence. And the same penalty of the said Constable to be recovered and obtained by distresse irreplegiabie, to bee taken by any of the Officers of the Chamber of *London*, to the use of the Maior and Comminalty of *London*.

And further, that no person or persons having any Wharfe or House by the said Water side, make not their Lay-stalls nigh to the River aforesaid, except onely the common Lay-stalls, where the common Rakers of this

this City use to repose, and lay all th eir soylage, to bee carried away by them with their Dung-boats. And that the said Rakers shall lay their said Dung, carried in their Dung-boats, to such convenient place or places as shall bee appointed by the Lord Maior of LONDON, for the time being, with the advice of his Brethren, the Aldermen of the same, and to no other place or places, upon paine to forfeit for every such

default five pounds, to bee recovered in any of the Kings Courts within the City of LONDON, by Bill, Plaint, moiety of Debt, or information by any person that will or shall pursue for the same: the one moiety thereof to bee unto the Maior and Comminalty of London, and the other moiety to him or them that will or shall pursue for the same; in which actions or suits, no wager of Law nor esloigne shall be allowed.

The Oath of the Constables within the City of LONDON.



E shall swear, that ye keep the Peace of our Sovereigne Lord the King, well and lawfully after your power. And yee shall arrest all them that make, contest, Riot, Debate, or asray, in breaking of the said Peace, and leade them to the house or Compter of one of the Sheriffes. And if ye bee withstood by strength of misdoers, ye shall reare on them an Outcry, and pursue them from street to street, and from Ward to Ward, till they be arrested: and ye shall search at all times, when ye bee required by the Scavengers or Beadles, the common noysance of your Ward. And the Beadle and Raker yee shall helpe to reare, and gather their Salary and Quarterage, if yee bee thereunto by them required. And if any thing bee done within your Ward against the Ordinance of this City, such defaults as ye shall find there done, ye shall them present to the Maior and Ministers

of this City: and if ye bee letted by any person or persons, that yee may not duly doe your office, yee shall certifye the Maior and Councell of the City, of the name or names of him or them that letted you.

Yee shall also swear, that during the time that yee shall stand in the Office, and occupy the roome of a Constable, yee shall, once at the least every moneth, certifye and shew to one of the Clarkes of the Maiors Court, and in the same Court, as well the names as surnames of all Free-men, which yee shall know to bee deceased within the moneth, in the Parish wherein yee bee inhabited, as also the names and surnames of all the Children of the said Freemen so deceased, being Orphanes of this City. And thus ye shall not leave to doe, at God you helpe, &c.

God save the King.

Nnn The



The Oath of the Scavengers.



YEE shall sweare, that yee shall diligently oversee that the Pavements within your Ward, bee well and sufficiently repaired, and not made too high in noysance of your Neighbours : and that the Wayes, Streets, and Lanes bee cleansed of Dung and all manner of filth for the honesty of this City. And that all the Chimnies, Furnaces, and Rere-

does be of stone sufficiently and defensibly made against perill of fire. And if yee finde any the contrary, ye shall shew it to the Alderman of the Ward, so that the Alderman may ordaine for the amendment thereof. And thus yee shall doe, as God you helpe.

God save the King.



Instructions for the Apprentices in the City of LONDON.



YOU shall constantly and devoutly, on your knees every day, serve God Morning and Evening, and make conscience in the due hearing of the Word preached, and endeavour the right practice thereof in your life and conversation : You shall doe diligent and faithfull service to your Master for the time of your Apprentiship, & deale truly in what you shall be trusted : You shall often reade over the Covenants of your Indenture, and see and endeavour your selfe to performe the same to the

uttermoost of your power : You shall avoid all evil Company, and all occasions which may tend, or draw you to the same, and make speedy returne when you shall be sent of your Masters or Mistresse errands : You shall avoid idleness, and be ever employed either for Gods service, or in your Masters business : You shall be of faire, gentle, and lowly speech and behaviour to all men, and especially to all your Governours. And according to your carriage, expect your reward, for good or ill, from God and your friends.

God save the King.

The



The Oath of every Free-man of this
City of LONDON.

YEE shall sweare, that yee shall be good and true to our Sovereigne Lord, King CHARLES, and to the Heires of our said Sovereigne Lord the King. Obeysant and obedient yee shall bee to the Maior and Ministers of this City, the Franchises and Customes thereof yee shall maintaine, and this City keep harmlesse in that which in you is. Yee shall bee contributory to all manner of charges within this City, as Summons, Watches, Contributions, Taxes, Tallages, Lot and Scot, and to all other charges, bearing your part as a free-man ought to doe. Yee shall colour no Forraignes goods, under, or in your name, whereby the King or this City might or may lose their Customes or Advantages. Yee shall know no Forraigne to buy or sell any Merchandize with any other Forraigne within this City or Franchise thereof, but yee shall warne the Chamberlaine thereof, or some Minister of the Chamber. Yee shall implead or sue no Freeman out of this City, whiles ye

may have right and Law within the same City. Ye shall take none Apprentice, but if hee be free borne (that is to say) no bond-mans Sonne, nor the Sonne of any Alien, and for no lesse tearme then for seven yeeres, without fraud or deceit: and within the first yeere yee shall cause him to be enrolled, or else pay such Fine as shall bee reasonably imposed upon you for omitting the same: and after his tearmes end, within convenient time (being required) ye shall make him free of this City, if hee have well and truly served you. Yee shall also keepe the Kings Peace in your owne person. Ye shall know no Gatherings, Conventicles, or Conspiracies made against the Kings Peace, but ye shall warne the Maior thereof, or let it to your power. All these points and Articles ye shall well and truly keepe, according to the Lawes and Customes of this City to your power. So God you helpe.

God save the King.

Commune Concilium tentum die Veneris primo die Iunii, An. Regni Regis Henrici octavi, &c. decimo octavo, in presentia Iohannis Allen Maioris, Gulielmi Butler Militis, Iohannis Milbourn Militis, Iohannis Mundi Militis, Thomæ Baldri Militis, Gulielmi Bayly Militis, Thomæ Semer Militis, Iacobi Spencer Militis, Iohannis Rudstone, Radulphi Dodmer, Iohannis Browne, Nicholai Lambert, Stephani Peacocke, Iohannis Harding, Nicho. Iennings, Hen. Dacres, Iohan. Canulen, & Christopheri Askew, viz.



AT this Common Councell, it is agreed, granted, ordained, & enacted, That if hereafter any Free man or Free woman of this City, take any Apprentice, and within the terme of seven yeeres suffer the same Apprentice to goe at his large liberty and pleasure: and within, or after the said terme, agree with his said Apprentice for a certaine summe of money, or otherwise for his said service, and within or after the end of the said tearme, the said Free man present the said Apprentice to the Chamberlaine of the City, and by good deliberation, and upon his Oath made to the same City, the same Free man or Free woman assureth and affirmeth to the said Chamberlain, that the said Apprentice hath fully served his said tearme as Apprentice: Or if any Free man or Free woman of this City, take any apprentice, which at the time of the said taking hath any Wife: Or if any Free man or Free woman of this City, give any wages to his or her Apprentice, or suffer the said Apprentices to take any part of their owne getting or gaines: Or

if any Free man or Free woman of this City hereafter colour any Forraines goods, or from henceforth buy or sell for any person or persons, or with or to any person or persons, being Forraine, or Forrainers, Clothes, Silks, Wine, Oyles, or any other goods or merchandize whatsoever they bee; whether hee take any thing or things for his or their wages or labour, or not: Or if any person or persons being free of this City, by any colour or deceitfull meanes from henceforth, doe buy, sell, or receive of any Apprentice within this City, any Money, Goods, Merchandize, or Wares, without the assent or licence of his Master or Miltresse: & upon examination duly proved before the Chamberlaine of the said City for the time being: And the same reported by the mouth of the said Chamberlaine at a Court to bee holden by the Maior and the Aldermen of the same City in their Councel Chamber: That as well the said Master as the said Apprentice, shall for evermore bee disfranchised.

God save the King.



A

DISCOVRSE OF THE NAMES AND FIRST CAUSES OF THE INSTITVTION

of Cities and peopled Townes: And of the commodities that doe grow by the same: and namely,

of the City of LONDON. Written by way of an

Apology (or defence) against the opinion of some men,
which thinke that the greatnesse of that City standeth
not with the profit and security of this Realme.



ities and well peopled places be called *Oppida* in Latine, either *ab ope danda*, or *ab opibus*, or *ab opponendo se hostibus*.

They bee named also *Civitates* a *coeundo*, and (*urbes*) either of the word *urbare*, because the first inclosure of them was described with the draught of a Plow, or else *ab orbe*, for the round compasse that they at the first had.

In the Greek a City is tearmed *polis*, either of the word *polis*, *multus*, or of *πολις* *πολις*, *id est*, *habitare*, *alere*, *gubernare*.

In the Saxon (or old English) sometimes *Tun*, which we now call Towne, derived of the word *Tynan*, to enclose or tyne, as some yet speake. But for as much as that word was proper to every Village, and inclosed dwelling, therefore our Ancestors called their walled Townes, *Burgh* or *Birig*, and we now *Bury* and *Borow*, of the Greeke word *πύργος*, (as I thinke) which signifieth a Tower or a high building.

The walls of these Townes had their name of *vallum*, because at the first they were but of that earth which was cast out of the trench, or ditch wherewith they were environed.

But afterward, being made of matter more fit for defence, they were named *A muniendo mania*. By the Etymologie of these names it may appeare, that Common Weales, Cities and Townes were at first invented, to the end that men might lead a civill life amongst themselves, and be saved harmelesse against their enemies: Whereupon *Plato* saith, *Civitates ab initio utilitatis causa constituta sunt*. *Aristotle*, 1. *Politicorum* 2. saith, *Civitas à natura profecta est: homo enim animal aptum est ad cœtus, & proinde civitatis origo ad vivendum, institutio ad bene vivendum refertur*. And *Cicero*, lib. primo de *inventione*, in the beginning saith, *Fuit quoddam tempus cum in agris homines passim bestiarum more vagabantur, &c. quo quidem tempore, quidam (magnus viz. vir & sapiens) dispersos homines in agris, & ceteris silvestribus abditos, ratione quadam compulsi in unum locum, atque eos in unamquamque rem induxit utilem & honestam. Urbibus vero constitutis fidem colere, & justitiam retinere discabant, & aliis parere sua voluntate consuecebant, &c.* The same man discourseth notably to the same effect, in his *Oration Pro Sestio*, a little after the middle thereof, shewing that in the life of men dispersed, viz, beareth all the sway: but in the civill life and society, *ars*, is

better maintained; &c. This thing well saw King *William* the Conqueror, who in his lawes, folio 125. saith, *Burgi & Civitates fundata, & edificata sunt, ad tuitionem gentium & populorum Regni, & idcirco observari debent cum omni libertate, integritate & ratione.* And his Predecessors, King *Ethelstane*, and King *Cannutus* in their Lawes, fol. 62. and 106. had commanded thus: *Oppida instaurantur, &c.*

Seeing therefore that as *Cicero*, 2. officior. saith, *Proxime & secundum Deos, homines hominibus maxime utiles esse possunt.* And that men are congregated into Cities and Common-wealths, for honesty and utilities sake, these shortly be the commodities that doe come by Cities, Cōminalties, and Corporations. First, men by this neereneffe of conversation, are withdrawne from barbarous ferity and force, to a certaine mildnesse of manners and to humanity and justice: whereby they are contented to give and take right, to and from their equals and inferiors, and to heare and obey their heads and superiors. Also the Doctrine of God is more fitly delivered, and the discipline thereof more aptly to be executed, in peopled Towns than abroad, by reason of the facility of common and often assembling. And consequently, such inhabitants bee better managed in order, and better instructed in wisdom: whereof it came to passe that at the first, they that excelled others this way, were called *Astuti*, of the Greeke word *αστυ*, which signifieth a City, although the terme bee now declined to the worst part, and doe betoken evill, even as *Tyrannus Sophista*, and some such other originally good words are fallen: And hereof also good behavior is yet called *Urbanitas*, because it is rather found in Cities, than elsewhere. In some, by often hearing, men be better perswaded in Religion, and for that they live in the eye of others, they bee by example the more easily trained to justice, and by shamefastnesse restrained from injury.

And whereas Commonwealths and Kingdomes cannot have, next after God, any surer foundation, than the love and good will of one man towards another, that also is closely bred and

maintained in Cities, where men by mutuall society and companying together, doe grow to alliances, Comminalties and Corporations.

The liberall sciences and learnings of all sorts, which bee *lumina reipublice*, doe flourish onely in peopled Townes, without the which a Realme is in no better case than a man that lacketh both his eyes.

Manual Arts or handy crafts, as they have for the most part been invented in Townes and Cities, so they cannot any where else bee either maintained or amended. The like is to bee said of Merchandize, under which name I comprehend all manner of buying, selling, bartering, exchanging, communicating of things that men need to and fro. Wealth and riches, which are truly called, *Subsidia belli, & ornamenta pacis*, are increased chiefly in Townes and Cities, both to the Prince and people.

The necessity of the poore and needy is in such places both sooner to be espied, and hath meanes to be more charitably relieved.

The places themselves be surer refuges, in all extremities of forraign invasion, and the inhabitants be a ready hand and strength of men with munition to oppresse intestine sedition.

Moreover, for as much as the force of the warres of our time consisteth chiefly in shot, all other Souldiers being either horse-men or footmen, armed on land, or Mariners at the Sea: It seemeth to me, that Citizens and Townesmen be as fit to bee imployed in any of these services, that on horsebacke onely excepted, as the inhabitants that bee drawne out of the Country.

Furthermore, even as these societies and assemblies of men in Cities and great Townes, are a continuall bridle against tyranny, which was the cause that *Tarquin*, *Nero*, *Dionysius*, and such others have alwaies sought to weaken them. So, being well tempered, they are a strong fort and Bulwarke not only in the *Aristocratie*, but also in the Lawfull Kingdome or just royalty.

At once propagation of the Religio, the execution of good policy, the exercise of charity, and the defence of the country,

trety, is best performed by Townes and Citties: and this civill life approacheth neereſt to the ſhape of that myſticall body whereof Chriſt is the head, and men be the members: whereupon both at the firſt, that man of God *Mofes*, in the common wealth of the *Iſraelites*, and the Governours of all Countries in all ages ſithence, have continually maintained the ſame. And to change it, were nothing elſe but to Metamorphoſe the world, and to make wilde beaſts of reaſonable men. To ſtand longer upon this, it were *in re non dubia, uti oratione non neceſſaria*; and therefore I will come to *London*.



The Singularities of the City of LONDON.



Whatsoever is ſaid of Cities generally, maketh alſo for *LONDON* ſpecially: Howbeit theſe things are particularly for our purpoſe to bee conſidered in it. The ſituation; the former eſtimation that it hath had; the ſervice that it hath done; the preſent eſtate and government of it, and ſuch benefits as doe grow to the Realme by the maintenance thereof.

This Realme hath onely three principall Rivers, whereon a Royall City may well bee ſituated: *Trent* in the North, *Severne* in the South-Weſt, and *Thames* in the South-Eaſt: of the which, *Thames*, both for the ſtrait courſe in length, reacheth furtheſt into the belly of the land; and for the breadth and ſtilneſſe of the water, is moſt navigable up and downe the ſtreame: by reaſon whereof, *London* ſtanding almoſt in the middle of that courſe, is more commodiouſly ſerved with proviſion of neceſſaries, then any Towne ſtanding upon the other two Rivers can be, and doth alſo more eaſily communicate to the reſt of the Realme, the commodities of her owne entercourſe and trafficke.

This River openeth indifferently upon

France and *Flanders*, our mightieſt neighbours, to whole doings we ought to have a bent eye and ſpeciall regard: and this City ſtanderth thereon in ſuch convenient diſtance from the Sea, as it is not onely neere enough for intelligence of the affaires of thoſe Princes, and for the reſiſtance of their attempts: but alſo ſufficiently removed from the feare of any ſudden dangers that may be offered by them: whereas for the Prince of this Realme to dwell upon *Trent*, were to turne his backe, or blind ſide, to his moſt dangerous borderers: and for him to reſt and dwell upon *Severne*, were to be ſhut up in a cumbersome corner, which openeth but upon *Ireland* only, a place of much leſſe importance.

Neither could *London* be pitched ſo commodiouſly upon any other part of the ſame River of *Thames*, as where it now ſtanderth. For if it were removed more to the Weſt, it ſhould loſe the benefit of the ebbing and flowing: and if it were ſeated more towards the Eaſt, it ſhould bee neerer to danger of the enemy, and further both from the good Ayre, and from doing good to the inner parts of the Realme: neither may I omit, that none other place is ſo plentifully watered with ſprings, as *London* is.

And whereas amongſt other things, Corne and Cattell, Hay and Fuell bee of great neceſſity: of the which, Cattell may bee driven from aſarre, and Corne may eaſily be transported. But Hay and Fuell, being of greater bulke and burthen, muſt be had at hand: only *London*, by the benefit of this ſituation and River, may bee ſufficiently ſerved therewith. In which reſpect an Alderman of *London* reaſonably (as mee thought) affirmed, that although *London* received great nourishment by the reſidence of the Prince, the repaire of the Parliament, and Courts of Juſtice, yet it ſtood principally by the advantage of the ſituation upon the River: for when as on a time it was told him by a Courtier, that *Queene Mary*, in her diſpleaſure againſt *London*, had appointed to remove with the Parliament and Terme to Oxford; this plaine man demanded, Whether ſhee meant alſo

also to divert the River of *Thames* from *London*, or no? And when the Gentleman had answered, No; Then quoth the Alderman, by Gods grace we shall doe well enough at *London*, whatsoever become of the Terme and Parliament. I my selfe being then a young Scholler at Oxford, did see great preparation made towards that Terme and Parliament, and doe well remember that the common opinion and voyce was, that they were not holden there, because provision of Hay could not be made in all the Country to serve for ten whole dayes together, and yet is that quarter plentifully stored with Hay for the proportion of the shire it selfe.

For prooffe of the ancient estimation of *London*, I will not use the authority of the Brittish Historie, nor of such as follow it (although some hold it credible enough that *London* was first *Tribonantium civitas*, or *Troia nova*, that famous City in our Histories, and then *Luds Towne*, and by corruption *London*, as they report) because they be not of sufficient force to draw the gain-sayers. Neither will I stand much upon that honourable Testimony which *Gervas. Tilberiens.* giveth to *London* in his booke *De oriis Imperialibus*, saying thus, concerning the blessing of God towards it. *In Vrbe London, exceptione habet divulgatum id per omnes aequè gentes Lucani proverbium.*

Invidasatorum series summisque negatum stare diu:

Nam ea annis 354. ante Romam condita, nunquam amisit principatum, nec bello consumpta est.

But I will rather use the credit of one or two ancient forrain Writers, & then descend to latter Histories. *Cornel. Tacitus, lib. 4. Annal.* saith, *Londinum copia negotiatorum, & comestu maximè celebris*; and *Herodian* in the life of *Severus* the Emperour, saith, *Londinum urbs magna & opulenta*; *Beda lib. Ecclesiastic. 10. chap. 29.* sheweth that Pope *Gregory* appointed two Archbishops Sees in England, the one at *London*, the other at *York*. King *Ethelstane* in his Lawes appointing how many Mint-Masters should be in each City, allotteth eight to *London*, and not so many to any other City. The Penner of those Lawes

that are said to be made by *Edward* the Confessor, and confirmed by *William* the Conquerour, saith, *London est caput Regni, & Legum.* King *Henry* the first, in the third Chapter of his Lawes, commandeth that no Citizen of *London* should bee amerced above an hundred shillings for any pecuniary paine. The great Charter of *England*, that *Helena*, for which there was so long and so great warre and contention, in the ninth Chapter saith, *Civitas London habeat omnes suas Libertates antiquas, &c.* About the time of King *Iohn*, *London* was reputed, *Regni firmata Columna*, as *Alex. Necham* writeth: And in the beginning of the Raigne of King *Richard* the second, it was called *Camera Regis*, as *Thomas Walsingham* reporteth. I passe over the recitall of the Saxon Charter of King *William* the Conquerour, or the Latine Charters of *Henry* the first and second; of *Richard* the first; of *Iohn*; and of *Edward* the first; all which gave unto the Citizens of *London* great Priviledges, and of *Edward* the third, who reciting all the grants of his Predecessors, not onely confirmed, but also increased the same: and of the latter Kings, who have likewise added many things thereunto. Onely I wish to bee noted by them, that during all this time, all those wise and politike Princes have thought it fit, not onely to maintaine *London* in such plight as they found it, but also to adorne, increase, and amplifie it with singular tokens of their liberall favour and good liking. And whether there bee not now the same or greater causes to draw the like or better estimation and cherishing, let any man be judge, that will take the paines to compare the present estate of *London*, yet still growing to better, with the former condition of the same.

It were too much to recite particularly the Martiall services that this City hath doge from time to time: neither doe I thinke that they be all committed to writing; only for a taste, as it were, I will note these few following.

Almost threescore yeeres before the Conquest, a huge Army of the Danes, (whereof King *Sweyne* was the Leader) besieged King *Etheldred* in *London* (then the

the which, as the story saith, then hee had none other refuge) but they were manfully repulſed, and a great number of them ſlaine.

After the death of this *Smeine*, his ſonne *Canutus* (afterward King of *England*) beſieged *London*, both by land and by water : but after much labour, finding it impregnable, he departed : and in the ſame yeere repairing his forces, hee girded it with a new ſiege, in the which the Citizens ſo defended themſelves, and offended him, that in the end he went away with ſhame.

In the diſſenſion that aroſe between King *Edward* the Confefſor, and his Father in law Earle *Goodwin* (which was the mightieſt ſubject within this Land that ever I have read of) The Earle with a great Army came to *London*, and was, for all that, by the countenance of the Citizens reſiſted, till ſuch time as the Nobility made reconciliation betweene them. About ſeventy yeeres after the Conqueſt, *Maude* the Empreſſe made warre upon King *Stephen* for the right of the Crowne, and had taken his perſon priſoner, but by the ſtrength and aſſiſtance of the *Londoners* and *Kentishmen*, *Maude* was put to flight at *Wincheſter*, and her Brother *Robert* then Earle of *Gloceſter*, was taken in exchange, for whom King *Stephen* was delivered ; I diſpute not whoſe right was better, but I avouch the ſervice, ſeeing *Stephen* was in poſſeſſion.

The Hiſtory of *William Walworth* the Maior of *London*, is well knowne, by whoſe manhood and policy, the perſon of *Richard* the ſecond was reſcued, the City ſaved, *Wat Tyler* killed, and all his ſtragglers diſcomfited, in reward of which ſervice, the Maior and other *Aldermen* were Knighted.

Jacke Cade alſo having diſcomfited the Kings Army, that was ſent againſt him, came to *London*, and was there manfully and with long fight reſiſted, untill that by the good policy of the Citizens, his Company was diſperſed.

Finally, in the tenth yeere of the raign of King *Edward* the fourth, and not many dayes before the death of *Henry* the ſixth, *Tho. Nevill*, commonly called the Baſtard of *Fauconbridge*, armed a great

Company againſt the King, and being denied paſſage thorow *London*, hee aſſaulted it on divers parts : but hee was repulſed by the Citizens, and chaſed as farre as *Straſford*, with the loſſe of a great many.

Thus much of certaine their principall, and perſonall ſervices, in warre only : for it were infinite to repeat the particular aides of men and money which *London* hath miniſtered : and I had rather to leave it to be conjectured at, by compariſon to bee made betweene it, and other Cities, whereof I will give you this one note for an example. In the twelfth yeere of the raigne of King *Edward* the ſecond, it was ordered by Parliament, that every City of the Realme ſhould make out Souldiers againſt the *Scots* : at which time *London* was appointed to ſend two hundred men, and *Canterbury*, being then one of our beſt Cities, forty, and no more. And this proportion of five to one, is now in our age encreaſed, at the leaſt five to one, both in Souldiers and ſubſidy. As for the other ſervices that *London* hath done in times of peace, they are to bee meaſured by conſideration of the commodities, whereof I will ſpeake anon. In the meane ſeaſon let the eſtate and government of this City be conſidered, to the end that it may appeare that it ſtandeth well with the policy of the Realme.

Cæſar in his Commentaries is witneſſe, that in his time the Cities of *Britaine* had large Territories annexed unto them, and were ſeverall eſtates of themſelves, governed by particular Kings or Potentates, as in *Italy* and *Germany* yet be : and that *Mandubratius* was King of the *Trinobants*, whoſe chiefe City *London* is taken to have beene. And I finde not that this government was altered, either by *Cæſar*, or his ſucceſſors, notwithstanding that the Country became to bee tributary unto them : but that it continued, untill at length the *Britaines* themſelves reduced all their peoples into one Monarchy, howbeit that laſted not any long ſeaſon : for upon *Vortiger* their King, came the *Saxons* our Anceſtors, and they drave the *Britains* into *Wales*, *Cornwall*, and *Britain* in *France*, and in proceſſe of warre divided the

the Country amongst themselves into an Eptarchy, or seven Kingdomes, of the which one was called the Kingdome of the East Saxons, which having in manner the same limits that the Bishopricke of London now enjoyeth, contained Essex, Middlesex, and a part of Hertfordshire, and so included London. Againe it appeareth, that in course of time, and about 1800. yeeres after Christ, Egbert (then King of the West Saxons) *Vt pisces saepe minutos magnus cepit*, overcame the rest of the Kings, and once more erected a Monarchy, the which till the comming in of the Normans, and from thence even hitherto hath continued.

Now I doubt not (whatsoever London was in the time of Caesar) but that under the Eptarchy and Monarchy it hath been a subject, and no free City, though happily endowed with some large priviledges: for King William the Conquerour found a Portreeve there, whose name was Godfrey (by which name hee greeteth him in his Saxon Chre) and his office was none other than the charge of a Bayliffe, or Reeve, as by the selfe-same name continuing yet in Gravesend, and certaine other places may well appeare. But the Frenchmen using their owne language, called him sometime a Provost, and sometime a Bayliffe; whatsoever his name and Office were, he was *Perpetuus Magistratus*, given by the Prince, and not chosen by the Citizens, as it seemeth, for what time King Richard the first needed mony towards his expedition in the Holy Land, they first purchased of him the liberty to choose yeerely from amongst themselves two Bailiffes: and King John his successor, at their like suit changed their Bayliffes into a Maior, and two Sheriffes. To these Henry the third added Aldermen, at the first eligible yeerely, but afterward by King Edward the third made perpetuall Magistrates, and Justices of the peace within their Wards, in which plight of government it presently standeth. This shortly as I could, is the Historicall and outward estate of London: now come I to the inward pith and substance.

The estate of this City is to be exa-

mined by the quantity, and by the quality.

The quantity therefore consisteth in the number of the Citizens, which is very great, and farre exceedeth proportion of Hippodamus, which appointed 10000. and of others which have set downe other numbers, as meete flints in their opinions to be well gouerned; but yet seeing both reason and experience have freed us from the law of any definite number, so that other things be observed, let that be admitted: neither is London, I feare mee, so great as populous: for well saith one, *Non idem est magna Civitas & frequens, magna est enim que multos habet qui arma ferre possunt*: Whatsoever the number bee, it breedeth no feare of sedition: for as much as the same consisteth not in the extremes, but in a very mediocrity of wealth and riches, as it shall better appeare anon. And if the causes of English Rebellions bee searched out, they shall bee found in effect to bee these twaine, Ambition and Covetousnesse, of which the first raigneth in the minds of high and noble personages, or of such others, as seeke to bee gracious and popular, and have robbed the hearts of the multitude, whereas in London if any where in the world, *Honus verè onus est*, and every man rather shunneth than seeketh the Maioralty, which is the best marke amongst them, neither hath there been any strong faction, nor any man more popular than the rest, for as much as the government is by a Patern, as it were, and alwaies the same, how often soever they change their Magistrate. Covetousnesse, that other Syre of sedition, possesseth the miserable and needy sort, and such as bee naughty-packs, unthrifts, which although it cannot be chosen, but that in a frequent City as London is, there shall be found many, yet beare they not any great sway seeing the multitude and most part there is of a competent wealth, and earnestly bent to honest labour. I confesse that London is a mighty arme and instrument to bring any great desire to effect, if it may be won to a mans devotion: whereof also there want not examples in the English Historie. But for as much as the same is by the like reason

reason serviceable and meet to impeach any disloyall attempt, let it rather bee well governed then evill liked therefore; for it shall appeare anon, that as *London* hath adhered to some rebellions, so hath it resisted many, and was never the Author of any one. The quality of this City consisteth either in the Law and government thereof: or in the degrees and condition of the Citizens, or in their strength and riches.

It is besides the purpose to dispute, whether the estate of the government here be a *Democratie*, or *Aristocratie*, for whatsoever it bee, being considered in it selfe, certaine it is, that in respect of the whole Realme, *London* is but a Citizen, and no City; a subject, and no free estate; an obedienciary, and no place endowed with any distinct or absolute power: for it is governed by the same Law that the rest of the Realme is, both in causes Criminall and Civill, a few customes onely excepted, which also are to bee adjudged, or forjudged by the common Law. And in the assembly of the estates of our Realme (which we call Parliament) they are but a member of the Comminalty, and send two Burgesses for their City, as every poore Borough doth, and two Knights for their County, as every other Shire doth, and are as straightly bound by such Lawes, as any part of the Realme is: for if contribution in subsidy of money to the Prince be decreed, the Londoners have none exemption, no not so much as to asseesse themselves: for the Prince doth appoint the Commissioners.

If Souldiers must be mustered, Londoners have no Law to keepe themselves at home: if provision for the Princes household be to be made, their goods are not privileged. In summe therefore, the government of *London* differeth not in substance, but in ceremony from the rest of the Realme, as namely, in the names and choice of their Officers, and in their Guildes and Fraternities, established for the maintenance of Handicrafts and Labourers, and for equity and good order, to bee kept in buying and selling. And yet in these also are they to bee controlled by the generall Law: for by the Sta-

tutes of 28. *Edward* the third, chap. 10. and of the first of *Henry* the fourth, chap. 15. the points of their misgovernment are inquirable by the inhabitants of the forren Shires adjoyning, and punishable by such Iusticiars as the Prince shall thereunto depute: to conclude therefore, the estate of *London* for government, is so agreeable a Symphony with the rest, that there is no feare of dangerous discord to ensue thereby.

The multitude (or whole body) of this populous City is two wayes to bee considered, generally, & specially: generally, they bee naturall Subjects, a part of the Commons of this Realme, and are by birth for the most part a mixture of all Countries of the same, by blood Gentlemen, Yeomen, and of the basest sort without distinction; and by profession busie Bees, and travellers for their living in the hive of this Common-wealth; but specially considered, they consist of these three parts, Merchants, Handicrafts-men, and Labourers. Merchandise is also divided into these three sorts, Navigation, by the which, Merchandizes are brought, and carried in and out over the Seas: Invention, by the which, commodities are gathered into the City, and dispersed from thence into the Country by land: and Negotiation, which I may call the keeping of a retayling or standing Shop. In common speech, they of the first sort bee called Merchants, and both the other Retaylers. Handicrafts-men bee those which doe exercise such Arts as require both labour and cunning, as Goldsmithes, Taylors, and Haberdashers, Skinners, &c. Labourers and Hirelings, I call those *Quorum opera non ardet emmentur*, as *Tully* saith, of which sort bee Porters, Carmen, Watermen, &c. Again, these three sorts may be considered, either in respect of their wealth, or number; in wealth, Merchants, and some of the chiefe Retaylers have the first place: the most part of Retaylers, and all Artificers, the second or meane place: and Hirelings, the lowest roome: But in number, they of the middle place bee first, and doe farre exceed both the rest: Hirelings be next, and Merchants bee the last. Now out of this, that the estate

of

of London, in the persons of the Citizens, is so friendly interlaced, and knit in league with the rest of the Realme, not onely at their beginning by birth and blood (as I have shewed) but also very commonly at their ending by life and conversation (for that Merchants & rich men being satisfied with gaine, doe for the most part) marry their children into the Countrey, and convey themselves after *Ciceroes* counsell, *Veluti ex portu in agros & possessiones*: I doe referre, that there is not onely no danger towards the common quiet thereby, but also great occasion and cause of good love and amity. Out of this, that they be generally bent to travel, and doe flie poverty, *Per mare, per saxa, per ignes*, as the Poet saith; I draw hope, that they shall escape the note of many vices, which idle people doe fall into. And out of this, that they be a great multitude, and that yet the greatest part of them bee neither too rich nor too poore, but doe live in the mediocritie: I conclude with *Aristotle*, that the Prince needeth not to feare sedition by them, for thus saith he, *Magna urbes, magis sunt a seditione liberae, quod in eis dominetur mediocritas, nam in parvis nihil medium est, sunt enim omnes vel pauperes vel opulenti*. I am now to come to the strength and power of this City, which consisteth partly in the number of the Citizens themselves, whereof I have spoken before, partly in their riches, and in their warlike furniture: for as touching the strength of the peece it selfe, that is apparant to the eye, and therefore is not to be treated of.

The wealth and warlike furniture of London, is either publike or private, and no doubt the common treasure cannot be much there, seeing that the revenue which they have, hardly sufficeth to maintaine their Bridge, and Conduits, and to pay their officers and servants. Their Toll doth not any more then pay their Fee-Farme that they pay to the Prince. Their Issues for default of appearances bee never levied, and the profits of their Courts of Justice doe goe to particular mens hands. Arguments hereof bee these two, one, that they can doe nothing of extraordinary charge, without a generall contributi-

on: another, that they have suffered such as have borne the chiefe office amongst them, and were become Bankrupt, to depart the City without reliefe, which I thinke they neither would nor could have done, if the common Treasure had sufficed to cover their shame; hereof therefore we need not bee afraid. The publike Armour and munition of this City remaineth in the Halls of the Companies, as it doth thorowout the whole Realme, for a great part, in the Parish Churches; neither is that kept together, but onely for obedience to the Law, which commandeth it, and therefore if that threaten danger to the State, it may by another law bee taken from them, and committed to a more safe Armory.

The private riches of London, resteth chiefly in the hands of the Merchants & Retaylers; for Artificers have not much to spare; and Labourers had need that it were given unto them. Now, how necessary and serviceable the estate of Merchandise is to this Realme, it may partly appeare by the practise of that peaceable, politike, and rich Prince, King Henry the seventh, of whom *Polidore* (writing his life) saith thus, *Mercatores ille septennumero pecunia multa data gratuito juvabat, ut mercatura ars una omnium cunctis aequè mortalibus tum comoda, tum necessaria, in suo Regno copiosior esset*. But chiefly by the inestimable comodities that grow thereby: for who knoweth not that we have extremented of many things, whereof forraine Countries have great store, and that we may spare many things whereof they have need? or who is ignorant of this, that we have no Mines of Silver or Gold within our Realme, so that the increase of our Coine and Bulloine cometh from elsewhere, & yet nevertheless, we be both fed, clad, and otherwise served with foraine commodities & delights, as plentifull as with our domestick? which thing cometh to passe by the meanes of Merchandise onely, which importeth necessities from other countries, and exporteth the superfluities of our owne. For seeing we have no way to increase our Treasure, by Mines of Gold or Silver at home, and can have nothing without Money or Ware from other

other Countries abroad, it followeth necessarily, that if we follow the Counsell of that good old Husband *Marcus Cato*, saying, *Oportet patremfamilias vendacem esse, non emacem*, and doe carry more commodities in value over the Seas, than we bring hither from thence: that then the Realme shall receive that overplus in mony: but if we bring from beyond the Seas Merchandize of more value, than that which we doe send over may countervail, then the Realme payeth for that overplus in ready mony, and consequently is a loser by that ill husbandry: and therefore in this part great and heedfull regard must be had, that *Symmetria* and due proportion bee kept, lest otherwise either the Realme bee defrauded of her treasure, or the Subjects corrupted in vanity, by excessive importation of superfluous and needlesse Merchandize, or else that we feele penurie, even in our greatest plenty and store, by immoderate exportation of our owne needfull commodities. Other the benefits that Merchandize bringeth, shall hereafter appeare in the generall recitall of the commodities that come by *London*, and therefore it resteth that I speake a word of Retaylors, and finally shew that much good groweth by them both. The chiefe part of Retayling, is but a hand-maid to Merchandize, dispersing by piece-meale that which the Merchant bringeth in grosse: of which trade be Mercers, Grocers, Vinteners, Haberdashers, Ironmongers, Millayners, and all such as sell wares growing or made beyond the Seas, and therefore so long as Merchandize it selfe shall be profitable, and such proportion kept, as neither we lose our treasure thereby, nor be cloyed with unnecessary forraigne wares, this kind of Retayling is to be retained also.

Now, that Merchants and Retaylors of *London* be very rich and great, it is so farre from any harme, that it is a thing both praise-worthy and profitable: for *Mercatura* (saith *Cicero*) *sitenuis est, sordida putanda est, sin magna est & copiosa, non est vituperanda*. And truly Merchants and Retaylers doe not altogether *intus Canere*, and profit themselves only: for the Prince and Realme both are enriched by their riches: the Realme win-

neth treasure, if their Trade bee somoderated by authority, that it breake not proportion, and they besides beare a good fleece, which the Prince may sheare when he seeth good.

But here before I conclude this part, I have shortly to answer the accusation of those men, which charge *London* with the losse and decay of many (or most) of the ancient Cities, corporate Townes and Markets within this Realme, by drawing from them to her selfe alone, say they, both all trade of trafficke by Sea, and the Retayling of Wares, and exercise of Manuall Arts also. Touching Navigation, which I must confesse, is apparantly decayed in many port Townes, and flourisheth onely or chiefly at *London*, I impute that partly to the fall of the Staple, the which being long since a great Trade, and bestowed sometimes at one Town, and sometimes at another within the Realme, did much enrich the place where it was, and being now not onely diminished in force, but also translated over the Seas, cannot but bring some decay with it, partly, to the impayring of Havens, which in many places have impoverished those Towns, whose estate doth ebbe and flow with them, and partly, to the dissolution of Religious houses, by whose wealth and haunt, many of those places were chiefly fed and nourished. I meane not to rehearse particular examples of euery sort: for the thing it selfe speaketh, and I haste to an end. As for Retaylors thereof, and Handicrafts men, it is no marvell if they abandon Countrey Townes, and resort to *London*: for not onely the Court, which is now adayes much greater, and more gallant than in former times, and which was wont to bee contented to remaine with a small company, sometimes at an Abbey or Priory, sometimes at a Bishops house, and sometimes at some meane Mannor of the Kings owne, is now for the most part either abiding at *London*, or else so neer unto it, that the provision of things most fit for it, may easily bee fetched from thence: but also by occasion thereof, the Gentlemen of all shires doe flye, and flocke to this City, the yonger sort of them to see and shew vanity, and the

eldert to save the cost and charge of hospitality, and house-keeping. For hereby it commeth to passe, that the Gentlemen being either for a good portion of the yeere out of the Countrey, or playing the Farmers, Grasiere, Brewers, or such like, more than Gentlemen were wont to doe within the Countrey, Retaylers and Artificers, at the least of such things as pertaine to the backe or belly, doe leave the Countrey Townes, where there is no vent, and doe flie to *London*, where they be sure to finde ready and quicke Market. And yet I wish that even as many Townes in the Low-Countries of King *Philips* doe stand some by one handy Art, and some by another: so also that it might bee provided here, that the making of some things, might (by discreet dispensation) be allotted to some speciall Townes, to the end, that although the daintinesse of men cannot be restrained, which will needs seeke those things at *London*, yet other places also might bee relieved at the least by the Workmanship of them.

Thus much then of the estate of *London*, in the government thereof, in the condition of the Cittizens, and in their power and riches. Now follow the enumeration of such benefits, as redound to the Prince and this Realme by this City: In which doing, I professe not to rehearse all, but onely to recite and run over the chiefe and principall of them.

Besides the commodities of the furtherance of Religion, and Justice: The propagation of Learning: The maintenance of Arts: The increase of riches, and the defence of Countries (all which are before shewed to grow generally by Cities, and be common to *London* with them) *London* bringeth singularly these good things following.

By advantage of the situation, it disperseth forrain Wares, (as the stomack doth meat) to all the members most commodiously.

By the benefit of the River of *Thames* and great Trade of Merchandize, it is the chiefe maker of Mariners, and Nurse of our Navy and Ships, which (as men know) bee the wooden walls for defence of our Realme.

It maintaineth in flourishing estate,

the Countries of *Norfolk*, *Suffolke*, *Essex*, *Kent*, and *Sussex*, which as they lye in the face of our most puissant neighbor, so ought they above others, to bee conserved in the greatest strength and riches: and these, as it is well knowne, stand not so much by the benefit of their owne soile, as by the neighbourhood and neerenesse which they have to *London*.

It relieveth plentifully, and with good policy, not onely her owne poore people, a thing which scarcely any other Town or Shire doth, but also the poore that from each quarter of the Realme doe flocke unto it, and it imparteth liberally to the necessity of the Vniversities besides. It is an ornament to the Realme by the beauty thereof, and a terror to other Countries by reason of the great wealth and frequency. It spreadeth the honour of our Countrey farre abroad by her long Navigations, and maketh our power feared, even of barbarous Princes. It onely is stored with rich Merchants, which sort onely is tolerable: for beggerly Merchants doe bite too neere, and will doe more harme than good to the Realme.

It onely of any place in this Realme, is able to furnish the sudden necessity with a strong Army. It availeth the Prince in Tronage, Poundage and other his customes, much more than all the rest of the Realme.

It yeeldeth a greater Subsidy than any one part of the Realm, I mean not for the proportion of the value of the goods onely, but also for the faithfull service there used, in making the asseesse, for no where else bee men taxed so neere to their just value as in *London*: yea many are found there, that for their countenance and credit sake, refuse not to be rated above their ability, which thing never hapneth abroad in the country. I omit that in ancient time, the Inhabitants of *London* and other Cities, were accustomedly taxed after the tenth of their goods, when the Country was assessed at the fifteenth, and rated at the eighth, when the Country was set at the twelfth: for that were to awake a sleeping dog, and I should be thought dicenda, sacenda, locutus, as the Poet said.

It onely doth, and is able to make the Prince a ready prest or loane of mony.

It onely is found fit and able to entertaine strangers honourably, and to receive the Prince of the Realme worthily.

Almighty God (*qui nisi custodiat Ci-*

uitatem, frustra vigilat custos) grant, that his Majesty evermore rightly esteeme and rule this City, and He give grace, that the Citizens may answer duty, as well towards God and his Majesty, as towards this whole Realme and Country, Amen.

An Appendix containing the examination of such causes, as have heretofore moved the Princes, either to fine and ransome the Citizens of LONDON, or to seize the Liberties of the City it selfe.

THese all may be reduced to these few heads: for either the Citizens have adhered in aid or armes, to such as have warred upon the Prince, or they have made tumult, and broken the common peace at home: or they have misbehaved themselves in point of government and justice: or finally, and to speak the plaine truth, the Princes have taken hold of small matters, and coyned good summes of money out of them.

To the first head I will referre whatsoever they have done, either in those warres that happened betweene King Stephen and Maud the Empresse, being competitors of the Crown: or between King John and his Nobles assisting Lewes the French Kings sonne when hee invaded the Realme: for it is apparent by all Histories, that the Londoners were not the movers of these wars, but were onely used as instruments to maintaine them. The like is to be said of all the offences that King Henry the third, whose whole raigne was a continuall warfare, conceived against this City, concerning the bearing of Armour against him: for the first part of his reign was spent in the continuation of those warres that his Father had begun with Lewes. And the rest of his life hee bestowed in that contention, which was commonly called The Barons wars. In which Tragedy London, as it could not be otherwise, had now and then a part, and had many a snub at the Kings hand for it. But in the end, when he had triumphed over Simon Mountford at Eve-

sham, London felt it most tragicall: for then he both seized their Liberties, and sucked themselves dry: and yet *Edictum Kenelworth*, made shortly after, hath an honourable testimony for London, saying, *Te London laudamus, &c.* As for the other offences that he tooke against the Londoners, they pertaine to the other parts of my division.

Next after this, against whom the Londoners did put on armes, followeth King Edward the second, who in the end was deprived of his Kingdome, not by their meanes, but by a generall defection, both of his owne wife and sonne, and almost of the whole Nobility and Realme besides. In which trouble, that furious assault & slaughter, committed by them upon the Bishop of Excester, then Treasurer of the Realme, is to be imputed, partly to the sway of the time wherewith they were carried, and partly to a private displeasure which they had to the Bishop.

Finally, commeth to hand King Richard the second: for these three onely in all the Catalogue of our Kings, have beene heavy Lords to London, who also had much contention with his Nobility, and was in the end deposed. But whatsoever countenance and aide the City of London brought to the warres and uprores of that time, it is notoriously true, that London never led the Dance, but ever followed the Pipe of the Nobility. To cloze up this first part therefore I affirme, that in all the troublesome actions during the reigne of these three Kings, as also in all that

heaving in, and hurling out, that afterward happened betweene King *Henry* the sixth, and King *Edward* the fourth, the City of London was many times a friend and fautor, but never the first motive or author of any intestine warre or sedition.

In the second roome I place a couple of tumultuous affraies, that chanced in the daies of King *Richard* the first: The one upon the day of his Coronation against the Jewes, which, contrary to the Kings owne Proclamation, would needs enter the Church to see him sacred, and were therefore ctuelly handled by the common people. The other was caused by *William* with the long beard, who after that hee had inflamed the poore people against the richer sort, and was called to answer for his fault, took Bow Church for Sanctuary, and kept it Castle-like, till he was fired out.

Here is a place also for the stoning to death of a Gentleman, servant to the halfe Brother of King *Henry* the third, which had before provoked the Citizens to fury, by wounding divers of them without any cause 1257. for the riotous fray between the servants of the Goldsmiths and the Taylors, 1268. for the hurly burly and bloodshed between the Londoners and the men of *Westminster*, moved by the Youngmen upon an occasion of a wrestling on Saint *James* day, 1221. and made worse by one *Constantine* an ancient Citizen: for the brawle and businesse that arose about a Bakers loafe at Salisbury place 1391. for the which and some other misdemeanors, King *Richard* the second was so incensed by evill counsell against the Londoners, that he determined to destroy them, and raze their City, and for the fight that was betweene the Citizens and Sanctuary men of Saint *Martins* 1454. under King *Henry* the sixth. And finally, for the misrule on evill May day 1519. and for such other

like if there have beene any.

To the third head may bee referred the seizer of their liberties, for a false judgement given against a poore widow, called *Margaret Viel*, 1246. The two severall seizers in one yeere 1258. for false packing in collections of money and other enormities: And finally, the seizer made by King *Edward* the first, for taking of bribes of the Bakers 1285. But all this security in seizing and resuming of the liberties, which was in old time the onely ordinary punishment was at length mitigated by King *Edward* the third, and King *Henry* the fourth, in their statutes before remembred.

In the last place it and those offences, which I repute rather taken than given, and doe fall within the measure of the Adage, *Præcanē cedas, si id invenias baculum*: for King *John* in the tenth of his reigne deposed the Bailiffes of London, because they had bought up the wheate in the Market, so that there was not to serve his Purveyors. King *Henry* the third his sonne compelled the Londoners to pay him 5000. pound, because they had lent to *Lewes* the French the like summe, of a good mind to dispatch him out of their City and the Realme, at such time as the Protector and the whole Nobility fell to composition with him for his departure. And the same King fined them at three thousand markes, for the escape of a prisoner out of Newgate, of whom they took no charge: for he was a Clarke, prisoner to the Bishop of London, under the custody of his owne servants; and as for the place, it was onely borrowed of the Londoners to serve that turne. Hitherto of these things to this end, that whatsoever misdemeanor shall bee objected out of History against London, the same may herein appeare, both in his true place, and proper colour.

The



The Author to the Reader.



Ecause amongst other mine Authors I have oftentimes alleaged *Fitz-Stephens*, as one more choice then other, namely, for the ancient estate of this City, more then foure hundred yeeres since: and also the said Author being rare, I have in this place thought good by impression to impart the same to my loving friends, the learned Antiquaries, as the Author wrote it in the Latine tongue. And first to note in effect, what Master *Bale* in commendation of the said Author writeth.

William Stephanides, or *Fitz-Stephen*, a Monke of Canterbury, borne of worshipfull Parents in the City of *London*, well brought up at the first under good Masters, did more and more increase in honest condicions and learning: for ever in his young yeeres there appeared in him a certaine light of a Gentleman-like disposition, which promised many good things, afterward by him performed. Such time as others spent in brawles and idle talke, hee imployed in wholsome exercises for the honour of his Country, following therein the example of *Plato*: and was very studious both in humanity and divinity.

The City of *London*, his birth place, the most Noble of all other Cities of this Land, and the Princes Seate, situated in the South part of this Iland, hee loved above all the other, so that at length he wrote most elegantly in Latine of the site, and rites of the same. *Leland* in divers of his Bookes commendeth him for an excellent Writer. He lived in the Raigne of King *Stephen*, wrote in the Raigne of *Henry* the second, and deceased in the yeere of Christ, 1191. in the Raigne of *Richard* the first.



DESCRIPTIO NOBILISSIMAE Civitatis LONDONIAE.

De Situ ejusdem.

Inter nobiles Vrbes orbis, quas fama celebrat, civitas Londonia, Regni Anglorum sedes una est, quae famam sui latius diffundit, opes & merces longius transmittit, caput altius extollit. Felix est aeris salubritate, Christiana Religione, firmitate munitio- num, natura situs, honore civium, pudicia matronali, ludis etiam, quam iucunda, & Nobilium facunda virorum: quae singula semotim libet inspicere.

De Clementia aeris.

Ibi siquidem emollit animos hominum clementia Caeli, non ut sint in Venerem putres, ut ne feri sint & bestiales, potius benigni & liberales.

De Religione.

Et ibi in Ecclesia beati Pauli Episcopalis sedes, quondam fuit Metropolitana, & adhuc futura creditur, si remeaverint cives in Insulam: nisi forte Beati Thomae Martyris titulus Archiepiscopalis, & praesentia corporalis, dignitatem illam Cantuariæ (ubi nunc est) conservet perpetuam. Sed cum utramque urbium harum Sanctus Thomas illustraverit, Londoniam ortu, Cantuariam occasu: ipsius sancti intuitu, cum iustitia accessu, habet al-

tera adversus alteram, quod amplius alleget. Sunt etiam (quod ad Christiana fidei cultum pertinet) tum in Londonia, tum in suburbano, 13. maiores Ecclesiae conventuum, praeter minores parochianas, 126.

De Firmitate Urbis.

Habet ab Oriente arcem Palatinam, maximam & fortissimam, cuius & area, & muri à fundamento profundissimo exurgunt: cemento cum sanguine animalium temperato. Ab occidente duo castella munitissima: muro urbis alto & magno, duplatis Heptapyle portis intercontinuae, turrito ab Aquilone per intercapedines. Similiterq; ab Austro Londonia murata & turrita fuit: sed fluvius maximus piscosus Thamensis, mari influo refluxuque qui illac allabitur, mania illa tractu temporis alluit, labefactavit, deiecit. Item sursum ab occidente Palatium Regium eminet super fluvium eundem, aedificium incomparabile, cum autemurali, & propugnaculis, duobus millibus ab urbe: suburbano frequentissime continuae.

De Hortis.

Vndiq; extra domos suburbanorum Horti civium arboribus confiti, spatiosi, & speciosi, contigui habentur.

De Pascuis & Sationalibus.

Item à Borea sunt agri pasqui, & pratorum grata planities, aquis fluvialibus interfluis: ad quas molinorum versatiles rota citantur cum murmure iocoso. Proximè patet foresta ingens, salcus nemorosi ferarum, latebra cervorum, damarum, aprorum, & taurorum sylvestrium: Agri urbis sationales non sunt ieiuna glareæ, sed pingues Asiæ campi qui faciunt letas segetes, & suorum cultorum repleant horrea cerealis ingere culmi.

De Fontibus.

Sunt & circa Londoniam ab Aquilone suburbanæ fontes præcipui aqua dulci, salubri, perspicua, & per claros rivo trepidante lapillas. Inter quos Fons Sacer, Fons Clericorum, Fons Sancti Clementis nominatiores habentur, & ad euntur celebriori accessu, & maiori frequentia scholarum & urbana inventutis in serotinis astivis ad auram exeuntis. Urbs sanè bona, cum bonum habeat Dominum.

De honore Civium.

Vrbs ista viris est honorata, armis decorata, multo habitatore populoſa, ut tempore bellica cladis sub rege Stephano bello apti, ex ea exeuntes ostentati haberentur 20000. armatorum equitum, 60. mille peditum aestimarentur. Cives Londoniæ ubicunq; locorum præ omnibus aliis civibus ornatu morum, vestium & mensæ, locutione, spectabiles & noti habentur.

De Matronis.

Urbis Matrone ipsæ Sabinae sunt.

De Scholis.

In Londonia tres principales ecclesiæ Scholas celebres habent de privilegio & antiqua dignitate. Plerumque tamen favore personæ alicuius, vel aliquorum docto-

rum, qui secundum Philosophiam noti & præclari habentur, & aliæ ibi sunt Scholæ de gratia & permissione. Diebus festis ad ecclesiæ festivas magistri conventus celebrantur. Disputant scholares, quidam demonstrative, Dialecticè alii: alii recitant entymemata: hi melius perfectis utuntur Syllogismis. Quidam ad estimationem exercentur disputatione, quæ est inter colluctantes. Alii ad veritatem, ea quæ est perfectionis gratia: sophistæ simulatores agmine & inundatione verborum beati iudicantur. Alii paralogizantur: Oratores aliqui quandoque orationibus Rhetoricis aliquid dicunt appositè ad persuadendum, curantes artis præcepta servare, & ex contingentibus nihil omittere. Pueri diversarum scholarum versibus inter se convixantur: & de principiis artis Grammaticæ, regulis præteritorum vel futurorum contendunt: Sunt alii qui epigrammatibus, ythmis & metris utuntur, vetera illa triviali dicacitate, licentia Fescennina socios suppressis nominibus liberior lacerant, Ledorias iaculantur & scommata, salibus Socraticis sociorum, vel fortè maiorum vitia tangunt, vel mordacius dente rodunt Theonino. Auditores multum, ridere parati ingeminant tremulos naso crispante cachinnos.

De dispositione Urbis.

Singulorum officiorum exercitores, singularum rerum venditores, singularum operarum suarum locatores, quotidianò mane per se sunt locis distincti omnes, ut officiis. Præterea est in Londonia supra ripam fluminis inter vina in navibus, & cellis vinariis venalia, publica coquina: ibi quotidie pro tempore est invenire cibaria fercula, assa, frisa, elixa, pisces, pisciculos, carnes grossiores pauperibus, delicatiores divitibus, venationum, avium, avicularum. Si subito veniant ad aliquem civium amici fatigati ex itinere, nec libeat ieiunis expectare, ut novi cibi emanent, coquantur, dant famuli manibus limphas panesque, interim ad ripam curritur, ibi pressò sunt omnia desiderabilia. Quantal bet militum vel peregrinorum infinitas intrat urbem, qualibet diei vel noctis hora, vel ab arbe exitura, ne vel hi nimium ieiunent, vel alii impræparati exeant, illuc si placeat dixerint, & se pro modo suo singuli reficiunt: qui se curare volunt mollior, accipenserem vel aliam a-

ven

vern, vel attagen Ionicum non querant, ap-
positis qua ibi inveniuntur deliciis: Hac
equidem publica, coquina est & civitati
plurimum expediens, & ad Civitatem per-
tinet: Hinc est quod legitur in Georgia
Platonis, juxta medicinam esse coquorum
officium, simulantium & adulationem
quarta particula civilitatis. Est ibi extra
unam portarum statim in suburbio quidam
planus campus re & nomine. Omni sexta
feria, nisi sit major festivitas præcepta so-
lemnitatis, est ibi celebre spectaculorum no-
bilium equorum venalium. Spectaturi vel
empturi veniunt, qui in urbe adsunt, comi-
tes, barones, milites, cives plurimi. Iuvat
videre gradarios succussatura nitente su-
aviter ambulantes: pedibus later aliter si-
mul erectis, quasi à subalternis, & domissis:
Hinc equos, qui armigeris magis conveni-
unt, durius incedentes, sed expeditè tamen,
qui quasi à contradiutoribus pedes simul ele-
vant & deponunt: Hinc nobiles pullos ju-
niores, qui nondum freno bene assueti, al-
tius incedunt, & mollia crura reponunt:
Hinc summarios membris validis & vege-
tis. Hinc dextrarios preciosos, elegan-
tis formæ, statura honestæ, micantes auri-
bus, cervicibus arduis, clunibus obesis.

In horum incessu spectant emptores, pri-
mo passum suaviorem, postea motum citatio-
rem, qui est quasi à contrariis pedibus ante-
rioribus simul solo amoris & admotis, &
posterioribus similiter. Cum talium soni
pedum cursus imminet, & aliorum forte
qui similiter sunt in genere suo ad veftu-
ram validi, ad cursutam vegeti: clamor at-
tollitur, vulgares equos in partem ire præti-
pitur: Sessores alipidum pueri tres simul,
aliquando bini ex condito & bini certami-
ni se præparant, docti equis imperitare, in-
domitorum lupatis temperant frenis ora:
hoc maxime præcavent, ne alter alteri con-
cursum præcipiat. Et qui similiter pro mo-
do suo ad certamen cursus illius attollunt,
tremunt artus, moræ impatientes, stare loco
nesciunt, facto signo membra extendunt, cur-
sum rapiunt, agilitate pervicaci feruntur:
certant cessores laudis amore, spe victoriae,
equis admissis subdere calcaria, & nec mi-
nus urgere eos virgis & ciere clamoribus.
Putares omnia in motu esse, secundum
Heraclitum, & falsam omnino Zenonis sen-
tentiam, dicentis, quoniam, non continget
moveri, neque stadium pertransire. Parte
alia stant seorsim rusticorum peculia, agro-
rum instrumenta, sues longis lateribus, vac-

cæ dissentis uberibus, corpora magna boum,
lanigerumque pecus: stant ibi aptæ a-
ratri, trahis & bigis equæ: quarundam
ventres fœtibus tument: aliam editi fœtus
obenant pulli lasciviores, sequela insepara-
bilis.

Ad hanc urbem ex omni natione quæ sub
cælo est, navalia gaudent insitiores habere
commercia. Aurum mittit Arabs, species
& thura Sabæus, Arma Scythes, oleum
palmarum divite silva. Pingue solum Ba-
bylon, Nilus lapides preciosos. Seres pur-
pureas vestes. Norwegi, Russi, varium,
griseum, sabelinas: Galli sua vina. Urbe
Roma secundum Chronicorum fidem satis
antiquior est. Ab eisdem quippe patribus
Trojanis hæc prius à Bruto condita est,
quàm a Remo & Romulo. Unde & ad-
huc antiquis eisdem utuntur legibus com-
munibus institutis. Hæc similiter illi re-
gionibus est distincta: habet annuos pro
consulibus vicecomites: habet senatoriam
dignitatem & magistratus minores: Eluvi-
ones & aquæductus in vicis: Ad genera cau-
sarum deliberativa, demonstrativa, judi-
cialis loca sua, fori singula: habet sua die-
bus statutis comitia. Non puto urbem esse,
in qua sint probabiliores consuetudines, in
ecclesiis visitandis, ordinatis Dei honoran-
dis, festis feriandis, elemosynis dandis, in
hospitibus suscipiendis, in desponsationibus
firmandis, matrimoniis contrahendis, nup-
tiis celebrandis, conviviiis ornandis, con-
viis hilarandis, etiam in exequiis curan-
dis & cadaveribus humandis. Solæ pestes
Londini sunt, immoderata stultorum pota-
tio, & frequens incendium. Ad hæc om-
nes ferè Episcopi, Abbates, & Magnates
Angliæ, quasi cives & municipes sunt ur-
bis Londoniæ: sui ibi habentes adificia præ-
clara, ubi se recipiunt, ubi divites impensas
faciunt, ad consilia, ad conventus celebres
in urbem evocati, a Domino rege, vel Me-
tropolitano suo, seu propriis tracti nego-
tiis.

De Ludis.

Amplius & ad ludos urbis venia-
mus, quoniam non expedit utilem
tantum & seriam urbem esse, nisi
dulcis etiam sit, & iucunda. Unde & in
sigillis summorum Pontificum, usque ad tem-
pora Leonis Papæ, ex altera parte Bullæ,
sculpto per impressionem piscatore Petro, &
supra

supra eum clava quasi manu Dei de cœlis ei porrecta, & circa eum versu,

Tu pro me navem liquisti, fuscipe clavem.

Ex altera parte impressa erat urbs, & Scriptura ista, Aurea Roma. Item ad laudem Cæsaris Augusti, & Romæ dictum est:

Nocte pluit tota, redeunt spectacula mane,

Divisum imperium cum Iove Cæsar habes.

Londonia pro spectaculis theatralibus, pro ludis scenicis, ludos habet sanctiores, representationes miraculorum, quæ sancti Confessores operati sunt, seu representationes passionum, quibus claruit constantia Martyrum. Præterea quotannis die, quæ dicitur Carnivale, ut à puerorum ludis incipiamus (omnes enim pueri fuimus) Scholarum singuli pueri suos opportuni magistro suo gallos gallinæcos pugnatores, & totum illud antemeridianum datur ludus puerorum vacantium, spectare in scholis suorum pugnas gallorum. Post Prandium exit in campos omnis iuventus urbis ad lusus pile celebrem. Singulorum studiorum scholares suam habent pilam: singulorum officiorum urbis exercitores suam singuli pilam in manibus. Majores natu patres & divites urbis, in equis spectatum veniunt certamina juniorum, & modo suo interveniuntur cum juvenibus, & excitari videtur in eis motus caloris naturalis, contemplatione tanti motus & participatione gaudiorum adolescentiæ liberioris. Singulis diebus dominicis in Quadragesima post prandia, exit in campos juvenum recens examen in equis bellicosus: in equis certamine primis: quorum quisque aptus & in gyros currere doctus equus. Erumpunt à portis catervatim filii civium laici, instructi lanceis & scutis militaribus, juniores hastilibus ferro dempto præfurgatis, simulachra belli cient & agonisticam exercent militarem. Adveniunt & plurimi Aulici, Rege in vicino posito, & de familiis Consulum & Baronum ephebi: nondum cingulo donati militiæ gratia concertandi. Accendit singulos spes victoriæ: equi feri adhinnunt, tremunt artus, frenos mandunt, impatientes moræ stare loco nesciunt. Cum tandem, Sonipedum rapit ungula cursum, sessores adolescentes divisis agminibus, hi præcedentibus instant, nec affequantur hi socios desiciunt & prætervo-

lant. In feriis Paschalibus ludunt quasi prælia navalia: in arbore siquidem mediana scuto fortior innexo, navicula remo & raptu fluminis cita, in prora stantem habet juvenem, scutum illud lancea percussurum: qui si scuto illi lanceam illidens frangat eam, & immotus persistat, habet propositum, voti compos est: si vero lancea integra fortiter percusserit, in profluentem amnem dejicitur: Navis motu suo acta præterit. Sunt tamen hinc inde secus scutum duc navæ stationaria, & in eis juvenes plurimi, ut eripiant percussorem flumine abscortum cum primo emerfus comparet, vel summa rursus cum bullit in unda. Supra pontem & in solariis supra fluvium, sunt qui talia spectent, multum rideri parati. In festis tota estate juvenes ludentes exercentur, in saliendo in arcu, in ludo, jactu lapidum, amentatis missilibus ultra metam expediendis, parmis duellionum. Puellarum, Cytheræ ducit choros, & pede libero pulsatur tellus, usque imminente Luna. In hyeme singulis fere festis ante prandium, vel apri Spumantes pugnant pro capitis, & verres fulmineis accincti dentibus addendi Succidiæ, vel pingues tauri Cornupetæ, seu urti immanes cum objectis depugnant canibus. Cum est congelata palus illa magna quæ mania urbis aquilonalia alluit, exeunt lusus super glaciem densæ juvenum turma: Hi excursu motu captato citatiore, distantia pedum posita, magnum spatium latere altero prætenso perlabuntur. Alii quasi magnos lapides molares de glacie sedes sibi faciunt: sessorem unum trahunt plurimi præcurrentes, manibus se tenentes: In tanta citatione motus aliquando pedibus lapsi cadunt omnes proni. Sunt alii super glaciem ludere doctiores, singuli pedibus suis aptantes, & sub calaribus suis alligantes ossa, tibiae scilicet animalium, & palos ferro acuto superposito tenentes in manibus, quos aliquando glaciei allidunt: tanta rapacitate feruntur, quanta avis volans, vel pilum balistæ. Interdum autem permagna procul distantia ex condito, duo aliqui ita ab oppositis veniunt, concurrunt: palos erigunt, se invicem percutiunt: vel alter, vel ambo cadunt, non sine lesione corporali, cum post casum etiam vi motus feruntur ab invicem procul: & qua parte glacies caput tangit, totum radit, totum decorticat. Plerumque tibia cadentis, vel brachium, si super illud ceci-

ceciderit, confringitur. Sed atas avida gloria, juvenum cupida victoria, ut in veris præliis fortius se habeant, ita in simulatis exercentur. Plurimi civium delibantur, ludentes in avibus cæli, Nisus, accipitribus, & hujusmodi, & in canibus militantibus in silvis. Habentque cives suum jus venandi, in Middlesexia, Hertfordscira, & tota Chiltera, & in Cantia usque ad aquam Graia. Londonienses tunc Trinovantes dicit, Caium Iulium Cæsarem, qui nullas nisi sanguine fuso vias habere gaudebat, repulerunt. Vnde Lucanus,

Territa quæ sitis ostendit terga Britannis.

Civitas Londonia reperit aliquos, qui regna plurima, & Romanum sibi subdiderunt imperium: & plurimos alios, quos mundi Dominos virtus enixit ad Deos, ut fuerat in Apollinis oraculo Bruto promissum:

Brute sub occasu solis, trans Gallica Regna,
Insula in Oceano est undique clausa mari:

Hanc pete: namque tibi sedes erit illa perennis,

Hæc fiet natis altera Troja tuis.

Hic de stirpe tua reges nascentur, & ipsis

Totius terræ subditus orbis erit.

In temporibus Christianis nobilem illum edidit Imperatorem Constantinum, qui urbem Romam, & Imperialia insignia omnia Deo donavit, & beato Petro & Silvestro Papæ, cui & stratoris exhibuit officium, & se non amplius Imperatorem, sed Sanctæ Ecclesiæ Romanæ defensorem gavissus est vocari: & ne pax Domini Papæ occasione præsentia ejus secularis strepitus tumultu concuteretur, ipse ab urbe Domino Papæ collata discessit, & sibi civitatem Bizantium edificavit. Londonia & modernis temporibus, reges illustres magnificosque peperit. Imperatricem Matildem, Henricum regem tertium, & beatum Thomam Archiepiscopum Christi Martyrem gloriosum, quali non candidiorem tulit, nec quo fuerit devotior alter omnibus bonis totius orbis Latini.



A
DESCRIPTION
OF THE MOST HONOV-
RABLE CITY OF
LONDON.

The Situation thereof.

AMong the Noble Cities of the World, honoured by fame, the City of **LONDON** is one, the chiefe Seate of the Kingdome of *England*, whose renowne is spred abroad farre and neere, but transporterh her wares and commodities much further, and so advanceth her greatnesse. It is happy by reason of the Aires wholsomnesse, by Christian Religion, her munition also and strength, the nature of the situation, the honour of the Citizens, the chastity of grave Matrones. Very pleasant also with sports and pastimes, and replenished with Honourable Personages. All which I thinke meet severally to consider.

The temperatenesse of the Aire.

IN this place, the calmanesse of the Aire doth mollifie mens minds, not corrupting them with venereall lusts, but preserving them from savage and rude behaviour, and seasons their inclinations with a more ingenious temper.

Of Religion.

THere is in the Church of Saint *Paula* Bishops See: It was formerly Metropolitane, and as it is thought, shall recover the said dignity againe, if the Citizens shall returne backe into the Iland, except perhaps the Archepiscopall title of Saint *Thomas* the Marryr, and his bodily presence, doe perpetuate this honour to *Canterbury*, where now his Reliques are. But seeing Saint *Thomas* hath graced both these Cities, namely, *London* with his birth, and *Canterbury* with his death; one place may alleage much against the other for the beholding of that Saint, and further additions to their holinesse. Now, concerning the worship of God in the Christian faith: There are in *London* and in the Suburbs 13. Churches belonging to Covents, besides 126. lesser Parish Churches.

Of the strength of the City.

IT hath on the East part a Tower Palatine large and strong, whose Court and Walls are secured with a very deepe foundation, the mortar is tem-

tempered with the blood of beasts. On the West side are two Castles well fenced. The Wall of the City is high and spacious, with seven gates, which are made double every way, and on the North side distinguished with Turrets. Likewise on the South side, *London* hath beene inclosed with Walls and Towers, but the large River of Thames being well stored with Fish, and in which the Tide ebbs and flowes, by continuance of time hath washed and worne away those walls. Further, above in the West part, the Kings Palace is eminently seated upon the same River, an incomparable building, having a Wall before it, and some Bullwarks; it is two miles from the City, and a continuall Subvrbs doth lye betweene.

Of the Gardens.

NEere to the houses of the Subvrbs, the Citizens have Gardens and Orchards planted with trees, large, beautifull, and one joyning to another.

Of Pasture and Tillage.

ON the North side are Fields for Pasture, and open Meadows, very pleasant, into which the River-waters doe flow, and Mills are turned about with a delightfull noise. Next, lieth a great Forest, in which are woody places, and Beasts for game. In the Coverts whereof doe lurke the Stag, the Bucke, the wilde Bore, and the Bull. The arable Lands are no hungry pieces of gravell ground, but like the rich fields of *Asia*, which bring plentifull Corne, and fill the Barnes of the owners with a dainty crop of the fruits of *Ceres*.

Of their Wells.

THere are on the North part of *London* principall Fountaines of water, sweet, wholsome, and

cleare, streaming forth among the glittering pebble stones: In this number Holy-well, Clerken-well, and Saint *Clements* well, are of most note and frequented above the rest, when Schollers and the youth of the City take the Aire abroad in the Summer evenings. Certainly the City is good, seeing it hath a good Lord.

Of the Citizens honour.

THe Honour of this City consists in proper Men, brave Armour, and multitude of Inhabitants. In the fatall warres under King *Steven*, there went out to a Muster, men fit for warre, esteemed to the number of 20000. horsemen armed, and 60000. footmen. The Citizens of *London* are knowne in all places, and respected above all others, by their civill Demeanour, their good Apparell, their Table, and their Discourse.

Of their Matrones.

THe Matrones here may be paralleld with the Sabine women.

Of their Schooles.

IN *London* three famous Schooles are kept at three principall Churches, which they retaine by priviledge and ancient dignity. Notwithstanding by favour of some persons, or Teachers, who are knowne and well reputed for their Philosophie; there are other Schooles upon good will and suffe-
 rance. Vpon the Holydayes, assemblies flocke together about the Church, where the Master hath his abode. There the Schollers dispute, some use demonstrations, others topicall and probable arguments: Some practise Enthimems, others are better at perfect Syllogismes: Some for a shew dispute, and for exercising themselves, & strive like adversaries: Others for truth, which is the grace of perfection. The dissembling Sophisters turne Verbalists,

lists, and are magnified when they overflow in speech; some also are intrapt with deceitfull arguments. Sometime certaine Oratours, with Rhetoricall Orations, speake handsomly to perswade, being carefull to observe the precepts of Art, who omit no matter contingent. The Boyes of divers Schooles wrangle together in versifying, and canvase the principles of Grammar, as the rules of the Preterperfect and Future Tenses. Some after an old custome of prating, vse Rimes & Epigrams: these can freely quip their fellowes, suppressing their names with a festinine and railing liberty: these cast out most abusive jests, and with Socraticall witnessses either they give a touch at the vices of Superiours, or fall upon them with a Satyricall bitternesse. The hearers prepare for laughter, and make themselves merry in the meane time.

*How the Affaires of the City
are disposed.*

SEverall Craftmen, and sellers of Wares, and Workemen for hire, all are distinguished every morning by themselves, both in their places and imployments. Besides, there is in London upon the Rivers banke, a publike place of Cookery, betwene the Ships laden with Wine, and the Wines laid up in Cellers to bee sold: there ye may call for any dish of meat, rost, fried, or sodden, Fish both small and great, ordinary flesh for the poorer sort, and more dainty for the rich, as Venison and Fowle. If friends come upon a sudden, wearied with travell, to a Citizens house, and they be loth to wait for curious preparations, and dressings of fresh meat, the servants give them Water to wash, and Bread to stay their stomacke, and in the meane time goe to the water side, where all things are at hand answerable to their desire. Whatsoever multitude, either of Souldiers or other strangers, enter into the City at any houre, day or night, or else are about to depart, they may turne in, bait there, and refresh themselves to their content, and to avoid long fasting, and not goe away

without their dinner. If any desire to fit their dainty tooth, they need not to long for the Accipenser, or any other Bird; no not the rare Godwit of *Ionia*. This publike victualing place is very convenient, and belongs to the City. Hereupon we read in *Platoes Gorgias*, that the office of Cookes is neere to Physicke, and the flattery of dissemblers is the fourth part of civility. Without one of the gates is a certaine field, plaide both in name and situation. Every Fryday, except some Festivall come in the way, there is a great market of horses: some come out of the City to buy or looke on, Earles, Barons, Knights, and many Citizens resort thither. It is a pleasant sight there to behold the Nags to jog on with an ambling pace, and their feet on either side up and downe together by turnes, or else trotting horses which are more convenient for men that beare armes; these although they set a little harder, goe away readily, and lift up and set downe together the contrary feet on either side. Here are also young Colts of a good breed, that have not beene well accustomed to the bridle; these sling about, and by mounting bravely, shew their mettle. Here are principall horses, strong and well-limmed. Here also are brest horses, fit to bee joyned by couples, very faire and handsome, and sleeke about the eares, carrying their necks aloft, being well flesht, and round about the buttocks.

The buyers at first looke at their soft and slow pace, and after cause them to put on with more speed, and behold them in their gallop. When these Courfers are ready to runne their race, and perhaps some others, which in their kinde are both good for carriage and strong for travaile: The people give a shout, and the common Hackneys are commanded to go aside. The boyes that ride, make matches among themselves, two and two together, being expert in governing their horses, which they rule and curbe with a sharpe bridle, labouring by all means that one get not before the other. And the very beasts, after their fashion, doe not cease to strive, while their joynts tremble,

and impatient of delay, endure not standing still in a place. When the token is given, they stretch out their bodies and runne speedily away, the Riders spurring them on for the love of praise, or hope of victory. You would thinke every thing were in motion with *Heracitus*, and *Zeno*s opinion to bee false, saying that nothing moves from place to place. In another part stand the country people with Cattell, and commodities of the field, large Swine, and Kine with their Vdders strutting out, faire bodied Oxen and Sheepe. There are also Cart-horses fit for the Dray, or the Plough, and some Mares big with Foale, together with others that have their wanton Colts following them close at their side.

To this City Merchants bring in Wares frō every Nation under heaven: The Arabian sends his Gold, the Sabe-an his Frankincense & other Drugs, the Scythian his provision frō the plentiful wood of Date trees; Babylon bestowes the fruits of a fertile soile; and Ny-lus his precious stones; the Seres send Purple garments; they of Norway and Russia, Trowts, Furs, and Sables. According to the report of Chronicles, it is more ancient then the City of Rome: for both being descended from the same Trojan stocke, *Brute* builded this, before *Remus* and *Romulus* the other. Whereupon it comes to passe, that their ancient Lawes doe so agree: For this our City is distinguished by Wards and severall limits; it hath Sheriffes every yeere, answerable to their Consuls; it hath Aldermen, enjoying the dignity of Senators, besides inferiour Magistrates; it hath also Conduits and conveyances for water in the streets. Concerning causes in question; there are severall places and Courts for matters Deliberative, Demonstrative, and Judiciall: upon set dayes also they have their Common Councell and great Assemblies. I thinke there is no City that hath more approved Customes, for frequenting the Churches, for honouring Gods Ordinances, observing of Holy-dayes, giving Almes, entertaining Strangers, confirmation of Contracts, making up and celebrating of Marriages, setting out of Feasts, wel-

comming the Guests; and moreover, in funerall rites, and burying of the dead. The only plagues of *London* are immoderate drinking of idle fellowes, and often fires. Moreover, almost all Bishops, Abbots, and Noble men of *England*, are as it were, Citizens and Free-men of *London*; there they have faire dwellings, and thither they doe often resort, and are called into the City to Consultations and solemne meetings, either by the King, or their Metropolitane, or drawne by the peoples affaires.

Of Exercise and Pastimes.

Let us also come at last to their Sports and Exercises; for it is expedient that a City bee not onely commodious for gaine, and ferious, but also pleasant and delightfull. Therefore to the time of Pope *Leo*, the Popes gave in their Seales, on one side of their Bull, Saint *Peter* like a Fisherman, and over him a Key reached forth to him as it were from Heaven by the hand of God, and this verse about it:

*For me thy Ship
thou didst forsake,
Therefore the Key
of Heaven take.*

On the other part was stamped a City with this Inscription, *Golden Rome*. Also this was written to the praise of *Cæsar Augustus*, and *Rome*:

*All night the Sky distills
downe warry showres,
The morning cleeres againe
to shew the play.
Great Iove and Cæsar
have their severall houres,
And in this Vniverse
by turnes beare sway.*

London, in stead of common Enterludes belonging to the Theatre, hath plaies of a more holy subject, representations of those miracles which the holy Confessors wrought, or of the sufferings wherein the glorious constancy of Martyrs did appeare. Besides that, wee may beginne with the Schooles of youth, seeing once wee were all children; Yeerely at Shroveride the Boyes of every Schoole bring fighting Cocks

to their Masters, and all the forenoone is spent at Schoole, to see these Cockes fight together. After dinner, all the youth of the City goeth to play at the Ball in the fields, the Schollers of every Schoole have their Balls. The teachers also that traine up others in feats and exercifes, have every one their Ball in their hands. The ancient and wealthy Citizens come on horsebacke to see these yongsters contending at their sport, with whom in a manner they participate by motion, stirring their owne naturall heat in the view of youth, with whose mirth and liberty they seeme to communicate. Every Sunday in Lent, after dinner, a company of young men ride out into the fields on horses which are fit for warre, and principall runners: every horse among them is taught to run his rounds. The Citizens sonnes issue out thorow the gates by troupes, furnished with Lances and warlike Shields: the yonger sort have their Pikes not headed with yron, where they make a representation of battell: There resort to this exercise many Courtiers, when the King lies neere-hand, and young stripplings out of the families of Barons and great persons, which have not yet attained to the warlike Girdle, doe traine and skirmish. Hope of victory inflames every one: the neighing and fierce horses bestir their joynts, and chew their bridles, and cannot indure to stand still; at last they beginne their race, and then the yong men divide their troupes; some labour to outstrip their leaders, and cannot reach them; others fling downe their fellowes, and get beyond them. In Easter Holy-dayes they counterfeit a Sea-fight: a Pole is set up in the middle of the River, with a Target well fastened thereon, and a yong man stands in a Boat which is rowed with Oares, and driven on with the tide, who with his Speare hits the Target in his passage; with which blow, if he breake the Speare, and stand vpright, so that hee hold footing, hee hath his desire: but if his Speare continue unbroken by the blow, hee is tumbled into the water, and his Boat passeth cleere away: but on either side this Target, two Ships stand in Ward,

with many yong men ready to take him up after he is sunke: as soone as he appeareth againe on the top of the water; the spectators stand upon the Bridge, and other convenient places about the River to behold these things, being prepared for laughter. Vpon the Holy-dayes, the youth is exercised all Summer, in Leaping, Shooting, Wrestling, casting of Stones, and throwing of Javelins fitted with loopes for the purpose, which they strive to fling beyond the marke; they also use Bucklers, like fighting men. As for the Maidens, they have their exercise of Dancing. In Winter, almost every Holy-day before dinner, the foaming Bores fight for their heads, and prepare with deadly Tusshes to bee made Bacon; or else some lusty Bulls, or huge Beares, are baited with Dogs. When that great Moorish Lake at the North part of the City wall is frozen over, great companies of young men goe to sport upon the yce, then fetching a runne, and setting their feet at a distance, and placing their bodies side-wise, they slide a great way. Others take heapes of yce, as if it were great Mil-stones, and make seats: many going before, draw him that sits thereon, holding one another by the hand; in going so fast, sometime they all fall downe together: some are better practised to the yce, and binde to their shooes, Bones, as the legs of some beasts, and hold Stakes in their hands, headed with sharpe yron, which sometimes they strike against the yce; and these men goe on with such speed, as doth a Bird in the Aire, or Darts shot from some warlike Engine: sometime two men set themselves at a distance, and runne one against another, as it were at tilt, with these Stakes, where-with one or both parties are throwne downe, not without some hurt to their bodies; and after their fall, by reason of the violent motion, are carried a good distance one from another: and wheresoever the yce doth touch their head, it rubs off the skin and bruifeth it: and if one fall upon his leg or his arme, it is usually broken: But young men being greedy of honour, and desirous of victory, doe thus exercise them-

The Description of the City of London.

selves in counterfeit battels, that they may beare the brunt more strongly, when they come to it in good earnest. Many Citizens take delight in Birds, as Spar-hawkes, Goffe-hawkes, and such like, and in Dogs to hunt in the woody ground. The Citizens have authority to hunt in *Middlesex*, *Hertfordshire*, all the *Chilterns*, and in *Kent*, as farre as *Gray-water*. The Londoners, once called *Trinovants*, repulsed *C. Iulius Caesar*, who commonly paved his way with blood: whereupon *Lucan*;

*He was afraid,
and foil'd by Britons hand,
That first presumed
to invade their land.*

The City of *London* can bring out some who subdued many Kingdomes, and the Empire of *Rome*, and many others who (being great Lords heires) were deified in another world: as *Apollones* Oracle did promise *Brute*:

*Brute, thou shalt finde
an Iland in the West,
Beyond the Gaules,
environ'd with the maine;*

*Direct thy journey
thither for thy rest,
And there a second Troy
shall rise againe.
Kings from thy Heires,
and Conquerours shall spring,
who will the world
into subjection bring.*

In the times of Christianity, it brought forth the Noble Emperour *Constantine*, who gave the City of *Rome*, and all the Imperiall Armes to God, and to Saint *Peter*, and *Silvester* the Pope, whose Stirrop hee refused not to hold, and pleased rather to be called, *Defendour* of the holy *Romane Church*, than Emperour any more. And lest the peace of our Lord the Pope should suffer any disturbance, by the noise of secular affaires, he left the City, and bestowed it on the Pope, and founded the City of *Constantinople* for his owne habitation. *London* also in these latter times hath brought forth famous and magnificent Governours; *Maud* the Empresse, *Henry* the third, King, and *Thomas* the Archbishop, a glorious Martyr of Christ, then whom no man was more innocent, or more devoted to the generall good of the Latine world.

AN



AN ABSTRACT OR BRIEF RELATION OF THE TWO MANNORS

Lordships of *Stebunheath*, alias, *Stepney*; and *Hackney*,
in the County of *Middlesex*; with the free customes, benefits,
and priviledges to them belonging; and how they are holden by the
Copy-hold Tenants, of the right Honourable, *Thomas Lord Went-*
worth: with some other especiall and remarkable notes,
both of reverend Antiquity, and moderne memory.

Concerning the Indenture of Covenants, &c.



Hereas (of late) differen-
ces have arisen betweene
the right Honorable *Tho-*
mas L. Wentworth, Lord
of the Mannors of *Stepney*
and *Hackney*, and his Lordships Copy-
hold Tenants of the said Mannors, for
and concerning some of the customes,
benefits, and priviledges of the said
Tenants: It hath now pleased the said
Thomas Lord Wentworth, in considera-
tion of three thousand pounds, of law-
full money of *England*, in the thirtieth
yeere of the Reigne of our late Sove-
raigne Lady *Queene Elizabeth*, by the
Copy-holders of the said Mannors, un-
to the right Honourable *Henry Lord*
Wentworth (his Lordships Father) then
satisfied and paid: As also of other
three thousand and 5. hundred pounds
more, to him the said *Thomas Lord*
Wentworth now paid, by Indenture bea-
ring date the 20. day of *June*, in the 15.
yeere of the Reigne of our Soveraigne
Lord King *James of England, France, and*
Ireland, and of *Scotland* the 50. made

betweene him, the said *Thomas Lord*
Wentworth, Lord of the said Mannors on
the one part, and *Sir John Tolles Knight*,
and Alderman of *London*, and divers
other of the Copy-hold Tenants of the
said Mannors (whose names are parti-
cularly in the said Indenture recited)
on the other part: for the appeasing and
finall end of the said differences, and
for prevention of the like, and all other
which (in time to come) might happen,
arise or grow, betwixt the said Lord
his heires or assignes, Lords of the said
Mannors, and the said Copy-hold Te-
nants, their heires or assignes, to cove-
nant, grant, conclude, and fully agree
to the effect following, that is to say:

Imprimis, that the said *Thomas Lord*
Wentworth is, and untill a perfect Act of
Parliament shall bee had and made,
whereby all the liberties, priviledges,
benefits, customes, immunities, dis-
charges, additions, alterations, enlarge-
ments, matters and things, in the Sced-
ules to the said Indenture annexed,
mentioned, shall be for ever confirmed,
shall be and continue seized of a good,
absolute and indefeazable estate of In-
heritance in fee-simple to him and his

The Deed
of Cove-
nants,

The Lord
Thomas is
seized in
Fee.

Ppp 3 heires

The cause
of the now
compoun-
ding,

The con-
sideration
given for
it.

And hath
power to
confirm
the follow-
ing Arti-
cles.

That these
Articles
for ever be
observed.

heires for ever in possession, of, & in the said Mannors, and either of them, and of the Copy-hold Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments of the said Copy-hold Tenants before mentioned, parties to the said Indenture. And that hee now hath, and then shall have full power and lawfull authority, to ratifie, confirme, establish and make good, all and singuler the covenants, articles, alterations, enlargements, free-customes, immunities, discharges and agreements contained in the said Indenture and Scedules, or either of them, to the said Copy-hold Tenants respectively, and to their severall and respective heires and assignes, of and in the severall and respective Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof they are seized of any estate by Copy of Court-Roule.

And that the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, his heires, assignes, and all other Lords of the said Mannors, shall for ever hereafter observe, performe, fulfill, allow, ratifie, make good and keepe all the said Articles, certainty of fines, usages, customes, priviledges, benefits, immunities, discharges, compositions and agreements in the said Indenture and Scedules contained: And shall not at any time hereafter leavy, take, require, or demand any other fines, suites, customes, workes or services, or in any other manner, than in the said Scedules are specified: And the rents which for the said Copy-hold Tenements, by the space of two yeeres now last past, have bene yeelded and paid by the Copy-hold Tenants thereof. And also that the said Tenants, their heires and assignes, shall for ever hereafter peaceably and quietly have, hold, maintaine, and enjoy their severall and respective Copy-holds, with their appurtenances, according to the severall grants thereof to them made, and under the severall rents for the same respectively, now due and payable according to the true meaning of the said Indenture and Scedules, without let, suit, or hindrance, interruption, alteration, question, or contradiction whatsoever of him the said *Lord Wentworth*, his heires or assignes, or under any other claiming any estate, right, title, use, interest, office,

profit, charge, or demand, under his Lordship, his heires or assignes, or under the said *Henry Lord Wentworth* deceased.

And that the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, his heires or assignes hath nor, nor hereafter shall grant or convey, severed from the Mannor thereof, the same now holden, any of the Messuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments of the said Copy-holders, for any other estate or terme, other than by Copy of Court-Roule, according to the custome of the said Mannors, except the free-hold to be severed, at the desire of such person, as then shall bee Copy-holder thereof respectively: And that the certainty of fines, free customes, immunities, liberties, priviledges, articles, discharges, and agreements in the said Scedules contained, for and concerning the severall Messuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof the said parties to the said Indenture are Copy-holders, or reputed Copy-holders; shall (for ever) be, and bee had, used, accounted, adjudged, taken and enjoyed, as the true customes, usages, priviledges, immunities, discharges, and liberties, of and within the said Mannors, and either of them not to be violated, altered, changed, or denied by the Lord or Lords of the said Mannors, or either of them now or hereafter, at any time or times in any wise being.

Item, that for the better ratifying, establishing, confirming, strengthening, perfecting, and making good of all and singuler the said Articles, covenants, agreements, certainty of fines, usages, customes, enlargements, and alterations of usages and customes, compositions, liberties, priviledges, freedoms, immunities, discharges, matters and things in the said Indenture and Scedules contained, and for the setting forth of what estate the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth* is now, and then shall be seized of the said Mannors and premisses, upon a Bill of complaint against his Lordship, in his Majesties Court of Chancery to be exhibited: his Lordship will appeare, and make such answer, and further such proceedings, that

That here,
after none
of these
Lands shall
be severed
from the
Mannor

That a decree shall
be had in
the Chancery,
to
confirm
the now
agreements

that thereupon a perfect decree (with the free consent and agreement of his Lordship) may bee had, and there enrouled against his Lordship, his heires and assignes. By which the said Articles, covenants, agreements, certainty of fines, usuages and customes, and all the compositions, liberties, priviledges, freedoms, immunities, discharges, matters and things in the said Indenture and Scedules, or any of them contained; shall bee decreed, ratified, established and made good, and put in ure, used and enjoyed for ever.

That he the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, his heires and assignes, at his and their own proper costs and charges, will procure at the first Session of the next Parliament of our Sovereine Lord the Kings Majesty, his heires or successors, one Statute or A&t of Parliament, by force whereof the said Articles, covenants, agreements, certainty of fines, usuages, customes, compositions, enlargements, and alterations of usuages, customes, compositions, liberties, priviledges, benefits, freedoms, immunities, discharges, matters and things in the said Indenture and Scedules, or either of them expressed; shall be established, ratified, enacted and confirmed to be, and to continue for ever of force, and to be put in ure and used for ever hereafter, in such state, manner and forme, quality, condition and degree, as the same are in the said Indenture or Scedules, or any of them expressed, for and concerning the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof they now are Copy-holders, or reputed Copy-holders. Towards the charges of procuring of which the said A&t of Parliament, the said Tenants are to pay unto the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, his heires or executors, within one moneth next after the obtaining and passing thereof, the sum of twenty pounds.

That he the said *Thomas L. Wentworth*, his heires and assignes, at any time within five yeeres next ensuing the date of the said Indenture, before such A&t of Parliament, as aforesaid, had and obtained, at the costs in the law of the said Copy-hold Tenants, or some of them, upon request made unto him the

said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, his heires or assignes, by the said Sir *John Tolles*, Knight and Alderman of London, *William Gough*, *Edmund Barber*, *John Eglesfield*, *Isack Catten*, *Thomas Best*, *Richard Hoskins*, *George Saris*, *Henry Detbicke*, *John Howland*, *Thomas Tardly*, *John Lowden*, *Richard Cheyney*, *Gresham Hoogan*, *William Palmer*, *Nicholas Dickens*, *Nicholas Diggins*, *Peter Sammer*, *John Benner*, *Richard Edwards*, *Michael Bonner*, & *Nicholas Hollam*, or any ten of them, or any ten of the Heires or Assignes of them, shall and will make, doe, acknowledge, execute and suffer all and every such further acts, deeds and assurances, for better setting, assuring and confirming of the usuages, customes, benefits, liberties, priviledges, immunities, discharges, certainty of fines, compositions, agreements, matters and things in the said Indenture and Scedules contained, as by them, or any ten of them shal be reasonably devised, advised and required. That every one of the said Copy-hold Tenants, their heires and assignes, shall and may freely hereafter from time to time, grant, lease or demise by deed or otherwise (without licence or Copy of Court Roule) such or so much of their said Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, to such person and persons, and for such tearme and estate, not exceeding one and thirty yeeres and foure moneths, in possession from the time of the making of any such grant or demise; as to them, and every, or any of them respectively, shall bee thought fit or necessary, without any forfeit of estate, seizure, claime, disturbance, deniall or impeachment of his Lordship, his heires or assignes, or any of his or their Officers. So alwaies, that such grant, lease and leases so to bee made, be at the first or second generall Court, (for the Mannor whereof, the Lands or Tenements so happening to be granted, leased or demised are parcell) to be holden next after the making thereof, be published in open Court of that Mannor, before the homage there, and a remembrance thereof to bee required to bee made in the Roules of the said Court, for the date, tearme and quantity of Lands, Cottages, or Tenements

The names contained in the Indenture.

That lessees may hold for thirty one yeeres and foure moneths without licence.

That an A&t of Parliament shall be procured, to confirme the same for ever.

The Tenants must pay twenty pounds towards the charges of it.

For better assurance within five yeeres.

so granted, leased or demised. Which remembrance, the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth* covenanteth and granteth for him, his heires and assignes; to and with the said *Sir John Tolles*, and the rest of the said Copy-hold Tenants, upon the tender of a certainty thereof in writing, to the Steward, or Deputy Steward that Mannour for the time then being, together with fixe pence in money, for the entering thereof, shall be in the Court Roules of that Mannor duely, and in convenient time, and without delay enrolled, and a note thereof delivered by the Steward, or his Deputy, to the party so leasing, or any for him, without any other consideration, fee or reward, to bee given or paid for the same.

That whereas the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, by his Highnesse Letters Patents under the great Seale of England, dated the nineteenth day of Iuly, in the thirteenth yeere of his Majesties reign of England, and forty eighth of Scotland, Hath obtained license to grant to such of his Majesties liege people as he shall thinke fit, Messuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, parcell, or reputed parcell of the said Mannors: To hold to them, their heires and assignes (in free and common Socage) respectively, of his said Mannors of *Stepney* and *Hackney*, by such and the same rents and services, and other profits, as in the conveyances thereof shall be expressed, and not to hold of the King in Capite, nor of any of his Majesties Honours, or Mannors in Knights service, as by the said Letters Patents more at large may appeare. Now if the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth* shall not at the first Session of the next Parliament procure such an Act of Parliament, to bee good and effectually in law for the purposes aforesaid: Then his Lordship will at all times, after the end of the said first Session of the said next Parliament, upon reasonable requests, and at the costs of the Tenants (whom it shall concerne) their heires or assignes, make, doe and execute such reasonable acts, devices, and assurances in Law; whereby the said Copy-holders, their heires or assignes respectively, shall hold and en-

joy their, and every of their said Copy-holds, Messuages, Houses, Lands, Cottages and Hereditaments, with the like wayes, easements, commons and commodities, as are thereto now belonging, or now therewith used or enjoyed. And the free-hold and inheritance thereof respectively to them and to their respective heires and assignes for ever, to be holden of such of the same Mannors, whereof the same is now holden in free and common Socage, for and under the severall & respective yeerely rents for all services and demands, as they or any of them doe now severally and respectively pay for the same, as by them, or their Council heard, shall bee reasonably devised and required.

That the said Copy-hold Tenants, their heires and assignes respectively, shall and may for ever hereafter, without any let, impediment, interruption, deniall or contradiction of his Lordship, his heires or assignes, or any claiming under the said *Lord Henry Wentworth* deceased, not onely during the time they shall be Copy-holders, but also afterwards, when they have obtained the free-hold and inheritance of their severall and respective Copy-holds; peaceably hold and enjoy such and the like Commons of pasture, and in such manner, in all the Commons, wastes and commonable places of the said Mannors, as they or any of them hertofore have had, used, held, taken, or enjoyed, or might lawfully have taken or enjoyed. Neverthelesse, it is agreed, that neither the said Indenture and Scedules, nor any covenant therein contained, shall in any wise extend or enure, to the benefit or advantage of any other Copy-hold Tenants of the said Mannors, other than the Copy-hold Tenants, named parties to the said Indentures, their heires and assignes, and that for such and the same Lands, Tenements, Cottages, and Hereditaments, with the appurtenances onely, as they or any of them now hold, or claime to hold, by Copy of Court-Roule of the said Mannors, or one of them, as by the said Indenture (whereunto relation be had) more plainly and at large appeareth.

Recitall of the Letters Patents from the King to my L. concerning the Free-hold.

If the Act of Parliament bee not procured, the Tenants (upon request) shall be made Free holders.

For enjoying the Common.

The Tenants not compounding, are excepted from all benefit hereby.

The en-
rolling of
the Deed,
and where
it is left.

Memorandum, that the said Indenture of the twentieth of June, together with a duplicity thereof, were acknowledged by the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth* the 21. day of July 1617. before *Sir Mathew Carew* Knight, to bee enrolled, and is enrolled in the Chancery accordingly. The one part of which Indentures, is left in the custody of the Company of Goldsmiths in the City of *London*, and the other in the custody of the Brethren of the Trinity house at *Radcliffe*: In trust, and to the use of the said Copy-hold Tenants, named parties to the said Indentures.

A Statute
of 12000.
pounds for
performance of
Cove-
nants,

The ninth day of July 1617. in the said fifteenth yeere of his Majesties Reigne, the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth* acknowledged a statute of the summe of twelve thousand pounds of lawfull money of *England*, unto *Alexander Prescot* and *John Gore*, Aldermen of *London*, *Thomas Jones* common Serjeant of *London*, *Francis Fulner* and *George Whitmore* Esquires, and *Robert Mildmay* Grocer; In trust for, and to the use of the Copy-holders named in the Indentures, and thereof is a defeasance by Indenture, dared the same day to this effect (viz.) That if the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth* doe performe the covenants and agreements, contained in the aforesaid Indenture of the twentieth of June: Then the same Statute to bee void, and that the said Conusees shall deliver up the same Statute to the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, his heires, executors, administrators or assignes, so soone as the said Act of Parliament shall be procured, according to the in-

The defea-
sance.

tent and true meaning of the said recited Indenture.

To this end, the said Statute and defeasance are left in the Chamber of the City of *London*, to bee kept in such sort, as that the said Conusees may have the same to bee delivered according to their Covenant. And the Chamberlain of the said City hath charged himselfe with the receipt thereof, by order of the Court of the Lord Maior and Aldermen 1617. *Sir John Lemane* being then Maior, and Master *Cornelius Fish* Chamberlaine.

In Trinity Tearme, in the said fifteenth yeere of his Majesties Reigne, to a Bill of complaint was by the Copy-holders, named parties to the said Indenture of the twentieth of June, exhibited against the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth* in his Majesties high Court of Chancery; whereto the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth* did appeare, and by his answer confessed the contents of the said Bill to bee true. Whereupon, a perfect Decree (with the free consent and agreement of the said *Thomas Lord Wentworth*, bearing date the two and twentieth day of July, in the said fifteenth yeere of the Reigne of our Sovereigne Lord King *James*) was obtained. And by the same, the said free customes, orders, immunities, &c. and all and whatsoever contained in the said Indenture of the twentieth of June, and the Scedules unto the same Indenture annexed, are for ever established and confirmed. The said Decree is likewise there enrolled. The true Copy of the said Scedules followeth.

Where
the Sta-
tute and
Defea-
sance are
kept.

1664
1617
1647

The pro-
ceedings
in the
Chancery.

The De-
cree.

The



The Scedules, containing the free Customes, Orders, Immunities, Discharges, Benefits, and Priviledges of the Mannors of Stepney, alias, Stebunheath and Hackney, in the County of Middlesex: Agreed unto, approved, allowed, and raised, as well by the Right Honourable, Thomas, Lord Wentworth, Lord of the said Mannors; as also by his Lordships Copy-hold, or Customary Tenants, or reputed Copy-hold, or Customary Tenants of the said Mannors, or of either of them, named parties to the said Indenture, whereunto those Scedules are annexed. By which, all and every the same Copy-holders or Customary Tenants, their, and every of their Heires and Assignes, are to hold, use, and enjoy, inherit, alien, demise, or dispose all and every, or any the said Lands, Messuages, Tenements, Cottages, and Hereditaments, which they, every, or any of them respectively doe hold, claime, or enjoy, by force, or pretext of any grant heretofore made by the Copy of Court Roll of the said Mannors, or either of them, the day of the date of the said Indentures: That is to say, the twentieth day of June, in the yeeres of the Raigne of our Sovereigne Lord I A M' E S, by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. the fifteenth, and of Scotland the fiftieth.

These Copy-holds are of inheritance, held of the Lord by the Rod, according to the custome.



Primis, by the Customs of the said Mannors, and either of them, all the Copy-hold Lands, Tenements, & Hereditaments, which the particular persons (named parties to the Indentures, whereunto these Scedules are annexed) doe hold or enjoy, and (time whereof the contrary hath not

beene within the memory of man) have been Copy-hold and customary Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments of inheritance, demised and demiseable by Copy of Court Roll of the Mannors aforesaid, or one of them respectively, according to the Customes of the Mannor whereof the same are holden. And all Copies of Court Rolls of the same Mannors, and either of them, by all the time aforesaid, for the same Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, have beene made, and ought to be made, to hold of the Lord by the Rod, according to the Custome of the Mannor whereof the same is holden, by the Rents

How Surrenders are to be made. See further in the 19. Article.

Rents and services therefore due and accustomed. And all the said Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments have beene passed, and are to passe and goe from such persons, as (according to the contents of these Scedules) have power, and are enabled to make Surrenders to any other person or persons by way of Surrender, to be made to the hands of the Lord, by the acceptance of the Steward of the Mannor, or his Deputy for the time being, in Court or out of Court; or by the acceptance of the Reeve of the Mannor, whereof the same are holden, or by his Deputy within the same Mannor, or elsewhere, in presence of fixe Customary Tenants; or by any Headborough of some Township or Hamlet within that Mannor, in presence of fixe customary Tenants, in or out of the same Mannors. Which Surrender or Surrenders have beene, and shall, and may bee to the use of any person or persons, and their Heires for ever in Fee-taile, or for life or lives, with Remainders or without Remainders, as Lands may be assured by the course of the common Lawes of this Realme, or else to the use of the last Will and Testament of the Surrenderers, or of any other persons, according to the intent and limitation of such last Will and Testament.

Quit-rents are to be paid yeerely at Michaelmas.

Item, the Rents of all the Tenants, both Free-holders and Copy-holders, which hold any Messuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments of the said Mannors, or of either of them, are yeerely payable only at the Feast of Saint Michael the Arch-Angell, to the Lord and his Heires: the same to be collected by the Reeves of the said Mannors (severally and respectively to be yeerely chosen, as hereafter is expressed) or their Deputies. And all and every the said customary Copy-hold Tenants, to pay the severall yeerely Rents, now yeerely due & payable for their severall Copy-holds. And if any of the said Copy-

holds, for which any intire Quit-rent is now paid, shall hereafter come into severall hands, the Rent thereof shall then bee apportioned by the Homage, at the Court of the Mannor whereof the same are holden; and so much only as by the Homage shall bee appointed to be paid (*pro rata*) shall be paid to the Lord for the time being.

An intire Quit-rent come into severall hands, shall be apportioned.

At what Courts Tenants are bound to appeare.

Item, all and every Copy-hold Tenant of the said Mannors, or either of them, which now be, or hereafter for the time being shall bee, ought to appeare yeerely at two severall generall Courts holden for the Mannor, whereof his Lands or Tenements are holden, upon warning, as hereafter followeth. And also so many of them, at all other set or appointed Courts, set, appointed, and kept for the said Mannor whereof their Lands are holden, under the number of eightene, as shall be (for that purpose) especially warned thereunto by the Reeve, or his sufficient Deputy for the time being. And the said Tenants shall doe their suits and services according to their tenures, except they bee essoined, licensed, or have some other lawfull excuse, upon the paine hereafter following. Which two generall Courts have beene commonly kept (and are to be kept yeerely) the one of them on Tuesday, the ninth day after Easter day; and the other, about the Feast of Saint Andrew the Apostle, upon reasonable warning: That is to say, in the Churches and Chappels within the said Mannors, openly upon the Sunday sevensnight, or Sunday fortnight, before the day of such Courts to be holden.

The two generall Courts yeerely held.

Tenants failing to appeare, and not essoined, or reasonable excuse, shall be amended.

Item, if any of the Copy-hold, or Customary Tenants of the said Mannors, or of either of them, doe, or shall make default of their appearance

rance at any of the said two generall Courts, to which their suits shall bee due; Or if such Copy-hold Tenants, as shall be especially and lawfully warned to appeare at any of the said Courts (in forme aforelaid) yeerely to be holden, doe make default (to which the said suit is or shall bee due) and warning openly given (as aforelaid) of the day and place of the holding of the same generall Courts, and upon speciall and lawfull warning to be given for the said set or purchased Courts: That then they that shall so make default (except they be esloined, or have some other lawfull or reasonable excuse) shall be amerced by the Homage of the said Court, to bee taxed and asserred by two Assessors of the said Court: that is to say, by two Tenants of the Homage, or of either of them for the time being, hath alwayes vsed to chuse, and shall chuse one for the Lord, and the residue of the Homage have chosen, and hereafter shall chuse the other.

The manner of
amercing.

*What the Tenants are to be allowed
at set Courts.*

Item, if any Tenant bee summoned to appeare at any set Court, or Courts to bee holden within the said Mannors, or in any of them, and doth appeare upon the said summons, he ought, and is to have for his paines foure pence, and his dinner, or eight pence and no dinner; which ought and is to be paid (by the said custome) by such person or persons, who shall bee the cause that any such Tenants doe appeare for his or their matter: So it bee not any matter or cause that concerneth an enquiry or presentment to be made, only for the Lord for the time being, his Heires and Assignes.

The like allowance for view, partitions, and other summons.

Item, the Copy-hold Tenants of the said Mannors, and of either of them, ought to have every of them like allowance, upon every view by them to

bee made, and upon every partition by them to bee made, or upon other summons to appeare betwixt Tenant and Tenant, when they be appointed thereunto by precept from the Steward of the said Mannors, or of either of them for the time being, or by his sufficient Deputy.

*How Tenants may be righted against
Encroachments, Annoyances, &c.*

THe Homage of the Court of the said Mannors, or of any of them, may appoint six or seven Tenants, upon any complaint to them made, by any person or persons, being Tenants of the said Mannors, or of either of them in open Court: that hee or they bee wronged by any Incroachment, or any other Annoyance to their Copy-hold Tenements, which Tenants shall (after the said Court) view the same Incroachment, Annoyance, and Impediment, or place whereof any such complaint shall be made. And thereupon, to present or notifie the same by a day to the Steward, or to the Homage at the next generall Court; that there may be set a paine or amerciament, or both, for the same, by the Homage at the said next Court, according to the quality of the offence.

*The Homage at every generall Court,
is to present deceased Tenants.*

Item, the Homage of either of the said Mannors, are to make presentment at every generall Court to be holden for the said Mannors, or of either of them, of all the Customary or Copy-hold Tenants, that they shall know shall be deceased after the Court then last past, or at any time before the said Court, whose deaths were not then found and presented, and that held any Copy-hold, or Customary, or reputed Copy-hold or Customary Lands or Tenements of the said Mannors, or of either of them. And also (as neere as they can) present what Lands every of them died seized of, and of what estate, and

and when he died, and who is the next Heire or Heires to the same person or persons so dying seized, and of what age or ages the said Heire or Heires shall then be of, as neere as they can.

Also they must present the deaths of Free-holders, &c.

Item, the Homage likewise ought to present the deaths of the Free-holders, and when they dyed, and who be their next heire or heires, and the ages of their heires, which held any Lands or Tenements of the said Mannors, or of either of them, and the nature of their tenures, so neer as they can: To the intent the Lord may have his reliefe, which is but the value of one yeeres quit-rent, of the Tenements holden of the said Mannors, or of either of them by Socage tenure.

What shall bee done, if the next heire bee not knowne.

IF the Homage at any of the said Courts of either of the said Mannors, shall not know who is next heire or heires to any of the said customary Tenants so dying seized, when they shall make their presentments; that then they shall make their presentment so accordingly, and then upon the said presentment at the next generall Court then after, the Steward of the said Mannors of either of them, or his Deputy for the time being, within the said presentment shall so bee made, shall cause a Proclamation to bee made in open Court, to the intent every such heire or heires may have knowledge to come, and take up the Lands and Tenements of his or their Ancestours, and so the Steward or his Deputy shall cause a Proclamation to be made, from generall Court to generall Court, untill three open and, publike Proclamations be made in full Court, at three generall Courts: which generall Courts (by the said custome) are used to be holden commonly one halfe yere after another, or thereabout: So that from the

presentment made by the said homage, of the dying seized of the said last Tenant, unto the last Proclamation, shall be fully two yeeres.

And if there shall come no heire of the said Lands or Tenements, nor any for him or them, before the end of the Court next after the Court, whereat the last of the said three Proclamations shall bee made, to make his or their claime, and prove himselfe, or themselves to the Homage of the Court, in such sort as they or the greater part of them shall allow of, to be the next heire or heires of the whole blood to the said Tenant deceased, or to have title to the Lands and Tenements, nor to shew and prove, as aforesaid, who is or ought to be next heire or heires of the whole blood to the said Tenant deceased, or next heire or heires expectant, upon any estate determined: Then the Lord of the Mannor, whereof the same Land is holden for the time being, shall and may after the next Court, next after the said three Proclamations so to be made, seize the Lands and Tenements, which were the said persons so dying seized, whose next heire or heires, or such as shall have title thereunto cannot bee found, or shall not come and make his or their claime and prooffe as aforesaid. And the same L. then to take the issues and profits thereof to his owne use, untill such person or persons come, that shall prove him or them next heire or heires to the said person or persons so dying seized. And if none shall come in within three yeeres next after the third and last Proclamation made as aforesaid, that shall and can convey and prove him or them to be next heire or heires of the whole blood; or shew or prove, who is or ought to be next heire or heires, or to have title as next in Remainder or Reversion as aforesaid; that the said Lands and Tenements be forfeited, or shall escheat unto the Lord of the said Mannor or Mannors for the time being.

Except, that if the said Land and Tenements shall or ought immediately to descend, remaine, reuert, come to any woman Covert; or Infant within the age of one and twenty yeeres, or to any person or persons being in prison, or any

If no heire or heires appeare, the Lord may then seize the Land,

The Lord may keepe it, untill an heire doe come.

If no heire come within three yeeres after the 3. Proclamation, then the Land shall escheat to the Lord.

1. Except women covert baron.
2. Infants within age
3. Prisoners,

Three Proclamations shall bee made in two yeeres space, for the heire to take know- ledge, &c.

4. Persons
Non sane
memoria.
5. Persons
out of the
Realme.

Five yeeres
limitation
to make
the claime
in.

person or persons not of *Sane memoria*, or that shall not be within the Realme at the time of the death of the said last Tenant dying so seized, or at the time of the first, second or third Proclamation to be made as aforesaid, that there, in every such case, the Lord (for the time being) shall have but the profits of the said Lands and Tenements, untill such persons, or his, her or their heire or heires shall come and make their claime: So that the said claime be made by the said woman, or her heires, within five yeeres next after the death of her said husband, or by her husband and her selfe during the time of her Coverture: And by such person being within age, or his heires, before he shall or should accomplish his full age of one and twenty yeeres: And by the person of *Non sane memoria*, within five yeeres, next after he shall recover, and be of *Sane memoria*; and by the heire of such person of *Non sane memoria*, within five yeeres next after the death of his said Ancestor, or before: And by the said person that shall so be out of the Realme, or his heires, within five yeeres after he shall returne; or if he shall not returne, within five yeeres after his death: And by the said person or persons in prison, within one whole yeere next after his or their enlargement from such imprisonment.

No dower for women, nor courtisie of England for men.

Item, in the said Mannors, or either of them, women ought not to have dowers of any customary Lands or Tenements within the Mannors aforesaid, nor any of them: Nor men to have any estate as Tenants, by the courtisie of England.

Estates of inheritance shall descend according to Gavelkind.

Item, if any shall bee seized of any customary Lands or Tenements, holden of the said Mannors, or of ei-

ther of them, of an estate of Inheritance and shall have two sonnes, or three sonnes, or more: Or having no sonnes, shall have divers daughters: Or having neither sonnes nor daughters, shall have divers Collaterall heires in one neer nesse of blood; or that are to make their resort, from those that were of the same neer nesse of blood to the Tenant dying: They shall bee all co-heires to their said Father, Mother, or other Ancestor, touching the said customary Lands and Tenements, according to the custome of Gavelkind.

Touching descents where the Tenant left issue.

Item, if any man or woman die seized (as aforesaid) of any customary lands or Tenements of any state of Inheritance, holden of the said Mannors, or of any of them, and shall have issue two or three sonnes, or more, whereof one or two or more of them shall be married, and have issue in the life of their Father or mother, and shall dye before his or their Father or Mother: Or having no sons, shall have divers daughters, whereof one or more shall be married and have issue, and dye in the life of the Father or Mother: that then the said issue shall inherit, and be co-heire with the said sonne or sonnes, daughter or daughters that shall survive his, her, or their said Father or Mother, that so shall dye seized as is aforesaid; whether the said issue bee male or female, according to the custome of Gavelkind.

How Lands shall descend to those of the whole blood, where the Tenant left no issue.

Item, if any person or persons dye seized as aforesaid, and shall leave behind him neither son nor daughter; then the next of his or their kinne (being of the whole blood) shall be heire or heires to the said person or persons so dying seized: That is to say, his, her,

or

or their brother or brothers, brother or brothers children, or childrens children, according to the custome of Gavelkind: & so forth, as long as any of that issue shall be alive, being of the whole blood. And in default of such issue, the sisters and sisters children, according to the custome of Gavelkind: and so forth so long as any issue shall be alive; and of the whole blood. And for lacke of such issue; the Vncles and their issues, being of the whole blood, so long as any issue shall be living. And in default of such issue; the Aunts and their children, so long as any shall be living of the whole blood. And for lacke of such issue, the next of kin of the whole blood, according to the custome of Gavelkind.

Males and Females of one wombe, cannot joyne to be co-heires.

Item, if any person so dying seized as aforesaid, without issue of his body, and having divers Brothers of the whole blood, whereof the one or some of them shall have beene married, and shall have issue, and after issue had, shall dye, before the said Brother dying seized, as aforesaid; that then the issues of the said Brother or Brothers, so dying before him that died seized, as aforesaid, shall joyne and bee co-heire with his Brother or Brothers, that surviveth the Brother that so dyed seized, as aforesaid, whether the said issue bee males or females. But males and females of one belly or womb, canot joyn to be co-heires together: So that the course of descents is to be observed by the said custome, according to the custome and nature of Lands in Gavelkinde.

Touching Descents.

Item, likewise shall the issue of the daughter, that shall dye in the life of the Father or Mother, bee co-heire with the Aunt that liveth, being of the whole blood.

Descents.

Item, likewise shall the Vncles, and the Vncles Brothers children (being of the whole blood) be co-heires together as aforesaid.

Descents.

Item, likewise shall the Aunts, & the Aunts Sisters children joyne and be co-heires as aforesaid, and so forth of all other further degrees, of all Collaterall heires, being of the whole blood; which may convey themselves to be any Cousins, and heires of the whole blood to any person or persons, dying seized of any of the aforesaid customary Lands or Tenements, according to the custome of Gavelkind.

How Copy-holders of inheritance may surrender.

Item, by the custome of the said severall Mannors, every Copy-holder of inheritance in fee-simple, may surrender his said Copy-hold Lands and Tenements, or any part or parcell thereof unto the Lord, to the use of any person or persons, and to his and their heires for ever, or to his or their heires of his or their bodies, or any otherwise in taile; or for life or lives, or yeeres, or to any person or persons, and his or their heires: To the intent the said Copy-hold Tenant may declare his last Will and Testament upon the same Lands and Tenements, or to any other use or uses, unlesse it be to any corporation or corporations, or bodies politicke or corporate. And every Copy-holder in taile, or for life, lives or yeeres, of either of the said Mannors, may in like manner (by the customes of the said Mannors and of either of them) surrender their Copy-hold Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, or any part thereof, according to the nature of their estates: so the same Surrender be made according to the custome concerning Surrenders, as afore in these presents is specified,

See more in the first Article, and in the 20. and 21. Articles, &c.

The Fines
must be
entred in-
to the Co-
pies: See
Article 29

specified, or hereafter ensueth. And all the same persons, to whose use every Surrender shall bee made, are to have their Copies made to hold of the Lord by the Rod, according to the custome of the Mannor, whereof they have beene holden by the Rents and services therefore due and accustomed. Vpon every of which Surrender, the Fine and Fines for the same hereafter expressed, is by the said custome to bee paid, and to be entred into the severall Copies, or the Margents of them.

Surrenders taken by the Headborough or Reeve, in presence of fixe Tenants.

Item, by the custome of the said Mannors, and of either of them; every Surrender taken out of the Court by the Headborough or Reeve, or his Deputy, and in the presence of fixe Customary Tenants of the Mannor, of which the said Lands or Tenements surrendered shall be parcell, witnessing the same Surrender of any person or persons, of his or their customary Lands or Tenements, holden of the said Mannors, or of either of them. And being of the full age of one and twenty yeeres, or upwards (except women Covert-baron, and such as are not of perfect minde) to the use of any person or persons, are, and ought to bee as good, as if it were taken in open Court by the said Steward of the Mannors, or of either of them; so that such Surrender bee by the Homage presented, as hereafter followeth.

Surrender of women Covert-Baron, in extremity of sicknesse.

Item, the Surrender by a woman Covert-baron, being of the age of one and twenty yeeres, made together with her husband, of the Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, whereof she is seized or estated; is, and shall bee a good Surrender of her Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof

she is seized and estated: and shall bee a good Surrender of her Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, holden of the said Mannors, or of either of the same: the same Surrender being made in her extremity of sicknesse, or likelihood of death, by the acceptance of the Reeve of the Mannor, whereof the Lands and Tenements so surrendered, are parcell, and his Deputy, or either of them, in the presence of fixe customary Tenants, or by the acceptance of the Headborough, in the presence of fixe customary Tenants. But if any such woman Covert-baron, so surrendering, doe after that recover her health, and doe not at the next generall Court then following ratifie and confirme the same, before the Steward or his Deputy, in the presence of the Homage, then the same Surrender is and shall be void. And all other Surrenders made by any woman Covert-baron, except before the Steward of the Mannor, or his Deputy, where she shalbe solely examined, or in extremity of sicknesse, as is aforesaid, are and shall be void.

All Surrenders taken by the Reeve or Headborough, must be presented at the first or second next generall Court.

Item, all Surrenders taken of women, as aforesaid, or of men by the Reeve, or his Deputy, or by a Headborough for the time being, and in the presence of fixe Customary Tenants, as aforesaid; shall be, and ought to be, by the Homage presented, at the first or second next generall Court, holden for the Mannor whereof the same is holden, after the taking thereof; or within one yeere and a day next after the taking of the same Surrender, if any such generall Court bee holden within a yeere and a day next after the same Surrender so taken. Or else if no such generall Court bee holden within a yeere and a day; then to be by the Homage presented at the next generall Court to be holden for the same Mannor, next after the same yeere and day;

Concerning the
womans
recovery
of her
health.

All other
Surren-
ders by
women
Covert-
baron.

is and shall be a good Surrender, as if the same had beene taken by the Steward or his Deputy of that Mannor; or woman examined, as foresaid, in open Court, or otherwise. All Surrenders taken by the Reeve or his Deputy, or by a Headborough, and in the presence of six Tenants, and not presented by the said Homage in manner and forme afore said, are and shall be void. But when any Surrender shall be made by any person, to the use of his or her last Will and Testament, to the intent that hee or shee may thereby, or thereupon, make and declare his or her last Will and Testament: that Surrender is to be presented at the first or second Court generall of that Mannor, happening next after the decease of the party so surrendring perfectly knowne, and not before. But if the same be not at the first or second Court (next after the death of the same party) presented; or if the same party hath before (in his life time) made any other Surrender of the same Lands or Tenements, and the same to bee presented: Then the said Surrender, to the use of such last Will and Testament, is, and shall be void.

The Homage must write Billa Vera upon their Presentments and good Surrenders.

Item, the Homage must write *Billa Vera*, upon every Surrender by them presented, when they finde the same Surrenders agreeable to the custome. And also upon every other of their Presentments, shall make *Billa Vera*, when they be agreeable to the said custome. Or else, if the said Homage receive any Surrender, or other Bills to them exhibited, which be doubtfull or repugnant to the custome of the Mannor whereof the Land is holden, upon every such Surrender or Bill, *Ignoramus* shall be made, or the like Supercription, to the intent it may bee knowne to bee doubtfull or naught: or else returne the same naughty Surrenders or Bills backe againe, to the parties that exhibited the same.

What Women Covert-baron may doe.

Item, every Woman being Covert-baron, of the age of one and twenty yerres or upwards, having any customary Lands or Tenements to her or her Heires, for life, lives, or yerres, and holden of the said Mannors, or of either of them; may together with her Husband (by the hands of the said Steward, or his sufficient Deputy) surrender all her said Lands and Tenements, Interest, and terme of yerres, to the use of her said Husband, or to any other person or persons at their will and pleasure; so as she be solely and secretly examined before the Steward, or his sufficient Deputy.

Surrenders taken out of Court by the Steward or his Deputy.

Item, all Surrenders taken out of the Court by the Steward of the said Mannors, or of any of them, or his sufficient Deputy, of any person or persons, being of the full age of one and twenty yerres or more, and of *Sanæ memoriae*, of any of their customary Lands and Tenements holden of the said Mannors, or of either of them, be good by the customes of the said Mannors, and of either of them; and the same ought to bee published and notified to the Homage at the next generall Court, or else those Surrenders are also void.

The Fines are certaine, and not arbitrary.

Item, all the Fines upon admittances for any the now Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, of all and every the persons, named parties to the said Indenture, holden by Copy of Court Roll, are and ought to bee certaine, and not arbitrary, or at the will of the Lord. And the Lord or Lords of the said Mannors, or of either of them, ought to have and take Fines upon admittances, as hereafter followeth, and not other, or greater: That is

Qqq 3 to

Or else they shall be void. When Surrenders, to the use of the last will, must be presented, or else void.

Solely examined before the Steward or his Deputy

Must bee presented, at the next generall Court.

What
Fines are
due.

If more
then one
person be
admitted,
then, &c.

What
Fine for a
building,
not used
for a
dwelling
house.

Admission
of man
and wife, a
whole
Fine.

to say, upon the admission of the Heire or Heires after a descent, for every Acre of land (of what nature and kind soever) sixteen pence, and so after that rate, for greater or lesser quantities of land. And upon admission of one person only, after any Surrender, the like summe of sixteene pence for every Acre; and so after that rate, for every greater or lesser quantity of land. But if more then one person bee admitted after or upon any Surrender: then every of the same persons are to pay halfe so much as one person ought to pay, and not more. Likewise upon admission of the Heires or Heire, after a descent for every messuage Customary, with the Courts, Yards, Easements, Orchards, and Gardens thereunto belonging, for a Fine, the summe of thirteene shillings foure pence, and not more. And for a dwelling house, called a Tenement, with the Courts, Yards, Orchards, Easements, and Gardens thereunto belonging, the summe of ten shillings, and not more. And for a Cottage, used for a dwelling, with Easements and Gardens thereunto belonging, or without Garden, and not demised for more then three pounds by the yeere, the summe of twenty pence. But for a building, not used for a dwelling house, so much onely as according to the quantity of the land, after the rate of sixteene pence the Acre. And for greater Cottages used for dwelling, & which shalbe let for above three pounds by the yeere, with the Courts, Yards, Orchards, and Easements thereunto belonging, the summe of ten shillings. And the like is of Messuages, Tenements, and Cottages hereafter to be built. And upon or after any Surrender, at the admission, the like Fines are to be paid for one person. But if any Surrender be made by any person or persons, to a man and his wife, then a whole Fine is to be paid for the Husband, and halfe a Fine is to be paid for the wife. And if more persons bee admitted upon one Surrender; then every of the same persons are to pay for Fine, halfe so much as one person ought to pay, and not more.

All Acres are to be accounted, ac-

cording to the Statute or Ordinance, *De terris mensurandis*, and Orchards and Gardens not belonging to such Messuages, Tenements, or Cottages, are to pay as Lands according to the quantity thereof, according to the rate aforesaid. And parts of Messuages, parts of Tenements, and parts of Cottages, are to pay for Fines respectively (in regard of the whole) according to the rate of the whole. And all Fines paid, are to be set downe and expressed in the Copy of the Court Roll thereof, or in the margent of the same Copy. And if any question or doubt shall hereafter arise, about the discerning and true estimation what, or which be, or ought to be accounted a Messuage; and what, or which, a dwelling house, called a Tenement; and what, or which, a Cottage: the same is to be referred to the Homage of the Manor at the next generall Court, and by the same to be tried, ordered, determined, and presented, and according to such presentments, Fines are to be paid.

*If the Lord refuse to admit,
then, &c.*

Item, if the Lord or Lords of the said Mannors, or either of them, or his or their Steward (for the time being) shall refuse to admit any person or persons, to whom or to whose use such Surrender (as in the precedent Article is expressed) shall be made, or shall refuse to admit such person or persons, to whom any of the said Copy-hold, or Customary, or reputed Copy-hold, or Customary Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments shall descend, according to the custome of the said Mannors, and true meaning of these Scedules: then the person so not admitted, paying or rendering to the Lord or his Reeve, Fine or Fines for the same (according to the true meaning of these Scedules) shall and may into such Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, so surrendered or descended, respectively enter; and the same quietly have, hold, and enjoy as freely, and in such sort, as if hee or they had beene

The Fines
must be
entred in
the mar-
gent of
the Co-
pies: See
Article 19.

beene thereunto lawfully admitted, and not otherwise.

*Surrender to make the Wife
a Joynture.*

Item, if any man make a Surrender, onely to the intent to make his wife a Jointure, or to assure it to his wife for tearme of her life, or during her widow-hood, not altering the estate of the inheritance; then for the fine of the same, or any admittance thereupon; there shall bee paid but halfe a fine for the same things so surrendered: That is to say, halfe so much as one person should pay upon admittance, according to the true meaning of these Scedules. And the like is to be used, where the Husband and Wife make a Surrender of the Lands of the Wife; to the end onely, to make an estate thereof to the Husband ioyntly with his Wife, or to the Husband for terme of his life in possession or remainder. And likewise (by the said custome) for every Tenant that shall not bee admitted in Reversion or Remainder expectant, upon the estate of any particular Tenant for life, in taile or for yeeres, granted by the Copy; the same is but halfe so much as it is upon other admittances, upon alienations, surrenders, or dying seized as aforesaid.

*Duties to the Homage and Tenants
for Bills and Surrenders.*

Item, every person that exhibiteth or delivereth any Surrender, or Bill to the Homage, ought to give and pay to the same Homage, for every such surrender or Bill, foure pence, and every of the said sixe Tenants, and also the Headborough or Reeve (which shall be at the taking of any Surrenders as aforesaid) ought to have foure pence apiece of the parties that make the Surrender, if the same Surrender be taken within the said Mannors, or in either of them. But if they goe out of the said Mannors, or either of them, for the taking of the same; then to have eight pence

apiece, and their charges, if they shall goe further off. And the party that procureth the said Surrender, ought to give to the said Tenants foure pence, beside the said fees; which foure pence is to be delivered with the said Surrender; or else he that bringeth in the said Surrender, without the said foure pence shall pay it of his owne purse to the Homage.

Though an heire be admitted, yet upon a new claime, the Homage shall enquire, &c. for a Co-heire.

Item, if it chance at any time, upon the death of any Copy-holder, or customary Tenant, that there is an heire or heires found, and presented by the Homage, and after is or are admitted to the Lands or Tenements of the said Copy-holder, and at that time no other heires shall be knowne. And after it shall chance that one or other commeth, and claimeth to be Co-heire with the said Heire that is admitted; then the Homage ought thereof to enquire; and if they finde his claime true, they ought to present the same. And then he or they so claiming, shall bee likewise admitted, and pay his fine, and have his part of the premisses, notwithstanding the former admission.

Where Tenants are admitted, and after that another claimeth the whole: the Homage is not bound to enquire, but he is driven to his suit.

Item, if any man bee admitted to any possession, or to any Reversion or Remainder of any Lands or Tenements, whether they bee to him descended as shall be supposed, or to him surrendered by any other person, and after that commeth another person or persons, who pretendeth a title to the whole premisses, or any part thereof, and desireth that the Homage may enquire thereof: In this case the said Homage is not bound thereof to enquire: but he or they are driven to his or their suit or plaint, whether his or their title be

Concerning Tenants not admitted, &c.

Taking Surrenders out of the Mannors.

be right or wrong : Except in such case, where any person or persons shall claim as in the next precedent Article. And yet if any shall require the homage, to finde whether hee or they were the son or daughter, or sonnes or daughters of such a one or no, and the homage knowing, or well enformed of the truth, that he or they shall be the sonne, or sonnes or daughters of him or her, that dyed seized of the Lands then in question: The Homage ought therein to present the truth : But not to present, whether he or they ought to have the premisses, or any part thereof, to the which another person is already presented. But in such case, he or they shall be driven to his or their suit or plaint, as aforesaid ; for recovery of their said right, if any right they have. Except in such case, where any person or persons shall claime, as in the next precedent Article.

How farre the Homage are to present, and what not.

How Lands descended are to bee taken up.

Item, after the death of every person, being a Ccustomary Tenant of the said Mannors, or of either of them; the next heire or heires ought to come and take up the Lands and Tenements, whereof his or their Ancestors so shall dye seized, of what age soever he bee. And if he or they be of the age of foureteene yeeres or upwards ; hee is to bee admitted in his owne person, within a convenient time after he or they shall be presented. Or else if he or they bee under the age of foureteene yeeres ; then to come and take it up by his Gardian, untill hee bee of the age of foureteene yeeres, as aforesaid, and to pay for his fine, according to the rates expressed in these Scedules ; and the Gardian to pay but three shillings and foure pence at the most for his fine for the Gardianship, or lesse, as the Steward or his Deputy shall thinke fit. And for Lands descended from the part of the Father, the next Cousin of the part on the Mother, not able to inherit those Lands, ought to be Gardian. And if the Lands came from the part of the Mother ; then the like Cousin of the

At foureteene yeeres he is to be presented and admitted in his owne person.

Vnder 14. yeeres by a Gardian.

Gardian three shillings foure pence.

Who shall be Gardian.

part of the Father ought to be Gardian, if that person will accept thereof. And upon their refusall, or not praying to be admitted Gardian, at the first or second Court after that Infant ought to be admitted ; then may the Steward admit any other of the kindred of the Infant (to whom his Lands cannot descend) to bee Gardian. And if none of the kindred will accept of the Gardianship ; then may another bee admitted. And every Gardian shall account to the heire of the profits, and repaire the Copy hold Tenements of him whose Gardian he is : And upon admittance shall be bound to the Lord for the time being, with condition for performance thereof, in such summe as the Homage of the said Court, or the greater part thereof shall like of. And of the Lands of every Infant under foureteene yeeres of age, that shall bee a purchaser ; a Gardian shall be admitted, and shall so demeane himselfe in such manner, as for the Gardian of an Infant (having Lands by descent) is limited and appointed.

See Article 37.

The kindred refusing to be Gardian.

And shall be bound to the L. for performance.

They to whose use Lands are surrendered, ought within three yeeres after the presentment take them up.

Item, every person, to whose use any of the said Lands or Tenements shall be surrendered, ought to come within three yeeres after the same bee presented, and take up the same by himselfe, if he be of age, and to bee admitted as aforesaid, and to pay his fine, or else by his Gardian, as is aforesaid.

The Lord may distrain for the Fines ; or by default of distress, seize the Lands.

Item, if any of the said Heires, Alienes or Gardians, doe not pay their fines within one moneth after the same fines bee extracted, and the extracts delivered to the Reeve or his Deputy for the gathering thereof, and by them or either of them demanded ; then it shall be lawfull for the Lord or Lords

Lords of the said Mannor or Mannors for the time being, or his or their Officers to distraine, and avow as for rents: And for want of distresse, to seize the Lands and Tenements, for the which the said Fine or Fines are to be paid, and to enjoy the same to his or their owne use, untill he or they shall bee fully satisfied, and paid the said Fine or Fines, to bee paid by him or them that so ought to pay the same.

The like he may doe for non payment of the Quit-rent.

Item, if any Customary or Copyhold Tenant of the said Mannors, or of either of them, shall not pay his Rents for his Copyhold, for which the same is due, and demanded by the said Reeve or his Deputy, then it shall bee lawfull for the Lord or Lords of the said Mannor or Mannors for the time being, or his or their Officers to distraine and avow. And for want of sufficient distresse, to seize the Lands and Tenements out of the which the same ought to be paid, and to take and enjoy the Rents, Issues, and profits of the same to his or their owne use, untill hee or they shall bee fully satisfied and paid the same Rents by him or them that so ought to pay the same.

Who shall be the Gardian.

Item, that when any Tenant dieth seized leaving his Heire under the age of fourteene yeeres, the next of the kin (to whom the said Lands and Tenements cannot descend) shall have, if hee shall require it, the custody of the Heire, and of his Lands and Tenements, committed unto him for the use of the Heire, untill he come to the age of fourteene yeeres, as is aforesaid, and then hee to chuse his owne Gardian, And the former Gardian at any time after (upon reasonable request) to yeeld account to the Heire, of the profits of his Lands received.

See Arti.
cle 33.

Tenants may let Leases for 31. yeeres and foure moneths, without any Licence or Fine.

Item, if any person or persons bee disposed to let his or their customary Lands or Tenements to any other person or persons, and to their Executors and Assignes, for the terme of one and thirty yeeres, or lesse; the same person or persons have and shall have full power and authority, to set or let to farme his or their Copyhold Lands, or Tenements to any person or persons, their Heires, Executors, and Assignes, for the terme of one and thirty yeeres and foure moneths, or lesse, in possession from the time of the making thereof in writing, without any Licence to him or them to bee granted, and without paying Fine to the Lord, or incurring any forfeiture or seizure of or for the same: So as the same Lease doe not exceed one and thirty yeeres and foure moneths, from the time of the making thereof: But such Lease is and ought to be presented to the Homage of the Mannor, whereof the Lands or Tenements so leased are held, within one yeere after the making thereof: or else the same Lease so made, and not presented as aforesaid, shall bee void and of none effect.

See the
Abstract
of the In-
denture.

If such
Leases be
not pre-
sented to
the Ho-
mage
within
one yeere
after the
making,
they shall
be void.

Either Mannor is upon every change of Lord, to pay five pounds for Recognition money.

Item, the custome of the Mannor is, to give to the Lord of every of the said Mannors, upon the change of every Lord, at the next Court after the first entry, *bona fide*, ten pounds of lawfull money of England; that is to say, out of each Mannor five pounds, for the recognition and acknowledging the services, which is to be levied and collected by the Reeve for the time being; amongst all the said Copyholders of the said Mannors, respectively, according to the rates they shall be taxed at, by the Homage at the

the next Court to bee holden, after the comming of the new Lord.

How the Reeve of either Mannor is to bee chosen.

Item, the homage of every of the said Mannors ought yeerely (at the generall Court to be holden next after Michaelmas) to elect & chuse severall Reeves for every of the said Mannors; that is to say, to elect and chuse two Customary Tenants, either of the said persons named parties to the said presents, their Heires or Assignes, or of others not named, to beare the Office of the Reeve for each of the said Mannors: namely, he that was before in election (if he bee alive) and one other: or if he be dead, two other, to the intent the Lord of the said Mannors, or of either of them, or his Steward, may appoint the one of them so elected for one whole yeere; that is, one to serve for each of the said Mannors; so he be appointed within that Mannor of which he is a Tenant, and for which he shalbe so chosen. Which Reeve being so appointed, ought to take upon him the said Office for one whole yeere then next ensuing, to execute the same by himselfe or his Deputy, for whom hee shall answer, and to be subject to account and answer for the same, as in the said presents is set downe.

And if a Copy-holder shall bee duly chosen, and appointed by the Homage, to bee the Lords Reeve, as aforesaid, and (according to his turne) presented by the Homage, and shall refuse to serve the said Office by himselfe or his Deputy: then every such person so refusing, within the said Mannor of *Hackney*, shall pay for a Fine, sixe pounds thirteene shillings and fourepence. And every such person so refusing, within the said Mannor of *Stebunheath* or *Stepney*, shall pay for a Fine, ten pounds to the Lord of the Mannor, whereof his Lands are holden. And the Homage of the same Mannor shall bee charged from time to time to chuse another Reeve in the place of him that shall so refuse, untill

such time as (for the same Mannor) one be chosen that shall and will serve the said Office. And every Copy-holder that shall bee chosen and appointed to the said Office as aforesaid, and shall refuse to serve the same Office, shall pay the Fine aforesaid to the Lord of that Mannor for his refusal. The one halfe of all which Fines or Fine, of Tenant or Tenants so refusing to accept and execute the said Office of Reeveship, according to the true meaning of these Scedules, the Lord or Lords of the said Mannors, or either of them, of whom such Tenant or Tenants so refusing shall hold, ought, and shall from time to time allow unto such person or persons, as being chosen and appointed to bee Reeve as aforesaid; And shall and will, next after the refusal of any one or more of the said Tenants so chosen, accept and serve the said Office; the moiety of the said Fine or Fines, respectively to bee by him defaultked and retained in his account. And by the Lord of that Mannor, upon the same Reeves account (whensoever hee shall account for the same) to be duly and justly allowed.

In what cases the Lord may seize the Reeves Lands.

Item, if any Copy-holder, that shall accept, and execute the said Office of Reeve, shall refuse to satisfie and pay unto the Lord, the yeerely quitrents and fines for admittances upon Alienations or Descents, wherewith such Reeve shall or may bee lawfully charged, by and according to the true meaning of these presents; or shall refuse to account with the Lord, within two moneths next yeerely after Michaelmas, having had the Rentall and Extracts of Fines upon admittances, as aforesaid, for that yeere; by the space of two moneths: Every such Reeves Lands & Tenements, that shal so refuse to account, and pay the said Rents and Fines which he shall or may have collected, as aforesaid, shall bee seized into the Lords hands; and the Lord shall and may take to his owne use the issues

The halfe of Fines paid by refusers, shall be allowed him who next shall serve.

And be by him retained at his accounting.

Hee shall serve one whole yeere.

For refusing the Office, and what Fine to be paid in Hackney.

The Fine for Stepney. The Homage shall chuse another, untill one do accept and serve.

What he
is to pay
for his
offence in
both the
Mannors.

Hee is not
to answer
any Quit-
rent, un-
lesse hee
know the
Tenant,
or where
the Land
lyeth.

issues and profits of his said Lands and Tenements, untill he shall pay unto the Lord the Rents and Fines aforesaid: And untill hee hath also satisfied and paid for his said offence (*viz.*) being Reeve of *Hackney*, six pounds thirteene shillings foure pence: And being Reeve of *Stepney*, ten pounds. Nevertheless, the Reeve ought not, nor shall be charged or chargeable to answer any Quit-rents, contained in any Rentall or Estracts, unlesse it appeare unto him by the Rentall of the former Reeve, or otherwise bee made knowne unto him by some of the Lords Officers, who is the Tenant, or where the Land lyeth; for and in respect of which, the same Quit-rents ought to be paid.

No Reeves within this composition, shall be charged with the Leet, or Court Baron, otherwise then in Article 45. Nor provide for any dinners, except, &c.

Item, no Copy-holder of the said Mannors, or of either of them, being named parties to the said Indenture, nor their Heires or Assignes, ought or shall (at any time) bee charged, to collect or gather any of the Amerciaments, Fines, or other Issues or Profits of the Courts-Leets, or Courts-Baron, holden within the said Manors, or of either of them, otherwise then in the last precedent Article is mentioned: Nor to provide or allow for any Dinners, either on the day or daies the Court-Leet shall be holden upon, or on the day or dayes of the two generall Courts: but are and shall bee thereof for ever freed and discharged, except that such Tenant, or his Heires, shall hereafter purchase or have other customary Lands then those that the said persons, named parties to the said Indenture, or some one of them the said persons doe now hold, which shall be worth to be sold (at the least) two hundred pounds of lawfull money of *England*, or shall bee of the cleere yeerely value of twenty pounds of like money.

What Tenants may be chosen Reeves.

Item, every one of the said Customary Tenants, named parties to the said Indenture, whose Lands, Tene-

ments, and Hereditaments, holden by Copy of Court-Roll of either of the said Mannors, are worth fixteene pounds of like money, as aforesaid, by the yeere to be let, or two hundred pounds to be sold, by the estimation and presentment of the Homage of the same Manor, shall beare the Office of Reeve, of and for such of the said Mannors whereof hee shall bee a Tenant by Copy of Court-Roll, and for which he shall bee chosen and appointed Reeve, as aforesaid, when his or their time and course doth come.

What allowances the Reeve is to have of the Lord.

Item, every of the said Reeves, is to bee allowed of the said Lords or Lord, for the executing of the said Office for one yeere, as followeth, *viz.* The Reeve of *Stebunheath*, three pounds sixe shillings and eight pence: and sixe shillings eight pence more, for and in respect of an allowance of a Coat-cloth to the said Reeve: And the Reeve of *Hackney*, fifty three shillings and foure pence: and sixe shillings eight pence more, for and in respect of an allowance of a Coat-cloth to the same Reeve: And all other commodities due and incident to the said Office, for either of them, or used heretofore to be paid to the said Reeve, by any of the Tenants of the said Mannors respectively.

The Reeve to deliver the Rentall to his Successour.

Item, the Reeves of the said Mannors, and of either of them, shall at the next generall Court, after his yeere of service expired, deliver the Rentall by which he made his account, to the Reeve that shall next succeed him, upon paine to be amerced, or fined by the Homage, if he shall not so doe.

What the Copy-holders may freely doe without forfeiture.

Item, all the Customary Tenants of the said Mannors, & of either of the, may break and dig their Copy-hold grounds,

To bee
amerced.

grounds, holden of the said Mannors, and of either of them, at his or their will & pleasure, and fell, and cut down their timber and woods growing, or that shall grow upon the same, and convert it to their best use and profit: and may also suffer their Copy-hold Tenements and houses to decay, without incurring any seizure or forfeiture of their estates therefore, or other pain: and may take and pull downe their said Tenements, and erect or set them up againe, either where they stood before, or upon any other Lands, holden by Copy of Court-Roll of the said Mannors, or of either of them. But they may not, or shall not take or pull them downe, to set them (or any part of them) upon their owne Free-holds, or upon the Free-holds of any other.

Copy-holders may lop Trees growing upon the waste before their houses.

Item, every of the said Copy-holders, or reputed Copy-holders, named parties to the said Indenture, may lop and shred all such Trees as grow before their houses or Tenements, upon the waste ground, and convert the same to their owne use, without any offence, so the said Trees stand for the defence of their Houses, Yards, or Gardens: And also they may dig Gravell, Sand, Clay, and Lome upon the said waste grounds, to build or repaire any of their Copy-hold Tenements within the said Mannors, or in either of them without any licence; so alwaies, as every of the said Copy-holders doe fill up so much as shall bee digged by him or them.

Letting of Lands for more then 3 yeeres and foure moneths, is a forfeiture.

Item, if any person or persons, being Tenant Customary, shall (without Licence by Indenture, or other writing, or otherwise) let his said Customary Lands or Tenements for more then one and thirty yeeres and foure moneths, it shall be a forfeiture of his estate, by the custome of the said Man-

nors, and of either of them, being found and presented by the Homage, or else otherwise lawfully and sufficiently proved.

For what offences these Copy-holders may forfeit their estates.

Item, for Treason or Felony whatsoever, that shall bee committed by any Copy-holder of the said Mannors, or of any of them, for which hee shall be lawfully attainted, he shall forfeit his Copy-hold Lands and Tenements to the Lord of the said Mannor. And for all other offence or offences, act or acts whatsoever, for which a Free-holder ought (by the common Lawes of the Land) to forfeit his Free-hold Lands and Tenements: There a Copy-holder of the said Mannors, or of either of them, shall forfeit as a Free-holder ought to forfeit in like case his Free-hold. But if a Copy-holder be out-lawed for any cause, saving Felony or Treason, the Lord shall not have the issues or profits of his Lands. And if a Copy-holder make a Feoffment of his Copy-hold, Gift in taile, or Lease for life or lives, by deed, or without deed, by livery and seizin thereupon: or shall suffer a recovery at the Common Law, levy a Fine, or wilfully refuse or deny to pay, doe or performe his Rents, Fines, Suits, Customes and Services, at any time due to the Lord or Lords of the said Mannors, or of either of them for the said Copy-holds: The same wilfull refusall being presented to the Homage, by the oathes of three Customary Tenants, with the Reeve or his Deputy (the said Tenants or Reeve, nor his Deputy, being none of the Lords servants) and being found and presented by the Homage, the same shall be holden and reputed a forfeiture of his estate, whatsoever hee shall have by Copy of Court-Roll, at the time of any such act committed or done; in so much of his or their Copy-hold Lands and Tenements, as he shall have committed any such act: and only for so much of his Lands and Tenements, out of the which the said Quit-rent, and other duties is demanded, and shall be due, and wilfully denied

Outlawry, except for Treason or Felony, shall be no forfeiture.

How a man may make a further forfeiture of his estate severall waies.

Denying to pay Rents, &c. Fines, &c.

No houses may bee pulled downe, to set them upon free-hold land.

They may dig Gravell, &c. upon the waste.

by

Disclaiming to hold of the Lord, and claiming their Copy-holds to be free-holds.

Pleading wittingly in a reall action at Common Law, in chiefe as a Free-hold.

What other forfeitures the Lord shall haue.

by the said Tenant or Tenants, as aforesaid. Or if any Copy-holder shall in the Lords Court, or elsewhere in any court of Record, disclaime to hold his said Copy-hold Lands and Tenements of the Lord of the Mannor, whereof his Lands and Tenements are holden, or shall (by pleading in the Lords Court, or other Court of Record) wilfully claime their Copy-holds to bee Free-holds; or willingly and wittingly plead in any Reall action at the Common law in chiefe as a Free-hold Tenant; or shall willingly and wittingly doe any other act, or things, in or concerning his now Lands and Tenements, which shall be a disseisin or dis-inheritance of the Lord or Lords of the said Mannors, or of either of them, their heires or assignes (other than such acts, as in these Articles are especially mentioned, (or dispensed withall) that then hee shall forfeit his and their estate, of and in the same Lands and Tenements so disclaimed, to be holden or claimed to be free-hold; or for which he shall plead in chiefe, or do any such other act or thing as is aforesaid. Finally, the Lord of the said Mannors, or of either of them, shall have all such other Forfeitures, Issues, Profits, and Advantages of the said Copy-holds, as shall grow due to him by any Statute Lawes of this Realme, being not against and contrary to these Articles and Customes here expressly set downe.

The Act or Neglect of Tenant for lives or yeeres, shall not prejudice those in remainder.

Item, if any person or persons, having any estate of any Copy-hold Lands or Tenements, holden of the said Mannors, or of either of them, for terme of life or lives, or for terme of yeeres, or (in the right of their wives) of any estate, although he, she, or they, shall doe or suffer, or neglect to doe any act or acts during the time aforesaid, in or upon the said Copy-hold Lands and Tenements, which may or shall be contrary to the custome of the said Mannors, or of either of them. The same act or acts so being done, shall not prejudice or bee hurtfull unto the next person or persons to whom the

said Customary Lands or Tenements should or ought to remaine, revert, or come, nor to the said Wife or her Heires, not being party in Court, or consenting in Court to the said act or forfeiture. Nor that the Lord of the said Mannors, or of either of them, shall take any longer Advantage, Issues, or Profits of the same Copy-hold Lands or Tenements, then during the time of such estates as aforesaid, of the party committing, doing, or assenting to such act or acts. So that after his or their decease, or estates determined, the said Lands and Tenements shall remaine, revert, or come to the next person or persons, or to such person or persons to whom the same should have come or remained; or goe or revert immediately after such estate or estates ended or determined; as though there had bin no such act or acts done, contrary to the tenor or true meaning of these presents, by any such person or persons.

Private Acts of Tenants, hurt not the customes of the rest.

Item, the particular or private act or acts of any customary Tenant or Tenants of any of the said Mannors, which shall happen to be done by, or betweene them, or any of them, and the Lord or Lords of the said Mannors, or either of them, and his or their Reeve, or of either of them, contrary to the Articles and true meaning of these presents, neither doth nor shall extend to be construed to be a breach of the ancient customes of the said Mannors, or of either of them, to the hurt or prejudice of the rest of the Customary Tenants, but of themselves only, doing the said particular act.

Tenant for life or yeeres, making waste, shall be fined by the Homage.

Item, that if any Tenant for terme of life, or lives onely, or for terme of yeeres of Customary Lands, shall make any waste, then he shall bee fined by the Homage, the third part of which Fine shall bee to the Lord, and the other two parts shall come to him in the reversion or remainder of the said Copy-hold.

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The

Concerning the Wife and her heires

*The Lord may distraine, but
not seize.*

Item, the Lord, for non payment of Amerciaments, may distraine his said Tenants, parties to these presents, and avow for the same as for Rents: But hee cannot seize any of his or their Customary Lands or Tenements, parties to these Presents, for non payment thereof, vntill hee bee payed.

*How partition is to be made betweene
Co-heires, Ioynt-Tenants, or Tenants
in common.*

Item, upon the admission of any Co-heires, Ioynt-Tenants, or Tenants in common, if they cannot agree to occupy their Lands and Tenements, or to make partition among themselves: then hee or they that bee grieved, may (by the custome of either of the said Mannors) have a Precept from the Steward, directed to seven Customary Tenants, or more, of the said Mannors within which the said Lands and Tenements doe lye, and they shall make partition thereof, and the same returne to the Steward of the said Mannors againe, to bee enrolled in the Court Rolls of the said Mannor, whereof the said Lands and Tenements bee holden. Whereupon the said Heires shall goe to the said Steward of the said Mannor, within which the said Lands or Tenements shall lye: and then elect and chuse their parts in forme following:

That is to say, The youngest Sonne to chuse first, and then hee that is next to the youngest to chuse next, and so after that rate unto the eldest (how many soever) which eldest shall chuse last. And likewise the same order is to be observed amongst daughters, if there bee no sonnes, and amongst all other degrees of Heires, touching the Customary Lands and Tenements holden of the said Mannors, or either of them. And upon every such partition, they shall pay for a Fine to the Lord, two shillings and six pence, or lesse, at the discretion of the Steward, according to the quantity of the Lands or Tenements so parted betweene Tenants in common and Ioynt-Tenants; for the like Fine the said division to bee by the

said Tenants, without election of the parties themselves, but by casting of Lots, if they cannot otherwise agree.

*Copy-holders shall pay but a penny
for poundage.*

Item, if any Customary or Free Tenants Cattell, or the Cattell of their Farmers, bee brought to the Lords Pound, the said Tenant, or his Farmer shall pay for all his Cattell (if they bee a hundred heads, or upward or under) for the poundage thereof, but one penny. And hee that is no Tenant, shall pay for every distresse of Cattell so poundded, foure pence.

*Cattell impounded to be delivered by
two Copy-holders.*

Item, if any Cattell be impounded within the Lords Pound, by any person or persons, being a Customary Tenant or Tenants of the said Mannors, or of either of them, for any trespassse committed or done within the said Mannors, or in either of them, upon their Copy-holds: that all such Cattell being so impounded, may by two of the said Customary Tenants, of such of the said Mannors, or of either of them, wherein the said trespassse shall be committed, which will answer for such damages and costs as shall bee recovered in the said Court, against the owners of the same Cattell for the said trespassse, bee delivered out of the said Pound, unto the owner of the said Cattell, by the custome of the same Mannors, and of either of them.

*No Suits for title of Copy-holds out
of the Lords Court, without licence.*

Item, no Customary Tenant shall sue, vexe, or trouble any other Customary Tenant, for any title of Lands or Tenements, lying and being within the said Mannors, or in either of them, being Copy-hold Lands or Tenements of the said Mannors, or of either of them, out of the Lords Court, without the speciall Licence first had and obtained of the L. of the said Mannors, or of either of them, or of his Steward for the time being; if any person do the contrary, he shall have his Lands or Tenements seized into the Lords hands,

The manner of electing and chusing their parts, either in sons or daughters.

Fine upon every such partition.

hands, untill he pay a Fine to the L. for the same offence, viz. such Fine as shall be ceased by the Homage at the next generall Court of the said Mannor.

Cattell offending, shall bee driven to the Lords Pound.

Item, that no Customary Tenants of the said Mannors, or of either of them, for any offence to be done by any mans Cattell, within the said Mannors, or in either of them, shal drive the same Cattell to any forraigne Pounds, but to the Lords Pound, being within the said Mannors, or in either of them: if any man doe the contrary, to be amerced at the next generall Court by the Homage. So alwaies as there be a sufficient Pound of the Lords there.

How Stakes, Markes, and Meares, betweene Tenant and Tenant ought to bee set.

Item, that no Tenant, or any other person shall set any Stake, Marke, or Meare, betweene Tenant and Tenant, or betweene Tenant and any other person that lieth next to him, without the parties doe thereunto agree, unlesse an order be appointed by the Homage, or the greatest part of them, that it may bee first viewed by twelve Tenants of the said Mannors, or of either of them, where the Stake or Meare is to bee set, and there to set the Stake or Meare (indifferently) betweene both the said parties, & so to continue it, upon paine of amercement by the Homage.

Drivers of Commons, when to be chosen.

Item, the Homage doe, and shall yerely use at the next general Court, holden upon the Tuesday, the ninth day next after Easter day, to elect and chuse out of the Hamlets within every of the said Mannors, certaine customary Tenants, to be Drivers and Viewers of the Waits and Commons of the said Mannors, and of either of them, for one whole yeere. Which Tenants so elected, have authority (by the said custome) to drive the Commons at any time when they finde it surcharged, and to impound the Cattell by them so

taken: and no other to drive the said Common, then the persons that were so chosen as aforesaid.

How surcharging the Commons is to be remedied.

Item, if by their driving, the surcharging cannot be remedied, then they ought to informe the Homage thereof at the next Court, that they may amerce the offenders, whether the offenders be Tenants or no Tenants. And also to put a p. or amerciament upō their heads, that they shall not likewise offend.

The Drivers shall account to the Homage.

Item, if the said Drivers receive by the said poundages, any more mony then they spend in travaile, the rest shalbe employed to the scowring of the common Sewers, which bee upon the said waste ground and Commons, and laying of Bridges over the said common Sewers; and shall make their account (in that behalfe) to the Homage at the generall Court, when the yeere (for which they were chosen) shall expire.

The Homage may make by-Lawes, which shall binde the Tenants.

Item, the Copy-hold and customary Tenants, may make by-lawes at their generall Courts, when need shall require, which custome shall be so continued. And the said by-lawes so by them made, shall binde all the Copy-hold Tenants of the said Mannors, or of either of them: so the same be not contrary to the true meaning of these Articles.

Recoveries may be suffered to barre Entailes.

Item, by the custome of the said Mannors, and of either of them, Tenants in taile of customary Lands and Tenements, may suffer common recoveries within the said severall Mannors, with single or double vouchers, or (by agreement) forfeit the said Lands and Tenements into the Lords hands, for the cutting off the estate taile: which custome (by these Articles) shall have still continuance, and such recoveries and forfeitures, are and shall be good to barre the said Entaile.

*Tenants not appearing at set Courts,
shall not be amerced above 4. pence.*

Item, whensoever there shall be any Court, or Courts Baron (or other then the said two generall Courts) kept within the said Mannors, or either of them; no Copy-holder ought or shall be amerced above the summe of foure pence, for any default of his appearance at any the same Court or Courts, except the said two generall Courts: Neither shall incur any forfeiture, or seizure of his Copy-hold Lands or Tenements, or any other damage for any such default. And the said amercement to be taxed by the Assurers Tenants of that Court.

The Stewards Fees.

Item, the Steward or his Deputy is to have such Fees and allowances, as hereafter is expressed, viz. for every Surrender taken out of the Court five shillings, and nothing for any Surrender taken in Court. For every woman covert-Baron, that shall be examined, sixe shillings eight pence; for every admittance of every person, two shillings; for entring every Surrender, and making the Copy of Court Roll thereupon, sixe shillings eight pence; for every Precept for a view of partition, and entring the same, and the returne thereof upon the Court Roll, and the Copy thereof, two shillings six pence; and if it exceed two sheets of paper, then for every sheet over and above two sheets, twelve pence more. For searching the Court Rols for every yeere, foure pence. For every purchased Court, thirteene shillings foure pence. For entring a note of a Lease, granted of any Lands or Tenements, containing the date, quantity of Lands or Tenements, and certainty of terme, and to whom the same shalbe granted, & for a note thereof to the party, sixe pence. For these things before expressed, the Steward shall have only such Fees as before is declared; and for all other things, he shall have as formerly hath anciently bin used, and no more.

*Buildings to bee erected, shall pay
Fines, as those already built.*

Item, all Messuages, Tenements, and Cottages, that shall hereafter bee built upon any the copy-hold Lands,

wherof the customes are hereby meant to be declared; shall be held and enjoyed by the Copy-hold Tenants thereof, under the same Customes and Articles herein declared, as the Lands whereon they shall bee built are holden and enjoyed; but shall pay such Fines therefore, as is before expressed or declared for Messuages, Tenements, and Cottages, that shall be new built.

*The Lord shall not sever from the
Manor any of these Copy-holders, to
any persons in Fee-simple, or other
estate of Free-hold.*

Item, the Lord of the said Mannors, or of either of them, their Heires or Assignes, shall not at any time hereafter grant, or convey (severed from the Manor wherof the same is now holden, or ought to be holden, any of the Messuages, Cottages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, wherof any of the said persons, named parties to the said Indenture hereunto annexed, is now copy-holder or customary Tenant, to any person or persons in Fee-simple, Fee-taile, or for terme of life, or other estate of Free-hold, or for any estate or terme, other by Copy of Court Roll, according to the customes of the said Mannors, and true meaning of these presents, and the Indenture whereunto the same are annexed; except the Free-hold to be granted or severed, at the petition and desire of such person or persons as then shall be Copy-holder thereof, according to the true meaning of these presents.

And if the Lord hath granted away the Free-hold of any the Copy-hold Lands or Tenements, wherof the Custome is hereby meant to be declared: he shall get and take the same backe againe, and the same shall (notwithstanding such grant or alienation) be annexed to the Mannor wherof it was, or is held, and shall be held and enjoyed by the Tenant, his Heires and Assignes thereof, by Copy of Court Roll of the same Mannor, under the Rents, Services, and Customes in these Articles expressed, & not otherwise: and also, that the Lord shall admit by his Steward or his Deputy, all such Tenant & Tenants that ought of right to be admitted upon the presentment of the Homage.

*What the
Lord is
disabled
of doing.*

HERE



HERE FOLLOVVE TH
THE COPY OF THE CHARTER OF
London, of the first grant, and of the confir-
mation of divers Kings after.



Enriens Dei gratia Rex
Anglie, Dominus Hibernie,
Dux Normandie & Aquit-
anie com. anegzarchiepisco-
pis Episcopis, &c. Salutem.

Sciat is nos concessisse &
hac presenti carta mea confirmasse Baroni-
bus nostris de Civitate nostra London quod
eligant sibi Mayer de se ipsis singulis annis
qui nobis sit fidelis discretus & idoneus ad
Regimen Civitatis. Ita quod electus fuerit
nobis vel iusticiis nostris si presenter nobis ai-
mus presenteretur & nobis juret fidelitatem.
& liceat omnes ipsum in fine anni ammo-
vere & aliqui subinere si voluerint vel eun-
dem retinere. Ita tñ quod nobis ostenda-
tur idem vel iustice nostris si presenter non
fuerimus.

Concessimus & eisdem baronibus nostris
& hac carta nostra confirmavimus quod
habeant bene & in pace libere & quiete &
integre omnes libertates suas quibus habu-
erunt ubi sunt tam in Civitate London quam
extra & tam in aquis quam in terris &
omnibus aliis locis salva nobis camberlen-
geria nostra. Quare volumus & firmiter
recipimus quod predicti Barones nostre
Civitatis London eligant sibi singulis annis
de se ipsis predicto mō. Et quod habeant om-
nes predictas libertates bñ & in pace inte-
gre & plenarie cū omnibus ad hujus liber-
tatis pertiñ. Secundum cartam domini
patris nostri Iohannis illustris Rex Anglo-
rum quam inspeximus racionabiliter re-
ssamur. Testis dominus Episcopus London
Episcopus, &c. Apud Westm. 18. die men-
sis Februarii. Anno Regni nostri 11.



A Statute for the Hustings in
the time of Saint Edward to be
holden in London.

Sicut continetur in lege Sancti Edwar-
di Capitulo 46. quod debet in Lon-
don quæ caput Regni est & legum &
semper curia domini Regis singulis Septim.
die Lune Hustings sedere et tenere fundata
enim erat olim & edificata ad instar mag-
ne troie & ad modum & in memoria in se
continet in qua fuit super fuit ardua com-
pota & ambigua plēna corone & cor. do-
mini regis totius regni pred. quia usus &
consuetudines suas una semper inviolabili-
tate conservat ubiq; ubicumq; ipse Rex fu-
eris siue in expeditione siue alibi propter fa-
tigaciones gentium & populorum regni jux-
ta veteres consuetudines bonorum prim. &
predecessorum & omnium principum &
procerum & sapientum seniorum totius
regni predicti. &c.



The Charter of London grant by
william Conquerour and of
his Sonne.

Willm. kyng greit wil-
liam byshop and God-
fregis portere and eall
the bozoughwaren bynde London
Rrr 3 fra.

franchilse & engliste & ichkyd eth
 ꝥ Ich will ꝥ grete bē ealþra years
 laga yee die yegret yer an en Ed-
 wardis dage kunge end ich will yet
 sulke childe be his fader yfnd ach-
 ter his fader dage & ich nel geþol-
 an that enyngē man ethe doig-
 zang bede god ye be helde.

Hoc est transcriptū carte regis Wil-
 lelmi cōquēssorū sū civibus londō que
 ad modum p̄scriptū in vera lingua
 Saxonica in anglia mirabiliter cō-
 uertā ad modernā scripturam que
 totaliter nunc scribitur bidel. An.
 dom. M. iiii. C. xiiii. & nota quod
 ista littera. y. i antiqua l̄ tera ro-
 mitur pro. w. & ista littera. y. p̄.
 d liquid computatur i. y.

William kunge grete Wil-
 liam bissshop and god'rey
 porters and al the burgeis

within London French and English.
 and I graunte yow that I wyll that yee
 be all your lawe worth that ye were in
 Edwardis dayes the kyng. And I wyll
 that ich childe be his faders eyer and I
 nyl suffur. that ony man you any wron-
 gys beed. and god you kepe.

Hoc est transcriptum in
 latinum.

Willm. rex salutem willm.
 episcopum & godfridu por-
 tegrinum & omnem bovi-
 ghwr. infra london franciscos & an-
 glices amabiliter. Ego vobis facio quod
 ego volo quod vos sitis omni lege illa digni
 qua fuistis diebus Edwardi regis. Et volo
 quod omnis puer sit patris sui heres post di-
 em sui patris. Et ego volo pari quod aliquis
 homo aliquam injuriam vobis inferat. De-
 mus vos salvet.

The Ordinance for the Assise and Weight of Bread in the City of London.

The price of a quarter Wheate. iii. s.

T he ferthing simnell poise.	xv. vuncis & d̄. q̄.
The q̄ whyt loof coket poise.	xvii. vuncis d̄. & ob.
The ob. whyt loof poise.	xxxv. vuncis & a peny.
The ob. whet loof poise	lii. vuncis d̄. & peny ob.
The peny whet loof poise.	Cv vuncis & d̄. q̄ & ob.
The ob. whet loof of al graynes poise	lxx vuncis & ii d̄.

The quarter Wheat at iii. s. vi. d.

The ferthing simnell	xix. vuncis d̄. q̄. & quar.
The q̄ whit loof coket	xvi. vuncis & half peny.
The ob. whit loof	xxii. vuncis i d̄. ob.
The ob. where loof	xlvi. vuncis ii. d̄. q̄.
The peny whet loof	xcvi. vuncis & d̄. a q̄ & ii d̄. weight.
The ob. loof of all graynis	lxi. vuncis & iii. d̄.

The quarter whete at iii. s.

The q̄ simnell	xii vuncis q̄ iii d̄.
The q̄ whit loof coket	xliii. vuncis iii. q̄. i. d̄.
The ob. whit loof	xxix. vunces d̄. ii. d̄.
The ob. where loof	xlvi. vuncis q̄. d̄. & ob.
The i. d̄ whete loof	lxxxviii. vuncis iii. q̄. i. d̄.
The ob. loof of all graynis	lix. vuncis & a q̄ i. d̄. ob.

The

The quarter Whear at iij. s. vj. d. T

The $\overline{\text{p}}$ simnell	xj. vuncis $\overline{\text{p}}$ & ij. $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The $\overline{\text{p}}$ whyt loof coker	xij. vuncis di. and iij. $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The ob. whyt loof	xxvij. vuncis and halfe.
The ob. where loof	xlj. vuncis and a $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The peny where loof	lxxij. vuncis and halfe.
The ob. loof of all graynis	lv. vuncis.

The quarter Whear at v. s. d. T

The $\overline{\text{p}}$ simnell	x. vuncis. $\overline{\text{p}}$. di. j. $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The $\overline{\text{p}}$ whyt loof coker	xij. vuncis. iij. $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The ob. whyt loof	xxv. vuncis. di. & half $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The ob. where loof	xxxvij. vuncis. di. & $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The peny where loof	lxxvij. vuncis iij. $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The ob. loof of all graynis	lj. vuncis. $\overline{\text{p}}$.

The quarter Whear at v. s. vj. d. T

The $\overline{\text{p}}$ simnell	ix. vuncis. di. di. $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The $\overline{\text{p}}$ whyt loof coker	xij. vuncis. j. $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The ob. whyt loof	xxliij. vuncis. di. $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The ob. where loof	xxxvj. vuncis. di. $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The peny where loof	lxxij. vuncis. $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The ob. loof of all graynis	xlviij. vuncis. $\overline{\text{p}}$.

The quarter Whear at v. s. d. T

The $\overline{\text{p}}$ simnell	ix. vuncis.
The $\overline{\text{p}}$ whyt loof coker	xj. vuncis. $\overline{\text{p}}$ & di. ob.
The ob. whyt loof	xxij. vuncis. iij. $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The half peny where loof	xxxliij. vuncis. di. $\overline{\text{p}}$ & ob.
The peny where loof	lxvij. vuncis. $\overline{\text{p}}$ di. & ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis	lxv. vuncis. di. ij. $\overline{\text{p}}$.

The quarter Whear at vj. s. vj. d. T

The $\overline{\text{p}}$ simnell	vij. vuncis. $\overline{\text{p}}$ & di. & ob.
The $\overline{\text{p}}$ whyt loof coker	xj. vuncis. iij. $\overline{\text{p}}$ & a. j. $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The ob. whyt loof	xxj. vuncis. di. & ij. $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The ob. where loof	xxxij. vuncis. $\overline{\text{p}}$ di. & ob.
The peny where loof	lxliij. vuncis. iij. $\overline{\text{p}}$ & j. $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The ob. loof of all graynis	xlj. vuncis. di. $\overline{\text{p}}$ j. $\overline{\text{p}}$ ob.

The quarter Whear at vj. s. d. T

The $\overline{\text{p}}$ simnell	vij. vuncis. iij. $\overline{\text{p}}$ ij. $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The $\overline{\text{p}}$ whyt loof coker	x. vuncis. $\overline{\text{p}}$ and $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The ob. whyt loof	xxj. vuncis. di. ob. weight.
The ob. where loof	xxx. vuncis. iij. $\overline{\text{p}}$ & ob. $\overline{\text{p}}$.
The peny where loof	lxj. vuncis. & half. j. $\overline{\text{p}}$ ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis	xlj. vuncis. j. $\overline{\text{p}}$.

The

The quarter Wheat at vij. s. vj. d.

The q^{r} simnell	vij. vuncis. q^{r} di. & q^{r} .
The q^{r} whyt loaf coket	ix. vuncis. q^{r} ob. q^{r} .
The ob. whyt loaf	xix. vuncis. & di. & j. q^{r} ob.
The ob. where loaf	xxix vuncis. q^{r} ij. q^{r} .
The peny where loaf	lvij. vuncis. & di. & di. q^{r} ij. q^{r} .
The ob. loaf of all graynis.	xxxix. vuncis. di. q^{r} . & ob.

The quarter Wheat at viij. s.

The q^{r} simnell	vij. vuncis. ij. q^{r} di. j. q^{r} ob. q^{r} .
The q^{r} whyt loaf coket	ix. vuncis. q^{r} ij. q^{r} .
The ob. whyt loaf	xvij. vuncis. di. q^{r} ij. q^{r} .
The ob. where loaf	xxvij. vuncis. i. q^{r} ob. q^{r} .
The peny where loaf	lvj. vuncis. di. & q^{r} i. q^{r} .
The ob. loaf of all graynis	xxvij. vuncis. q^{r} di. j. q^{r} ob.

The quarter Wheat at viij. s. vj. d.

The q^{r} simnell	vj. vuncis. di. & j. q^{r} ob.
The q^{r} whyt loaf coket	vij. vuncis. q^{r} di. ij. q^{r} .
The ob. whyt loaf	xvij. vuncis. ij. q^{r} di. j. q^{r} ob.
The ob. where loaf	xxvj. vuncis. ij. q^{r} di. j. q^{r} .
The peny where loaf	liij. vuncis. ij. q^{r} ij. q^{r} .
The ob. loaf of all graynis	xxxv. vuncis. ij. q^{r} di. ob.

The quarter Wheat at ix. s.

The q^{r} simnell	vj. vuncis. & di. q^{r} j. q^{r} .
The q^{r} whyt loaf coket	vij. vuncis. & di. ij. q^{r} .
The ob. whyt loaf	xvij. vuncis. di. q^{r} ij. q^{r} .
The halfe peny where loaf	xxv. vuncis. ij. q^{r} j. q^{r} ob. q^{r} .
The peny where loaf	lj. vuncis. di. & half quar. j. q^{r} .
The ob. loaf of all graynis	xxxiiij. vuncis. q^{r} . & j. q^{r} ob.

The quarter Wheat at ix. s. vj. d.

The q^{r} simnell	v. vuncis. iii. q^{r} z. q^{r} .
The q^{r} whyt loaf coket	viii. vuncis. q^{r} .
The ob. whyt loaf	xvi. vuncis. z. & j. q^{r} .
The ob. where loaf	xxiii. vuncis. iii. q^{r} ii. q^{r} .
The peny where loaf	xlx. vuncis. z. & di. q^{r} ii. q^{r} .
The ob. loaf of all graynis.	xxxiii. vuncis. di. q^{r} . & ob.

The quarter Wheat at x. s.

The q^{r} simnell	v. vuncis. z. & ii. q^{r} in weight.
The q^{r} whyt loaf coket	viii. vuncis.
The ob. whyt loaf	xvi. vuncis.
The ob. where loaf	xxiii. vuncis.
The peny where loaf	xlviij. vuncis.
The ob. loaf of all graynis	xxxii. vuncis.

The quarter Wheat at x. s. vj. d.

The \mathfrak{q} simnell	v. vuncis. \mathfrak{q} . & j. \mathfrak{d} . ob. weyght.
The \mathfrak{q} whyt loof coket	vij. vuncis. di. & \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . ij. \mathfrak{d} .
The ob. whyt loof	xv. vuncis. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . z j. \mathfrak{d} . ob.
The ob. whete loof	xxij. vuncis. half \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . j. \mathfrak{d} .
The peny whete loof	xlvi. vuncis. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . ij. \mathfrak{d} .
The ob. loof of all graynis.	xxx. vuncis. iiii. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . ob.

The quarter Wheat at xj. s.

The \mathfrak{q} simnell	vj. vuncis. j. \mathfrak{d} . ob. weyght.
The \mathfrak{q} whyt loof coket	vij. vuncis. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . & z ij. \mathfrak{d} .
The ob. whyt loof	xiiij. vuncis. iiii. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . z j. \mathfrak{d} . ob.
The ob. whete loof	xxij. vuncis. \mathfrak{q} z i. \mathfrak{d} .
The peny whete loof	xliii. vuncis. iiii. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . ii. \mathfrak{d} .
The ob. loof of all graynis	xxix. vuncis. ij. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . ij. \mathfrak{d} .

The quarter Wheat at xj. s. vj. d.

The \mathfrak{q} simnell	iiij. vuncis. ij. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . z & ob.
The \mathfrak{q} whyt loof coket	vii. vuncis. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} .
The ob. whyt loof	xiii. vuncis. z
The ob. whete loof	xxj. vuncis. ij. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} .
The peny whete loof	xliij. vuncis. z
The ob. loof of all graynis	xxix. vuncis.

The quarter Wheat at xij. s.

The \mathfrak{q} simnell	iiij. vuncis. z & half \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} .
The \mathfrak{q} whyt loof coket	vij. vuncis. & ob.
The ob. whyt loof	xiii. vuncis. & j. \mathfrak{d} .
The ob. whete loof	xxj. vuncis. j. \mathfrak{d} . ob.
The peny whete loof	xlii. vuncis. z & half \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . i. \mathfrak{d} .
The ob. loof of all graynis	xxviii. vuncis. ii. \mathfrak{d} . weyght.

The quarter Wheat at xij. s. vj. d.

The \mathfrak{q} simnell	iiij. vuncis. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . z & j. \mathfrak{d} .
The \mathfrak{q} whyt loof coket	vj. vuncis. iij. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . i. \mathfrak{d} . ob.
The ob. whyt loof	xiiij. vuncis. z & di. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . ob.
The halfe peny whete loof	xx. vuncis. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . z & ij. \mathfrak{d} .
The peny whete loof	xl. vuncis. iij. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . z j. \mathfrak{d} . ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis	xxvij. vuncis. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . j. \mathfrak{d} .

The quarter Wheat at xliij. s.

The \mathfrak{q} simnell	iiii. vuncis. & di. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . ij. \mathfrak{d} . \mathfrak{q} .
The \mathfrak{q} whyt loof coket	vi. vuncis. z & di. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} .
The ob. whyt loof	xiii. vuncis. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . & ob.
The ob. whete loof	xix. vuncis. iiii. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . z ob.
The peny whete loof	xxxix. vuncis. iiii. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . i. \mathfrak{d} . ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis.	xxvi. vuncis. \mathfrak{q} \mathfrak{t} . z & i. \mathfrak{d} .

The quarter Wheat at xiiij. s. vj. d.

The f simnell	iiii. vuncis. & i. d. f .
The f whyt loof coket	vj. vuncis. f . z j. d. ob. f .
The ob. whyt loof	xij. vuncis. iii. f . z j. f .
The ob. whete loof	xix. vuncis. f . z f .
The peny whete loof	xxxvj. vuncis. iij. f . ij. i. f .
The ob. loof of all graynis	xxv. vuncis. iii. f . ii. i. f .

The quarter Wheat at xiiij. s.

The f simnell	iiij. vuncis. iij. f . z & ob.
The f whyt loof coket	vj. vuncis. f . & j. f .
The ob. whyt loof	xiiij. vuncis. iii. z & ij. f .
The ob. whete loof	xviiij. vuncis. iii. f z & ob.
The peny whete loof	xxxvij. vuncis. iii. f . & i. f .
The ob. loof of all graynis	xxv. vuncis. & di. f . j. f . ob.

The quarter Wheat at xiiij. s. vj. d.

The f simnell	iiij. vuncis. iij. f .
The f whyt loof coket	vj. vuncis. & di. f . & ob.
The ob. whyt loof	xii. vuncis. f . & i. f .
The ob. whete loof	xviiij. vuncis. f . z i. f . ob.
The peny whete loof	xxxvi. vuncis. iii. f . z & ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis	xxiiiij. vuncis. z & ii. f .

The quarter Wheat at xv. s.

The f simnell	iiij. vuncis. z & ii. f .
The f whyt loof coket	vi. vuncis. in woyght.
The ob. whyt loof	xii. vuncis.
The ob. whete loof	xviiij. vuncis.
The peny whete loof	xxxvi. vuncis.
The ob. loof of all graynis	xxiiiij. vuncis.

The quarter Wheat at xv. s. vj. d.

The f simnell	iiij. vuncis. f . z & j. f . ob. f .
The f whyt loof coket	v. vuncis. iij. f . ii. f .
The ob. whyt loof	xj. vuncis. z & di. f . & ij. f .
The halfe peny whete loof	xvij. vuncis. z & j. f . ob. f .
The peny whete loof	xxxv. vuncis. & di. f . & j. f .
The ob. loof of all graynis	xxiiiij. vuncis. f . z & j. f . ob.

The quarter Wheat at xvj. s.

The f simnell	iii. vuncis. f . & j. f .
The f whyt loof coket	v. vunc. & half & di. f . ob. iii. f .
The ob. whyt loof	xi. vuncis. f . z & ii. f .
The ob. whete loof	xvii. vuncis. & di. f . i. f . ob. f .
The peny whete loof	xxxiiiij. vuncis. f . z & i. f .
The ob. loof of all graynis	xxii. vuncis. f . z & i. f . ob.

The quarter Wheat at xvj. s. vj. d.

The ff simnell	iiij. vuncis & half ff . i. d. ff . ob.
The ff whyt loof coket	v. vuncis. & z & ij. ff . quar.
The ob. whyt loof	xj. vuncis. & half ff . ij. ff .
The ob. whete loof	xvj. vuncis. iiij. ff . j. ff . ob. ff .
The peny whete loof	xxxij. vuncis. z & half ff . j. ff .
The ob. loof of all graynis	xxij. vuncis. ff . z i. ff . ob.

The quarter Wheat at xvij. s. i.

The ff simnell	iiij. vuncis. ij. ff . wyght.
The ff whyt loof coket	v. vuncis. & half.
The ob. whyt loof	xj. vuncis.
The ob. whete loof	xvj. vuncis. & half.
The peny whete loof	xxij. vuncis.
The ob. loof of all graynis	xxij. vuncis.

The quarter Wheat at xvij. s. vj. d.

The ff simnell	ii. vuncis. iiij. ff . z ij. ff .
The ff whyt loof coket	v. vuncis. ff . z & ff .
The ob. whyt loof	x. vuncis. iiij. ff . & ob.
The ob. whete loof	xvj. vuncis. & di. ff . ob. ff .
The peny whete loof	xxxij. vuncis. ff . & j. ff . ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis	xxj. vuncis. & half. j. ff .

The quarter Wheat at xviii. s.

The ff simnell	ij. vuncis. iiij. ff . z & ff .
The ff whyt loof coket	v. vuncis. & ff . ob. ff .
The ob. whyt loof	x. vuncis. z. & j. ff .
The halfpeny whete loof	xv. vuncis. iiij. ff . ij. ff .
The peny wheat loof	xxxj. vuncis. z & di. ff . ij. ff .
The ob. loof of all graynis	xxj. vuncis. & di. j. ff .

The quarter Wheat at xvliij. s. vj. d.

The ff simnell	ij. vuncis. iiij. quar. ob. ff .
The ff whyt loof coket	v. vuncis. & di. quar. j. ff .
The ob. whyt loof	x. vuncis. quar. & di.
The ob. whete loof	xv. vuncis. di. & j. ff .
The peny whete loof	xxxj. vuncis. & di. ff .
The ob. loof of all graynis	xx. vuncis. iiij. quarter.

The quarter Wheat at xix. s.

The ff simnell	ij. vuncis. z & di. quar. & j. ff .
The ff whyt loof coket	v. vuncis. & j. ff . ob. ff .
The ob. whyt loof	x. vuncis. & di. ff . & j. ff .
The ob. whete loof	xv. vuncis. ff . & ff .
The peny whete loof	xxx. vuncis. z & ob.
The ob. loof of all graynis	xx. vuncis. quar. & ij. ff .

The price of a quarter Wheat at xix. s. vi. d.

The ij simnell ij vuncis z & ij d . weyght
 The ij whit loof coket v . vuncis.
 The ob. whit loof x . vuncis.
 The ob. whete loof xv . vuncis.
 The peny whete loof xxx . vuncis.
 The ob. loof of all graynis xx . vuncis.

The quarter Wheat at xx. s.

The ij simnell ij vuncis, z & a qtr .
 The ij whit loof coket iiij . vuncis. iiij . qtr . z ob. qtr .
 The ob. whit loof ix . vunces. iiij . qtr . j. d . ob.
 The ob. whete loof xliij . vuncis. & di. qtr . ij . d . qtr .
 The peny whete loof xxix . vuncis. quart. z ij . d .
 The ob. loof of all graynis xix . vuncis, z & di. qtr . ob.

Item, the half peny loof whyt of Stratford must wey ij . vuncis more than the half peny whyt loof of London.

Item, the half peny whete loof of Stratford must wey iiij . vuncis more than the half peny whete loof of London.

Item, the peny whete loof of Stratford must weye vj . vuncis more than the peny whete loof of London.

Item, iiij . half peny whyt loofes of Stratford must weye as much as the peny whete loof.

Item, the loof of all graynes, that is to say, the whete loof must weye as much as the peny whete loof and the halfe peny whyt loof.

THE



The Copy of the Bull for the Offerings to the Curates
of the Parishes of the City of LONDON in Latine and
English, and of the composition of the same.
Chap. Lxxxvi.

Nicholaus Episcopus servus servorum Dei ad perpetuam rei memoriam, &c.

The Copy of the Bull of
Pope Nicholas for the
same matter.

OVr holy fader pope Nicholas, for perpetuall memori wylleth to sequester & avoyed all doughtis, by the whiche stryues dyscordes and grete lossys that is feryd to happen to Curatis and their Perysshens, lest that if it be not remedyd, grete hurt might happen both to the curatis and perysshens, as well in things temporall as spyrituall. So it is that now of late, after that the right honorable Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, had shewed that he had found as he Rode in his visitation, that one Roger, bysshop of London, had made a constytucion upon offryngis on hooly dayes and solemp and doble festis, and namely of the appl'es whoos vygyls ben fasted by the inhabitants of houses, hostries, and shops howsoever they be occupied within the cite of london: that is to say, that all inhabitants and every of them, occupyenge the sayd houses, hostries, or shoppis, and pay for the yerly rent of them ten s. shall offer a q. And yf his rente be twenty s. ob. and so upward as it hath ben used to bee

payd by the sayd peryshes tyme out of mynde of man. And that the same constytucion was good and lausfull, it appereth by that, that divers of the predeceffours of Archbissshops of Canterbury, by theyr Letters patents, hath it confirmed and approuyd, and whan some evyll dysposed of the perysshens wolde labour and study to construe this constytucion to other sensys than it was made for: They made explanacions of the same, and ordained that the Mayre and Aldyrmens of the said Cite, and all the inhabytants that wolde bee rebell therro, sholde stonde a cursyd by the same dede, and many other things than expressed, ordayne our holy fader and predeceffour Innocentius vii. ratesyenge and confermynge the letters of the said Thomas Archbysshop, addinge and amendyng defaultys if ony were, as more plainly apperyth by the lytters of the foresaide Innocent, wherin be containyd the lytters of the forsaide Thomas. And after as it hath been shewed vs of diuers credible persones that thought the Mayre, Shereffs, Aldyrmens, the Citezens, and the inhabytantes aforefaid, of the more part of them, after the olde and laudable custume in their offryngys on Sondayes and other solempne and double festys of the Appostles, namely whose euyns be fastyd yet within foure yeres or there aboute, Diuers hauyng litell regard to the well of their soules, and vnkinde to their moder the holy Chyrche, couetinge be litell and litell to minishe and

Stf take

take away the foresayd offryngys: (The which yf they were deuoute, they sholde encrease and freely giue) refuse to offyre but onely on Sondayes and on the solempne festys of the Appostles, whoos Euens been fastyd.

And as for other solempne dayes, whiche be many, they sayd that it was not expressed in the lytters of Roger Bysshop, nor in they said constitucion, that they ought to offyre on them: nother in the lytters of Innocent, nor Thomas Bysshop, there was no parficht fensse, wherefore they thought the were but voyde.

And also where we vnderstonde that iii. sentensys haue been giuen agaynst one Robert Wryght, that is to say, one in this partyes, & in the court of Rome; for as moche as he refused to offer accordinge to the rate as aforesaid; as on Sondayes, festis of the Appostles, whos vygyls ben fastyd: but as for thes thre Natiuities, of Saint Stephen, Saint Iohan, and in the Innocentis, he viterly refused, and as many dayes in Ester, and in many dayes in Witfontide, and the Circumcision, Epiphanye, and Ascencion of our Lorde, and Corpus Christy, and foure vygyles of our Lady, Philip and Iacob, and the translacon of Saint Edmonde.

And for as moche as it were painfull to all Curatys, if they sholde sue for euery particular cause, if their parisshe wolde bee frowarde. And for as much as we vnderstonde that our welbelouyd Herry King of England, wolde that all strys and dewte touchinge the said offryngys sholde be auoyded: We will, and by our poure Appostolick conforme the lytters of the foresaide Innocent predecessour, and Thomas Archbischop, contayninge the constitucion of the said Robert to bee obserued and kepte for euer.

And ouer that by this presensys, We will and ordaine that all inhabitantys houses, hostryes, shoppys, foure yerres paste, and that astyr this shall inhabit, paye their offryngys according to the rate aforesaid in the thre Natiuities of Saint Stephen, Saint Iohan, and the Innocentis, and as many dayes in Ester and Witfontide, Circumcision, Epiphanye, and Ascencion of our

Lorde, Corpus Christi, soure of our Lady, and Philip and Iacob, and euery dedicacion daye, and euery Sunday, and the festys of the Appostles whoos vygyls ben fastyd, and other double and solempne festys.

And more plainely apperyth in the lytters of Innocent and Thomas archbisschops aforesaide, and in all dayes they have vsed to offere foure yerres paste to the parisshe Chyrche. Within the bondys whereof the foresaid houses, hostryes or shoppes ben sette vpon the paine of excommunicacion, contained in the lytters of the said archbischop, and of the which the shall not be assailed, but if hee satysfie the said offryngs, or elles friendly agree with his Curat, but if it be in the point of dethe. So that if it hapned him to live, or his eyers make dew satisfaction. And also we giue power to the Ordinarijs of the said Chyrcches where such offryngys be not paid, that the may without citacion summarily enquire of the said offryngys, and if the finde that be vnpaide, to accuse the offenders, and them to punish according to this ordinance; ony maner Bulle graunted writing generall or speciall; now known or hereafter to bee known, not with standinge.

The Letters of Innocent Bishop.

Therefore for the parte, the Curatys of the cite of London, a petition was made to vs, that a constitution the which was made by one Roger Bisshop of London, for the well both of the parisshe and the Curatys, the which was vsed the time out of minde, yet some vsed to construe the said constitution otherwise than it ought to be after their forward mind, and the which constitution the said Thomas Archbischop of Canterbury, and in ony his predecessours hath approved and confirmed, that the same constitution by vs sholde be confirmed. Inclined by this petition, conforme all the said constitution by the auctorite appostolike; and fulfill all defaultis, if ony

ony by the tenor of the said letters followeth.

*Thomas Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of England, to the
Mayer, Sheriffes, Aldermen, and
Citizens of London,
greetings.*

Almighty God to whom belongeth therto and all that is therein, commaundithe that tenthis sholde be giuen him, and wolde be honoured spiritually with offringis; and therefore the reuerende fader, Roger Nyger, late Biffhop of London, made a constitucion, as we finde in our visitacion, upon offring on Sondaies and solemne and doubly festis, and nambylly of the Appostils, whoes vigils ben fastid, by the inhabitantis of houses, hostries, and Shoppis within the Cite of London: that is to say, that all and euery inhabitantes houses, hostries or Shoppes; for an house, hostrie, or shoppes, whoos pension is x. s. by yere, a ferthing: and so forth, if it assende to xl. s. a peny. Some yet hauing littell regarde to their soules, construed that if the said pension neuer so moche exceedid xl. s. that hee shall pay but one peny. We therefore willing that all alteration as touching that sholde be removed, will by the autorite of this letters, that if the said pension excede xl. s. by x. s. that he shall pay one peny ferthing, and for euery x. s. attending ¶ and for as moche as we will not hereafter onely forward expoficion of this confirmation to be had, we will that all the that hereafter will not obey and follow this, our expoficion, stonde acursed by the gret sentence by the same dede, and for as moche as no man shall excuse himselfe by cause of ignorance, wee will and ordaine that all Curatis within the said Cite iiij. times in the yere in the Masse time, publifhe and expowne: and moreover, wee ordaine and giue power to all Persones and Vicars of the said Cite, to cite all the offenders of the said constitucion to apere before vs or our officiall, that there to obey the law as reson will, to the whiche officiall by this presentis we

giue our power, in witnesse wherof, &c. Let no man therfore offende this ordinance, for if he doe it, he shall ronne in the indignacion of God and his holy Appostolis, Peter and Powle. Giuen at Rome at Saint Peters, the xvj. kalendas of May. Maister William Freston officiall to the Deane of Powles, after that he had by grete deliberacion examined a cause of withholding of thentis. By me Robert Wright, of the parisshe of Saint Edmond in Lumbertstret in the solemne and double festis, and the festis of Saint Steuen, Iohn, and Innocents, after Cristmes, Circumcision, Epiphanie of our Lord, iiij. holy daies in Estirweke, iiij. holy daies in Witsenweke, Corpus Christi, ascencion of our Lord, Phelip and Iacob, and v. festis of our Lady, and every dedicacion day by his sentence condemned the said Robert Wright, the which appealed to Rome, where the same sentence in all thing was affirmed by one William of Fundera, Biffhop of Olerne, and Conmissary to the Pope; saue that hee sholde haue said in three festis of our Lady and not in fiue, and therein the sentence was reuersed, and for that cause the said Robert was not condemned in the expensis. And after the same Robert apellyde to the Pope himselfe, the which affirmed in every thing the sentence of the said William de Fundera, and condemned the defendant in expensis in the last appelle.

**The composition of all Offrings
within the City of London, and
Suburbs of the same.**

First, that euery persone dweller and inhabitant in any houses in London, or suburbis of the same, hired and occupied as for the full rente and pension of x. s. yerely, shall offer to God and to the Chyrche, in whoos parisshe suche place standeth, one ¶ every day in the festis that following, that is to say, in euery Sondag in the yere, Cristmas day, Circumcision, Epiphanie, Purification of our Lady, Mathei Appostle, Annunciacion of our Lady, the Assencion of our Lorde, Corpus Christi, Saint Mathewe Appostle,

Simon and Iude, Alhalowen, Andrew Appostle, Concepcion of our Lady, Thomas Appostle, Iohn Baptift, Peter and Powle, Iames Appostle, Bartilmew Appostle, Assumpcion and Natiuity of our Lady, Dedication day, whiche from the day forward shall be through all London, and for the paris Chirches in London that be halowid the iij. day of O&obre, also one day of the principall festis of the Patron of euery Chirch through London, the suburbis of the same, yerely without contradiction, and if such inhabited houses be leten for xx. s. ob. and if for xxx. s. ob. q. and if for xl. s. i. d. and if for l. s. i. d. q. and so euery assending and dissendng by x. s. into what summe that euer it bee, shall alwaie offer ferthing after the rate of x. s. in the festis abouesaid; and if such dwellings, occupied and inhabited houses be not leten, but perauenter that owner that dwelle therein, or frely let, or otherwise occupied as for a dwellingis, that than the offeringis shalbe as it was leten before, or else after a common value; and dowl thereof, that rent to be extemyd by the Chirch wardeins for the time being; and if a man dwell and inhabite diuers places & houses within the said Cite, in one or diuers parishes, he than shall after the rate & daies aforesaid, offer euery house to the Chirch in whoos paris the stonde, prouided alway that when ii. of the festis aforesaid fall vpon one day, than the offering shalbe for one day.

Item, where ony dwelled in the said Cite, inhabited or occupied a dwelling place an howse, vnder the price, rent, or pension of vj. s. viij. d. that than he shalbe bound to offer iij. daies in the yere, in the iij. principall festis of the Chirch there as he is parishen, of and if such pension or rente extende to the full summe of vj. s. viij. d. or above, and not fully to the summe of x. s. that than them inhabitant for euery s. shall pay to the Chirch j. d. ob. onis in the yere. Prouided alway that if the said dweller come before his Curate, and say vpon his faith and trouthe, that he may not pay his said money according to the ordinaunce aforesaid beneth x. s. that then the said Curate shall holden him content with such as he will giue

him, aught or naught, and the dweller thereupon shall be quite. Also and the pension of rent of such inhabitant houses, extend about the summe of x. s. and not fully to the summe of xxx. s. and so to any summe being betweene x. and x. than the Inhabitant shall pay ones a yere to the Curate for euery s. of the said summe being betweene x. and x. j. d. ob. yerely.

Item, where as a dwelling house is hired of gret, and after leten out by parties to sondry folkes, that than the hirer ingrete, if that he dwelle in the principall parte of the same house, shall offer to God and to the Chirch in the daies aforesaid, for the rent of all the holy rent, if the said house bee inhabited and occupied, as dwelling places, and ellis after the rule that followeth: and if the said hirer in gret dwelle not in ony parte therof, but lete it out againe, that then hee that dwelleth in the principall parte shall offer all, and the remenunt iij. d. by yere.

Item, all tho in the said Cite or suburbis, or that occupied houses not inhabited, as Shoppis, Celars, Shaddis, Ware houses, Stables, Wharfes, Kranes, Timbre hawes, Teinter places for Fullers, or other places, Gardeins, shall ones in the yere for euery pounce that they be leten fore, if they be hired, or after a common value, if they be not hired, giue vnto the Curate of the Chirch there as such houses bin, vj. d. without ony other offerings for the said houses, assendingis and dissendngis after the rate of vj. d. of the pounce, and for x. s. iij. d. and so after the rate assendingis and dissendngis, without more charge of offering for it.

Item, that all apprentices, seruants, and hired men within the said Cite, not sharged with such rent and housings, which shall be houselder at Ester or about Ester, shall iij. times in the yere, at iij. principall festis offer to God and to the Chirch. Also as for personall tythes, the parishens by this ordinance shall neither be charged nor dissharged, sauing that hereafter shall no Curat vex, trouble, sue, ordaine Sacraments or Seruice for no payment of the same, but leue them to good deuotion, and conscience of the parishens.

Item,

Item, all offryngs vndone before this day, or any other attempted contrary beside, or against this present Wryting, by any person or persons, shall stonde quite, and not be remembred as vnto any suit or stryf, but all such things before this day done, shall cleane be remmet, and forgiven on booth the perties.

BE it in mynde, that this bonde and Arbitrement is made the xvii. day

of Decembre, the yeere of the incarnation of our Lord, M.iiiij. C.L.vij. by Maister Laurence Bothe, Maister William Radclyf, Master Lucas Lancok, Maister Iohn Aleyn, Maister Iohn Lyleford, Geoffrey Felding, William Taylor, Master Robert Kent, arbitratour, chosen vpon the Premisse, as in the tenor of the compromisse thereupon made openly made it may appeare.

In this Chapter is shewed the Patrones of all the Benefices in London:



Nne on the Towrehill, and Abbey of white Monkes.

Anne within Aldrichgate, diocis London, Patron Deane of Saint Martyn the graunde. The define.

Augustin in Bradstretward, the Priour of friers August.

Anthony in Bradstretward, a College, the Kinge Patron.

Augustin by London wall, Priour of Crichirche in London Patron.

Augustin in Watlingstrete by Poules gate, Patrone.

Antelyne in bogerowe, diocis London, Patrone Deane and Chapitir of Poules. The decins xx. s.

Albon in Woodstret, diocis London, Provost of Eaton Patron, Decins xx. s.

Alphey within Criplegate, diocis London, Patrone Deane of Saint Martin the graunte. The fine.

Albought without Bishopsgate.

Alhalwyn in Bredstrete, diocis Canterbury, Patrone Bishop of Canterbury.

Alhalwin Lumberstret, diocis Canterbury, Patrone Priour of Crichirch in Canterbury. The define.

Alhalwin by London wall, diocis London, Patrone Priour of Crichirche in London. The define.

Alhalwin the more, diocis London, the Kinge Patrone. The decs xiii. s. iiii. d.

Alhalwin the lesse, diocis London,

Patrone the Master of Laurence Pulterney. The fine.

Alhalwin Brekinge Chirche, diocis London, Patron Abbot of Breking. The define x. s. viii. d.

Alhalwin Staynings, diocis London, Patron the Abbot of Tourhill. The decs xvii. s. iiii. d.

Alhalwin in Honifane London, Patron the Wardeins of Grocers. The decs xvii. s. iiii. d.

Andrew in Cornhill, diocis London, Patrone Bishop of London. The decs xvii. s. iiii. d.

Andrew Hubert in Eastchepe, diocis London, Erle of Shrewisburie Patrone. The decs xvii. s. iiii. d.

Andrew at Baynard Castle, diocis London, Patrone Bishop of London. The define xx. s.

Andrew in Holborne, diocis London, Patrone Abbot of Bermonsey. The decs xiii. s. iiii. d.

Botulfe by Billings gate, diocis London, Patron Deane and Chapitir of Poules. The decs x. s. iiii. d.

Botulfe without Algate, diocis London, Patrone the Priour of Crichirche in London. The decs.

Botulfe without Bishopsgate, diocis London, Patron the Bishop of London. The decs xvii. iiii. d.

Botulfe without Aldrichgate, diocis London, Patron Deane of Saint Martins graunt. The decs.

Benet at Greshirche, diocis London, Patrone

Patrone Deane and Chapiter of Poules.
The decis xxiii. s.

Benet at Poules wharf, diocis London, Deane and Chapiter of Poules Patrone. The decis xvii. s. iiii. d.

Benet Sherehog, called Saint Sithes, diocis London, Patrone Priour of Saint Mary onirthere. Decis xx. s.

Benet Fynke, diocis London, Patrone the Master of Saint Anthony. The decis xvii. s. iiii. d.

Bride in Fleetstreet, diocis London, Patrons the King and the Abbot of Westminster. Decis xx. s.

Barthilmew the little, diocis London, Patrone the Abbot on the Towre-hill. The decis xvii. s. iiii. d.

Barthilmew in Smithfield Prioury, Temperalties lxxx. li. xiiii. s. iiii. d. Define viii. li. xvii. s. q̄.

Barthilmew in Smithfield spytell, a Master and a Colege.

Clement beside Estchep, diocis London, Patrone Abbot of Westminster. Decis xx. s.

Clement without Temple barre, diocis London, Patron the Bishop of Excester. Decis.

Clare Systers, Minores without Algate, in the suburbs of London.

Christofer by the Stokkys, diocis London, Patrone the Bissshop of London. The decis xxix. s. viii. d.

Dominick Frier Prychers of London at Ludgate

Dunstan in the Est, diocis Canterbury, Patrone Prior of Crichirche in Canterbury. The Decis.

Dunstan the West, diocis London, Patrone the Abbot of Alnewik. The decis xx. s.

Deonise in Fanchirche stret, diocis Canterbury, Patrone the Bishop of Canterbury, and the Priour of Crichirche of Canterbury. Decis.

Edmond without Newgate, called Saint Sepulcre, diocis London, Patron Priour of Saint Barthilmewes. Decis x. s.

Edmond in Lombardys strete, diocis London, Patron Priour of Chrichirche in London. Decis xx. s.

Ethelborugh within Bissshopgate,

diocis London, Patron Priouresse of Saint Helyne. The decis.

FAith within Powles, diocis London, Patrons Deane and Chapiter of London. The decis xx. s. Foster in Fosterlane, diocis Cant, Patron Bishop of Canterbury. The decis. Fraunces within Newgate Freers.

Gregory by Powles, diocis London, aprored to the pety Chanons of Poules. The decins xx. s.

Giles without Crepilgate, diocis London, Patrons Deane and Chapiter of Powles. The decins xx. s.

George in Pudding lane, diocis London, Patron Abbot of Bermonsey. The decins.

George in Southwerke, diocis Winchester, Patron Abbot of Bermonsey. The define.

Gilis, an Hospitall beyonde Holborne.

Heleyne, Prioury of Nunnes within Bissshopgate. The decin xvii. s. iiii. d.

Heleyne paryschyrche within Bissshopgate, diocis London, the Prioures of Saint Heleyn Parson.

Heleyne beside Martlane, a Prioury of crossed Freers.

Iohns, an Hospitall beside west Smithfield of London.

John Zachary, diocis London, Patrons Deane and Chapiter of Poules. The decin xx. s.

John Euangelist in Fryday stret, diocis Canterbury, Patrone Priour of Crichirche of Canterbury. The decis.

Iohns in Walbroke, diocis London, Patrone Prioures of Saint Helene. The decis x. s. viii. d.

James at Garlykhith, diocis London, Patron Abbot of Westminster. The decins ix. s. iiii. d.

James an Hermitage within Crepilgate.

James an Hospitale beside Charingcrosse.

James parish Chirche within the Prioury of Halywell.

Iohns of Halywell without Bissshopgate, a Pryoures of Nonnes.

Kateryn

Katerine on the Towrehill, Maister and Colege, the Kinge Patrone.

Katerine Chapell beside Charingcrosse, an Hermitage.

Katerine Chirch within Algate, diocis London, Patrone Priour of Crichirch in London. The decis.

Katerine Colman within Algate.

Leonard in Estchep, diocis Canterbury, Patrone the Priour of Crichirch in Canterbury. The decis.

Leonard in Fosterlane, diocis London, Patrone Deane of Saint Martins graunt. The decis xvii. s. iiii. d.

Leonard in Shordich, diocis London, belonging to the Archdeken of London. The decis.

Laurence Pultendy, diocis London, Patrone Duke of Suffolke. The decis xx. s.

Laurence in the Iury, diocis London, Patron Bayly Colege of Oxford. The decis.

Mary at Bowe, diocis Canterbury, Patron Bishhop of Canterbury. Decis.

Mary Aldirmay Chirch in Watlingstrete, diocis Canterbury, Patrone Bishhop of Canterbury. The decins.

Mary Bothhawe by the Erber, diocis Canterbury, Patrone Priour of Crichirch of Canterbury. The decins.

Mary Colchirch, diocis London, Patrone Maister of Saint Thomas of Acres. The decins.

Mary Staininglane, diocis London, Patrone Prioures of Clerkenwell.

Mary in Aldermanbury, diocis London, Patron Priour of Elsing spitell. Decis xvii. s. iiii. d.

Mary Wolnothe in Lumbardstrete, diocis London, Patrone Priours of S. Heleyn. The decis xxiii. s.

Mary Abchirch, diocis London, Patron Maister of Saint Laurence Pulteney. The decins v. s. iiii. d.

Mary Wulchirch, diocis London, the Abbot of Saint Johns Colchester Patron. The decins xxiii. s.

Mary Fonnchirch, diocis London, Priour of Crichirch Patrone in London. The decins xvii. s. iiii. d.

Mary Somerfet, diocis London, Patron Deane and Chapiter of Poules. The decis.

Mary on the Hill, diocis London, Patron Page of Dortford in Kent, Gentleman. The decinsxxiii. s.

Mary at Ax, diocis London, Patron Prioures of Saint Helyns. Dec.

Mary Mounthawe, diocis London, Patron the Bishhop of Herford. The dec.

Mary Martelow, diocis London, Patron Bishhop of London. The decis.

Mary at the Stronde crosse, diocis London, Patron Bishhop of Wurceter. The decis.

Mary in Fletstrete, a priory of white Freers.

Mary Chapell by Berking chirche.

Mary de grace, an Abbey of Monkes by the Towre of London.

Mary Priory of Elsing spitell within Crepelgate.

Mary the newe Hospitall without Bishhopsgate.

Mary saluracion Chartyrhous, by West Smitfelde in London.

Mary Hospitall of Bedleem without Bishhopsgate.

Mary ouer the ree in Southwerke, a Priory of Chanons.

Mary, called S. Mary Spitell, without Bishhopsgate.

Mary Magdalenen in Milkstrete, diocis London, Patrone Deane and Chapiter of Poules. The decis xx. s.

Mary Magdalenen in old Fishstrete, diocis London, Patrone Deane and Chapiter of Poules. Dec. xiii. s. iiii. d.

Mary Magdalenen by Bermonsey, diocis Winchester, Patron Abbot of Bermonsey.

Mary Magdalenen by Saint Mary ouer the Ree, diocis Winchester, Patrone the Prior of Saint Mary ouer the Ree. The decis.

Mary Magdalenen at Tuthill, called Lawlesse.

Martin Otyrwich, diocis London, Patrons Wardens of Taylours. The decis xvii. s. iiii. d.

Martin Pomers in Irmonger lane, diocis London, Patron Priour of Saint Bartilmews. The decis xvii. s. iiii. d.

Martin in the Vintre, diocis London, Patron the Abbot of Glouceter. The decis xxvi. s. viii. d.

Martin

Martyn by Ludgar, diocis London, Patron Abbot of Westminster. Decis xxvi. s. viii. d.

Martyn Orgar in Candilwykstrete, diocis london, Patron Deane and Chapitur of Powles. The decis xvii. s. iiii. d.

Martyn in the felde beside Charing-crosse.

Magnes by london bridge, diocis london, patron the Abbot of Westminster and Bermonsey. The decis xxv. s. viii. d.

Mathew in Frydaystrete, diocis london, patron the Abbot of Westminster. The decis xx. s.

Margret in Lothbury, diocis london, patrones Abbeyes of Berkinge in Essex. The dec.

Margret in Brydgstrete, diocis london, patronne Abbot of Winchester. The dec.

Margret Moyfes in Friday strete, diocis london, the Kinge patronne. The decis xxvi. s. viii. d.

Margret patens, diocis london, patronne Maior and Aldermen of london. The dec.

Margret in Southwerk, diocis Winchester, patron the priour of Saint Mary ouer the ree. The define.

Margret at Westminster.

Mildredys in bredstrete, diocis london, patronne the priour of Saint Mary ouer the ree. The decis xvii. s. iiii. d.

Mildrede in the pultry, diocis london, patronne priour of Saint Mary ouer the Ree. The decis xvii. s. iiii. d.

Mihell in Cornehyll, diocis london, patronne Abbot of Eyuesham. The decis liii. s. iiii. d.

Michell in Bassingys hawe, diocis london, patronne Deane and Chapytur of powles. The decis xiii. s. iiii. d.

Mighell by Quenehyth, diocis london, patronne Deane and Chapitur of powles. The decis xx. s.

Michell Querene by powles gate, diocis london, patronne Deane and Chapitur of powles. The decis.

Michell in Woodstrete, diocis london.

Michell in Crokedlane, diocis Canter. patronne byshop of Canter. Decis.

Michell pater noster Whittynghon College, diocis Canter, patrones War-

dens of Mercers. The decis.

Nicholas Colde Abbey, diocis london.

Nicholas Oluf in bredstrete, diocis london, patronne Deane and Chapitur of powles. The decis xvii. s. iiii. d.

Nicholas Acon by Lumbardstrete, diocis london, patronne Abbot of Malmesbury. The decis xx. s.

Nicholas in Flesshamels, diocis london, patrons the King and the Abbot of Westminster. The decis xl. s.

Oluf in Silverstrete, diocis london.

Oluf in the Olde Iury, diocis london, patronne priour of bottle in suffolke. The decis. x. s.

Oluf by the crossed Fryers, diocis london, patronne Cely in Martlane. The decis xx. s.

Oluf in Southwarke, diocis Winchester, patron priour of Lews in Southsex. The decis.

Owyn within Newgate, diocis london, patronne lord of Saint Iones Ierl. The decis.

Powles the Cathedrall Chyrche of london, Deane and Residences.

Peter in Cornehill, diocis london, Patrones Maior and Aldermen of london. The decis xxvi. s. viii. d.

Peter in West Chepe, diocis london, Patronne Abbot of Saint Albons. The decis xx. s.

Peter the Poore, diocis london.

Peter the lytell at Powles wharfe diocis london, Patrones Deane and Chapitur of Powlis. The decis xvii. s. iiii. d.

Pancrasse in Nedeler lane, diocis Canter. Patronne bissshop of Canter. decis Pancrasse in the felde.

Peter within the Towr of london.

Peter of Westminster, Abbey of blacke Monkys.

Stephan in Walbrok, diocis london, Mayster Lee of the same Parishe Patronne. The decis xiii. s. iiii. d.

Stephan in Colmanstret, diocis london, Patron Priour of botle in Sulfelde. The decis x. s.

Stephan a College and the Kings Chappell

Chapell at Westmonster.

Stephan in Candilwikstrete, diocis London, Patrone Priour of Cottington. The decis xx. s.

Saluator of Bermonsey, an Abbey of blacke Monkes.

TRinite called Crichurch, within Algate of London, a Priory.

Trinite in Knight riders strete, diocis London, Patrone Deane and Chapitur of Powles. The decis xx. s.

Thomas of Acres, a College in west chepe.

Thomas Appostell, parish Chirch in the Ryall.

Thomas, a Spitall in Southwerke.

Thomas Martyr, a Chapell on London bridge.

Corpus Cristi Chapell, in the Pultry of London.

Corpus Cristi Chapell, in the College of Saint Laurence Pulteney.

Trinite Chapell vpon the Charnehill, in the Chirch hawe of Saint Michell in Crokedlane.

The Chapell vpon the Charnehill in the Chirch hawe of Saint Powles in London.

The Chapell of Saint Thomas in pardon Chirch haw, London.

The Chapell vpon the Charnell in the Chirche hawe of Saint Dunstan in the Este.

The Chapell of the Guilde hall in London, called Saint Nichans.

The Chapell vpon the Charnell, at Mary Spitall without Biffhopsgate.

The litell Chapell of Bedlem without Biffhopsgate.

The litell Chapell vpon the Charnell, in the Chirch hawe of Saint Thomas in Southwerke.

The Chapell in the Chirche hawe at Chartirhous.

The frary Chapell beside Saint Iohns Ierusalem, called Vrsula.

The Chapell without Temple bare, called Saint Spirite.

The Chap. of our Lady at Rounceuale.

The Chapell within Barthelmew Spitell.



THE
REMAINES
OR
REMnants

OF DIVERS WORTHY THINGS,
which should have had their due place and honour
in this Worke, if promising friends had kept
their words.

But they failing, and part of them comming to my hands
by other good meanes, they are here inserted, to accompany
my Perambulation foure miles about *London*.

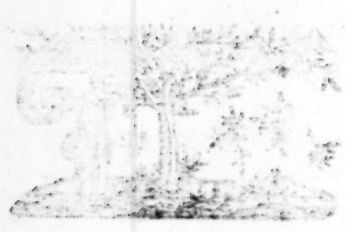
(* * *)



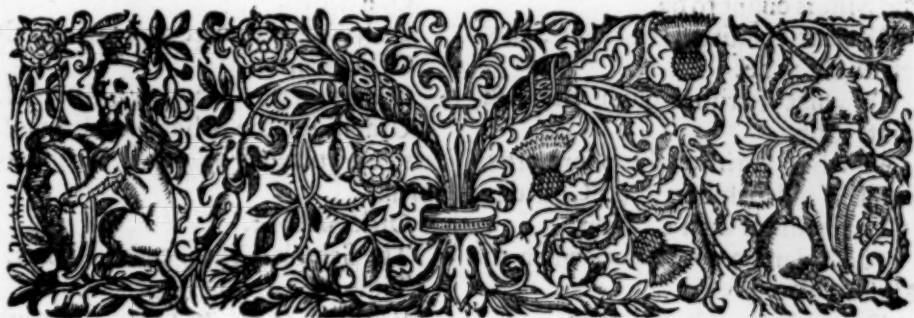
LONDON,
Printed by *Elizabeth Purflow*, and are to bee sold by
Nicholas Bourne, at his Shop, at the South Entrance
of the ROYALL EXCHANGE.

1633.

and the other of which is to be
valued at the same rate as the
other of which is to be valued at the same rate as the



London
Printed by J. B. Johnson, 1785
of the London and Westminster



The Colledge of *Gods-Gift*, at *Dulwich*; in the
County of *Surry*: founded, raised, and builded, at the cost and
charges of Master *EDWARD ALLEYNE*, Esquire, in
Anno Dom. 1614.

How the
Colledge
was con-
firmed &
establi-
shed by
the Foun-
der him-
selfe.

THe thirteenth day of Septem-
ber, being Munday, *Anno 1619.*
the Colledge of *Gods-gift* in
Dulwich, consisting of one Master, one
Warden, and foure Fellowes; three
of which are persons Ecclesiasticall, and
the fourth a skillfull Organist. More-
over, twelve aged poore people, and
twelve poore children; Master *Edward*
Alleyne, publikely and audibly, in the
Chappell of the said Colledge, did reade
and publish one Writing Quadrupar-
tite in Parchment, bearing date the
day and yeere forementioned. Where-
by he did make, create, erect, found,
and establish the said Colledge, accord-
ing to the power and liberty given
him by his Majesties Letters Patents,
under his great Seale, bearing date at
Westminster the 21. of June, in the yeere
abovesaid. When he had read and pub-
lished the said Writing, he subscribed
it with his name, and then fixed his
Seale to every part of the Quadrupar-
tite writing, in the presence and hear-
ing of these witnesses:

Frances Lord *Verulam*, Lord Chan-
cellour of *England*, and one of his Maje-
sties Privy Councell.

Thomas Earle of *Arundell*, Knight of
the Garter, Earle Marshall of *England*,
and one of his Majesties Privy Coun-
cell.

Sir Edward Cecil, Knight, alias Ge-
nerall *Cecil*, second Sonne to *Thomas*
Excester.

Sir John Howland, Knight, and high
Sheriffe of the Counties of *Suffex* and
Surry.

Sir Edmund Bowyer of *Cammerwell*,
Knight.

Sir Tho. Grymes of *Peckham*, Knight.

Sir John Bodly of *Stretham*, Knight.

Sir John Tonstal of *Cashaulton*, Knight.

And divers other persons of great
and worthy respect. The foure Qua-
drupartite Writings forenamed, were
ordered to foure severall Parishes.

{ *Saint Botolphs* without Bishopf-
gate.
viz. { *Saint Giles* without Cripplegate.
{ *Saint Saviours* in Southwarke.
{ And the Parish of *Cammerwell*.

The dis-
posing of
the foure
Writings.

*A brieve recitall of the
particulars.*

Recitall of King *James* his Letters Pa-
tents.

Recitall of the Founders deed Qua-
drupartite.

Ordination of the Master, War-
den, &c.

Ordination of the assistant mem-
bers, &c.

The Master and Warden to bee un-
married, &c.

The Master and Warden to bee one
and twenty yeeres of age at the least.

Of what degrees the Fellowes ought
to bee.

T t t

Of

Of what condition the poore Brothers and Sisters ought to be.

Of what condition the poore Schollers ought to be.

Of what Parishes ought the Assistants to be.

Of what Parishes the poore are to be taken, and members of the Colledge.

The forme of their election.

The Warden to supply, when the Masters place is void.

The election of the Warden.

The Warden to be bound by Recognizance.

The Warden to provide a dinner at his election of his owne charges.

The manner of investing the Fellowes.

The manner of electing the Schollers.

Election of the poore of *Cammerwell*.

The Master and Wardens Oath.

The Fellowes Oath.

The poore Brothers & Sisters Oath.

The Assistants Oath.

The pronunciation of admission.

The Masters Office.

The Wardens Office.

The Fellowes Office.

The poore Brothers & Sisters Office.

The Matron of the poore Schollers.

The Porters Office.

The Office of the thirty members. Of Residency.

Orders for the poore, and their goods Of obedience.

Orders for the Chappell and buriall.

Orders for the Schoole and Schollers, and placing of poore Schollers forth.

Order of Diet.

The Schollers Surplices and Coats.

Time for viewing Expences.

Publike Audit, and private fitting dayes.

Audit and Treasure Chamber.

Of Lodgings.

Orders for the Lands and Woods.

The Master and Warden allowed diet for one man apiece; and what Servants for the Colledge, and their wages.

Disposition and division of the Revenues.

Disposition of the Rent of the blue house.

The poore to be taken out of any other Parish or County, in case none be found capable in the Parishes prescribed.

The disposition of forfeitures.

The Statutes to be read over foure severall times in the yeere.

The disposition of certaine Tenements in Saint Saviours Parish, and Southwarke.

A brieve Remembrance of such Noble and Charitable deeds, as have beene done by the late Right Honourable, Baptist Lord Hicks, Viscount Campden, as well in his life as at his death: Recorded to the glory of God, his owne honour, and good example of others.

Good deeds done to the Towne of *Campden*, in the County of *Gloucester*.

HE built an Almes-house or Hospitall for sixe poore men, and sixe poore women, which cost 1000. li.

Since the yeere of the foundation of the said Almes-house, to wit, 1612. he hath allowed the said twelve poore

people weekly maintenance, to the value of 1300. li.

And at his death, he hath settled 140. li. *per annum*, (for ever) upon the said Almes-house, allowing to each of the said poore Pentioners three shillings foure pence weekly; and yeerely, a Gowne, a Har, and a Tunne of Coales.

Hee built a commodious Market-house in the said Towne, which cost 90. li.

By his last Will, he gave to the said Towne,

Towne, for the setting of the poore to worke, a Stocke of 500. li.

To the Church of Campden.

He gave a Bell which cost threescore and fixe pounds.

He caused a Pulpit to be made, and gave a Cloth and Cushion thereto, which cost two and twenty pounds.

He built a Gallery there, which cost eight pounds.

Hee made a Window, which cost thirteene pounds.

He gave a brasse Faulcon, which cost fixe and twenty pounds.

Hee gave two Communion Cups, which cost one and twenty pounds.

He built the Roofe of the Chancell, and new leaded it, which cost 200. li.

He repaired the Chappell by the said Chauncell, supplied and new cast the Leads, which cost 20. li.

He round walled the Church-yard, which cost 150. li.

Within the Countrey of Middlesex.

He built a Sessions house for the Iustices of *Middlesex*, to keepe their Sessions in, which cost 600. li.

He repaired and adorned the Chappell of *Hampsted*, which cost threescore and sixteene pounds.

He caused a Window to be set up in the Chancell of *Kensington*, and beautified it, which cost 30. li.

He hath given by his last Will to the said Towne of *Kensington*, to be employed for the benefit of the poore, the sum of 200. li.

In the City of London.

Hee hath given by his last Will to Saint Bartholmewes Hospitall, 100. li.

To Christs Church Hospitall, 50. li.

To Newgate, Ludgate, and the two other prisons of the Counters, 40. li.

He erected a Window in Saint Laurence Church in the *Old Jewry*, and gave a Pulpit Cloth, and a Cushion also, which cost 30. li.

Impropriations purchased, and bestowed upon the Church.

One in *Pembrokeshire*, to be given to the Towne of *Tewkesbury* in *Gloucestershire*;

whereof one moiety goeth to the Preacher, and the other moiety to the poore, which cost 460. li.

Another in *Northumberland*; whereof one moiety is to be given towards the maintenance of an able Preacher in *Hampsted*, the other moiety to Saint Pauls Schoole in *London*, towards the maintenance of certaine Schollers in *Trinitie Colledge* in *Cambridge*, which cost 760. li.

One in the Bishopricke of *Durham*, to bee bestowed on such Churches as shall have most need thereof; according to the disposition of the Supervisors, which cost 366. li.

Another in *Dorsetshire*, to bee bestowed in the like manner, which cost 760. li.

Certaine Chauntry Lands also in *Lincolneshiere*, which cost 240. li.

He hath also given to two Ministers, to bee chosen out of Iesus Colledge in *Oxford*, to serve in their severall places, 40. li. each man per annum, which cost 80. li.

He hath bequeathed Legacies to severall Ministers, the summe of 140. li.

Hee hath given to Master *A. E.* during his life, yeerely the summe of 100. li.

He hath given among his household servants the summe of 300. li.

An Epitaph made in his Memoriall.

Reader, know,
who ere thou be,
Here lies Faith, Hope,
and Charity,
Faith true, Hope firme,
Charity free,
Baptist, Lord Campden,
was these three.
Faith in God,
Charity to Brother,
Hope for himselfe,
what ought be other?
Faith is no more,
Charity is crown'd,
Tis onely Hope
is under ground.

T t t 2

Vpon

Vpon a Tombe in the
Temple Church in
London.

Here lieth the body of *Anne Littleton*,
Wife of *Edward Littleton*, of the In-
ner Temple, Esquire, sonne and heire
of *Sir Edward Littleton* of *Henley*, in
the County of *Salop*, Knight; daugh-
ter of *John Littleton* of *Franckley*, in
the County of *Worcester*, Esquire, by
Ameriel, the daughter of *Sir Thomas*
Bromley, Knight, Lord Chancellor
of England. She died the vj. day of
February 1623. on whom was made
this Epitaph:

Here she lies, whose spotlesse fame
invoises a stone to learne her name.
The rigid Spartan, that deny'd
an Epitaph to all that dy'd,
Vnlesse for warre or Chastity;
would here vouchsafe an Elegy.
Shee di'd a Wife, but yet her minde
(beyond Virginitie refinde)
From lawlesse fire remain'd as free,
as now from heat her ashes be.
Her husband (yet without a sinne)
was not a stranger, but her kin,
That her chaste Love might seeme no other,
unto a husband then a brother.
Keepe well this pawne, thou marble chest,
till it be call'd for, let it rest:
For while this Jewell here is set,
The grave is but a Cabinet.

Vpon a Tombe in the
Chancell in Saint Bo-
tolphs Aldersgate.

She died a Virgin on Whitunday, *An-
no Domini* 1622. about eightene
yeeres of age, and having at her death
a spirituall combat with Satan about
her Salvation, wherein shee prevail-
ling most cheerefully, departed from
Earth to Heaven, to bee married to
Christ Iesus the Lord of both.

At the bottome.

The Monument of *Mistres Iudeth Plat*,
the onely Daughter of *Sir Hugh Plat*,
Knight, with the matches of her An-
cestours, and neere Allies on her Fa-
ther and Mothers side, as also her
lineall Descent from the ancient
Earles of *Surry*, *Huntingdon*, *Arun-
dell* and *Chester*, and her spirituall
conquest at her death against Satan.

This Tombe is in Saint
Brides Church.

Here resteth the body of *Sir George*
Curzon, of *Croxall*, in the County of
Derby, descended from ancient Gen-
try, and of long continuance in that
place; who, like the Race from
whence he came, was a man of up-
right life, religious and hospitable;
He tooke to Wife *Mary*, the daugh-
ter of *Sir Richard Leveson*, of *Lelle-
sbull*, in the County of *Salop*, Knight,
by whom he had *Walter*, who died
young, and *Mary*, then his onely
Daughter and Heire, who was mar-
ried to *Edward Sackwill*, Earle of *Dor-
set*, Knight of the Honourable Order
of the Garter; which Lady caused
this Monument to be here infixed, to
the sacred memory of her deare Fa-
ther. He departed this life the 17.
of November, 1622.

This Tombe stands in Saint
Giles Cripplegate Church.

Memoria Sacrum.

Here lieth the body of *Matthew Pal-
mer*, Esquire, who died the 18. of
May, 1605. together with *Anne* his
Wife, who died the last day of June,
1630. by whom hee had foure Sons
and one Daughter, viz. *Thomas Pal-
mer*, his eldest Sonne, deceased the
fifth of May, 1631. and here also
buried: *Elizabeth*, *Edward*, *Andrew*,
and *Ralfe*, who when as it so pleaseth
God,

God, desire this place for the custody
of their bodies likewise, till their af-
fured and glorious Resurrection.



This Monument stands in St.
Andrewes Church in
Holborne.

*Antiquo Stemate Nobilis, avitis suis vir-
tutibus clarus; hic jacet Iohannes
Ashburnham, nuper de Ashburn-
ham miles, qui obiit in festo Sancti Pe-
tri, 1620. Aetatis 49. Relictis conju-
ges charissimis Iohanne, Gulielmo, E-
lizabeth, Francisca, Anna, & Ca-
therina.*

Domina Eliz. Ashburnham.

*Vidua F. Thomæ Beamount de Staugh-
ton in Com. Leicestr. Milit. Hoc amori
& officio consulens, meritis viri lu-
gubris posuit, 1621.*



This Tombe was made 1629.
and stands in the Temple
Church.

Memoria Sacrum.

Here resteth the body of *Clement Coke*,
of *Langford*, in the County of *Derby*,
Esquire, youngest Sonne of *Sir Ed-
ward Coke*, Knight, late chiefe Justice
of *England*; and of *Bridget* his Wife,
Daughter and Co-heire of *John Pas-
son* of *Paston*, in the County of *Nor-
folke*, Esquire: this *Clement* married
Sara, Daughter and Co-heire of *A-
lexander Rediche* of *Rediche*, in the
County of *Lancaster*, Esquire, and of
Katherine his Wife, sole daughter &
Heire of *Humphrey Detbick* of *Newal*,
in the County of *Derby*, Esquire, and
had issue by the said *Sara*, living at
his death, *Edward*, *Robert*, *Bridget*,
and *Avis*: hee in the Inner Temple
being a Fellow of the same, Christi-
anly and comfortably in his flourish-
ing age, yeelded up his soule to the
Almighty, the three and twentieth
of May, *Anno Dom. 1629.*



This Monument stands in
Christis Church, and was
made 1627.

Neere unto this place lyeth buried the
body of *Nicholas Beamount*, of *Cole-
Overton*, in the County of *Leicester*,
Esquire, and *Anne* his Wife, the
Daughter of *William Saunders*, of
Welfard, in the County of *Northam-
ton*, Esquire, by whom he had issue
four Sonnes and two Daughters,
viz. *Henry*, *Francis*, *Thomas*, and *Hun-
ting*, *Dorothy*, and *Katherine*; the said
Nicholas died the fourth of Novem-
ber, 1598. His Wife died the tenth
of February, 1591. In remembrance
of whom, this Monument was ere-
cted at the care and cost of *Elizabeth*
Lady *Ashburnham*, Widdow, late
Wife of *Sir John Ashburnham*,
Knight, Daughter to *Sir Thomas*
Beamount of *Staughton*, in the County
aforesaid; their third sonne, at the
appointment of her Vnkle, Master
Francis Beamount, Esquire, their se-
cond Sonne, to whom the Erector
hereof was Executrix.



This Tombe was made 1631.
and stands neere the South doore
in *Westminster*.

Michael Draiton, Esquire, a memora-
ble Poet of this age, exchanged his
Laurell for a Crowne of glory, *Anno*
Dom. 1631.

*Doe pious Marble, let thy Readers know,
What they, and what their children owe
To Draitons name, whose sacred dust
we recommend unto thy trust:
Protect his Memory, and preserve his Story,
Remaine a lasting Monument of his glory:
And when thy Ruines shall disclaime,
To be the Treasurer of his Name:
His Name that cannot fade, shall be
An everlasting Monument to thee.*



*The Foundation of the Armory of that remarkable Nur-
cery of Military Discipline, called the Artillery Garden London, was
begun to be erected the first day of May, An. Dom. 1622. and
was finished the last day of November then next following, Co-
lonell Hugh Hammersley being then President, Edward Pierce Trea-
surer, Henry Petowe Marshall, and Iohn Bingham Esquire, Captaine,
and one of the Councell of warre for this Kingdome.*

Upon which Monument these Lines following were composed.

*Londons Honour, and her Citizens approved Love, exercising
Armes in the Artillery Garden London.*

The Fabricke. **T***His Architecture, Phoenix of our age,
(All Europe cannot shew her Equipage)
Is Mars his Mistresse, which retaines the store
Of Mars his Armes, being Mars his Paramore,
This Fabricke was by Mars his Souldiers fram'd,
And Mars his Armory's this Building nam'd.*

*The Souldiers
Honour.* **I***t holds five hundred Armes to furnish those,
That love their Soveraigne, and will daunt His foes,
They spend their time, and doe not spare for cost,
To learne the use of Armes, there's nothing lost;
Both time and coyn to doe their Country good,
They'l spend it freely, and will lose their blood.*

*The Alder-
mans Love.* **O***ur City London is a Royall thing,
For it is call'd the Chamber of our King;
Whose worthy Senate we must not forget,
Their Grant and our Request together met,
They cherriish us, and wee doe honour them;
Where Souldiers finde true love, they'l love agen.*

The

The Ground. { The Ground whereon this building now doth stand,
 { The Teasell ground hath heretofore beene nam'd.

The Donor of
 the ground. { And William, Pryor of the Hospitall,
 { Then of our blessed Lady, which wee call
 { Saint Mary Spittle without Bishopsgate,
 { Did passe it by Indenture, bearing date,
 { Ianuaries third day, in Henry's time,
 { The eighth of that name, the Covent did conioyne,

The Vse. { Unto the Guyle of all Artillery,
 { Crosse-bowes, Hand-guns, and of Archery,

The terme of
 yeeres. { For full three hundred yeeres excepting three,
 { The time remaining wee shall never see.

The Councels
 confirmation. { Now have the Noble Councell of our King,
 { Confirm'd the same, and under Charles his wing,
 { We now doe exercise, and of that little
 { Teasell ground, we enlarg'd Saint Mary Spittle,
 { Trees we cut down, and Gardens added to it,
 { Thanks to the Lords that gave us leave to doe it.

A loyall Sub-
 jects desire. { Long may this worke endure, and ne'r decay,
 { But be supported till the latest day.
 { All loyall Subjects to the King and State,
 { Will say Amen, mauer Spleene or Hate.

Mariscallus Petowe composuit.

On



On a Tombe in the South wall
of Saint *Botolphs* Church without
Aldersgate, London.

Neere to this place lyeth buried the
body of *Pierce Edgcombe*, in the
County of *Devon*, Gentleman, who
deceased the 8. day of *Iuly*, 1628.
in assured hope of a ioyfull Resurre-
ction.

*Behold the end of Dust and Clay,
O thou which livest with living eye,
Yet doth his soule for ever raigne
With Christ, which he by faith did gaine:
In Learning he his time did spend,
And Vertue was the only end;
So long before his glasse was runne,
With World and Vanitie he had done.*

A. E. Frater ejus.



In Saint *Botolphs* Church, on a
Tombe there.

Here lyeth the body of *Christo-
pher Tamworth*, of *Graves-Inne*, in *Hol-
borne*, in the County of *Middlesex*,
Esquire, third Sonne of *Christopher
Tamworth* of *Halsted*, in the County
of *Leicester*, Esquire, who died the 19
of *September*, 1624. being of the
age of threescore and ten yeeres.

HE having dealt kindly and li-
berally with his Wife, and
many of his kindred & friends,
and to the poore of divers Parishes,
hath also by his Will given xx. li. of
currant money of *England*, to the Deane
and Prebends of the Colledge of Saint
Peters of the City of *westminster*, in the
County of *Middlesex*, to bee employed
by them about the reparations of the
said Colledge Church of Saint *Peters*.

And 400. markes, to the intent that
with that mony, there should be twen-
ty markes worth of Lands of inheri-
tance of yeerely rent to be purchased,

whereby there may be one in holy Or-
ders maintained, to say Divine Service,
such as the Church of *England* shall al-
low of, every worke day in the yeere,
twice perpetually, viz. at or about
nine of the clocke in the morning, and
at or about three of the clocke in the
afternoone, in the Parish Church of
Saint *Botolphs* without Aldersgate,
London.

And 400. li. to the end and intent
that there should be 20. li. of lands of
annuall Revenew, of inheritance by the
yeere bought with it, to allow perpetu-
ally to sixe poore men, and foure poore
Widdowes past labour, dwelling and
inhabiting within the Parish of Saint
Botolph aforesaid, 40. shillings a yeere
apeece, to be paid quarterly, with this
limitation, that the said poore people
shall bee bound to repaire every worke
day in the yeere twice a day, to heare
Divine Service in the Parish Church
aforesaid, at the houres and termes
aforesaid.

And 200. markes more to purchase
Lands of inheritance of the annuall va-
lue by the yeere of 6. li. 3. s. 4. d. for the
maintenance of one within holy Orders,
to say divine Service as aforesaid, every
worke day in the weeke twice, thorow
the whole yeere perpetually, in the
Parish Church of Saint *Martins* in *Lei-
cester*, in the County of *Leicester* aforesaid,
at the houres and times afore men-
tioned.

All which said summes of money he
willed should be actually and really de-
livered into the hands and possession of
the Deane and Prebends of *westminster*
aforesaid, within xx. dayes next im-
mediatly after his death, for the per-
formance and use afore mentioned,
within the space and time of two yeeres
at the vttermost, after his death.

And having made *Audrey*, one of the
Daughters of *Charles Allayne* of the
Mote, in the County of *Kent*, Esquire,
Sonne and Heire of Sir *Christopher Al-
layne*, Knight, his deare and loving
Wife, his full Executrix, she faithfully
performed the same, according to the
trust reposed on her by her Husbands
Will: and in remembrance of him,
hath at her owne cost and charges ere-
cted this Monument.

The



The Gift of Sir Paul Pinder to
Saint Pauls Church in London.

SIR Paul Pinder Knight, in the time of King James, his Majesties Embassadour many yeeres, resident at Constantinople with the great Turke, hath of late, to the glory of God, to the delight and content of all good Protestants, and for the better expression of his love and zeale to true Religion, beautifully and bountifully with great costs and charges, repaired the old decayed stoneworke of the West-front of the Chancell in Saint Pauls Church in London, adorning the outside thereof with many faire polished pillars of blacke Marble, and with cu-

rious carved Statues of Kings and Bishops, the first Founders and Benefactors of the whole Fabricke, and also graced the inside thereof with divers Angels and other ornaments; he hath likewise amended and repaired all the decayes and defects of the Wainscot worke of the Quier, and hath further beautified the same with a faire rayle of Wainscot, and a great number of Cherubins artificially carved: all which work he hath caused to be sumptuously gilded and painted with rich colours in Oyle; hee hath also magnificently clothed the whole Quier, and the upper part of the Presbytery, with faire and chargeable Tapestry-Hangings: Whose godly and pious example, will (I hope) excite and stirre up other Religious and well-minded Gentlemen, and Citizens, to performe some acts of piety and bounty towards the reparation of the same Church.

Of the ancient Court of the Hustings.

Finde it diversly written in Latine, *Hustingum*, *Hustingus*, *Hustingia*, and sometimes (but falsely) *Hustangus*. It is the ancientest and the highest Court of Justice, of the famous City of London. The name it takes from the place of keeping that Court (as *Prytanæum* did at *Athens*) for *huy* (hus) among the old Saxons, signified an house, and *ding* *thing* or *thing*, a Cause or Plea; so that *huyding Husting*, signified the house of Causes or Pleadings: whereupon in the Saxon tongue *dingene*, *Thingere*, *Thingarius*, signified an Advocate or Lawyer: which others would perchance derive rather from *ding* or *geding thung*, or *gedhung*, which signified Honourable, for that the most honorable Magistrates of the City, held their Court there; like as the Lord Maior and Sheriffes, and in absence of the Sheriffes, sixe of the Aldermen at this day doe.

The Antiquity of this famous Court

of *Hustings*, is much magnified by the Compiler of King Edwards Lawes, cap. 35. in these words: There ought alwayes in the City of London, which is the head City of the Kingdome and of the Lawes, to bee held upon every (a) Munday weekly, a Court of our Sovereigne Lord the King, at the *Hustings*. This Court was founded and built of old, after the fashion and manner, yea and in the memory of the ancient City of *Troy*: and even unto this day contains it within it selfe the Lawes, and rights, and dignities, liberties, and customes Royall of that ancient and great *Troy*. There be handled the intricate (b) accounts and the doubtfull Pleas of the Crowne, and of the Court of our Lord the King, of the whole Kingdome aforesaid: and this Court hath even to this day preserved

Accounts: for *Computus ager*, is a field surveighed, whose quantities were set downe in the Land-marke or Terrier: and here perchance was kept a generall surveigh of all the Lands of the Kingdome, as now in the Domesday Booke in the Exchequer. The forme whereof, the Conquerour perchance tooke from the *Hustings*.

(a) This is altered unto Tuesday, because of the Sheriffes intending of the Markets: which being kept upon Monday, would hinder their sitting in the *Hustings*.
(b) *Computa* perchance the word signifies Measures rather than

her

her owne ancient Customes most inviolably. Thus farre my Author, who (by his leave) smells too rankly of that Fabler, *Geffery of Munmouth*.

And yet something there is in the *Hustings*, which might give countenance to this comparison of old *Troy*, namely, that the well-knowne weight used for Gold and Silver, called *Troy-weight*, was in time of the Saxons called, *The Hustings weight of London*, and kept there in the *Hustings*. So an ancient Record in the booke of *Ramsay*, Sect. 32 and 127. I *Ethelgina Countesse*, &c. bequeath two silver Cups of twelve markes of the *Hustings weight of London*.

The former Law of the said King *Edward the Confessor*, commands the *Hustings Court* to be held every Munday, though at this day it be held upon the Tuesday: which that it may not be perceived by the Monuments and Rolls of the Court, to have differed too much from the first Institution, is yet said and written, to be holden upon the Munday. It is as it were distinguished into two Courts: for one weeke the Iudges sit upon Pleas meere only, and the next weeke upon Actions mixt, or of any other nature whatsoever.

Out of the same Booke of *Ramsay Abbey*, Sect. 268. will I here set down the ancient forme of purchasing and giving of possession used in the *Hustings*: which is farre different from the fashion used at this day. Be it knowne unto all the sonnes of holy Church, that *wilfneth of Walebroc*, London, have sold unto *Reynold*, Abbot of *Ramsay*, a certaine piece of land which hee had * in *walebroc*, whence he was called *wilfneth of walebroc*. As also a certaine house of stone, and a Shop which hee had built upon that land, with doores of yron, and windowes above and beneath, &c. Which said *wilfneth* hath sold that Land unto the Abbot of *Ramsay*, and hath given him seisin of it, by delivery of a certaine staffe, and hath * quite claimed unto it to be free and quiet, and void of all encumbrance: both he, and *Mahald* his Wife, and his first wives Daughter: and *Mahald* his second Wife, and *Henry* his sonne by

his second wife, and *Christine* her daughter, before the whole *Husting* of *London*, in the house of *Alfwine*, sonne of *Leofstan*: to bee held from this day forth for ever by the Church of *Ramsay*, in consideration of ten pounds of pence, which hee gave unto him in presence of the whole Court of *Hustings*; of which ten pounds, he the said *wilfneth* gave forty shillings unto *Maud* his daughter for her * good will, because he had the Land by her Mother. And the Abbot for his part gave her halfe a marke of silver; and unto *wilfneths* Wife, and other two children, for their good wills, he gave five shillings. Of this bargaine and sale, be on the part of the *Hustings* these witnesses, *William* of *Einesford*, Sheriffe of *London*, and *John* his Vnder-Sheriffe, and *Gerwase* his Clarke; *Andrew Bucwint*, and *Ralfe* his sonne, and *Ralfe* his cousin; *Gilbert Proudfoot*, *William Bokerell*, and many others.

This deed hath no date mentioned, but I finde this *Reinold* to have beene made Abbot of *Ramsay*, by King *Henry* the first, as his Charter shewes, Sect. 214. The Successor to this *Reinold* was one *Walter*, but what yeere he was made Abbot in, I finde not; but I finde that he flourished Anno, 1149. that is, the fourteenth yeere of King *Stephen*. By this may you judge of the antiquity of the deed, though the precise day be not dated.

By this passage it cleerely appeareth, that *London* was honoured with her Sheriffes Office, even in the age of King *Henry* the * first, although our Chroniclers affirme the Sheriffes to be made first by King *Richard* * the first, at his comming to the Crowne: from whose time our said Chroniclers begin to reckon the first Maior and Sheriffes, that is, from the yere of our Lord 1189. But that the Sheriffes were granted unto the City, together with the County of *Middlesex*, plainly appears by the said Kings Charter concerning the liberties of *London*, given in the beginning of his Raigne: nor doe the Maior and Sheriffes much differ from those former Magistrates of the City, the *Portreve*, and *Provost*, as might be proved.

* *Propter concessum suum*. For giving up her right in it, per chance.

* *Super walebroc*.

* *Et clamavit se quietum, & absq. omni calumpnia*.

* Which was above 500. yeeres since.

* Which was almost 100. yeeres after.

More-

Moreover, the Cities, of *Torke, Winchester, Lincolne*, the Ile of *Shepey*, with other Burroughs and Cities, are also said to have had their *Hustings*. See *Fleta. Lib. 2. cap. 55.*



A briefe Collection how the Court of *Request*, commonly called the *Court of Conscience*, in *London*, hath beene established and continued for many yeeres past, for the reliefe of poore Debtors in *London*, and the Liberties thereof, viz.



First, I finde that *primo* February, *Anno 9. H. 8.* an Act of Common Councell was made, that the Lord Maior and Aldermen of the

same City for the time being, should monethly assigne and appoint two Aldermen, and foure discreet Commoners to be Commissioners to sit in the same Court twice a weeke, viz. Wednesday, and Saturday, there to heare and determine all matters brought before them betweene party and party, (being Citizens and Freemen of *London*) in all cases where the due debt or damage did not exceed forty shillings.

This Act was to continue but for two yeeres then next ensuing: But being found charitable and profitable for the reliefe of such poore Debtors as were not able to make present payment of their debts; and to restraine malicious persons, from proceeding in their wilfull Suits: and also to bee a great ease and helpe to such poore persons as had small debts owing to them, and were not able to prosecute Suits in Law for the same elsewhere: The same Act hath since bin continued by divers other Acts of Common Councell: and hereby (besides the said two Aldermen monthly assigned) the number of Commissioners were increased, from foure to twelve. And so by that Authority,

the same Court continued till the end of the Raigne of *Queene Elizabeth*, &c.

And then divers people, being Citizens and Freemen of *London* (contrary to their Oathes formerly taken) repining at the authority of the same court, and not regarding the expence of any charges how great soever, so they might have their desires upon their poore Debtors, and being often animated thereunto by divers Attorneys and Solicitors (for their owne particular gaine) did dayly commence Suits, for such petty debts and causes against poore men (Citizens and Freemen of *London*) in the high Courts at *Westminster*, or else where out of the said Court of Requests, to avoid the jurisdiction of the same Court, and to barre the said Commissioners from staying such Suits, and examining the said causes, and thereby caused the said poore men many times to pay fixe times as much charges as their principall debts or damage did amount unto, to the undoing of such poore men, their wives and children, and also to the filling of the Prisons with the poore so sued: where otherwise they might have got their Debts in the said Court of Requests, for very small charge and little trouble.

For remedy whereof, & for the strengthening & establishing the said Court, an Act of Parliament was then made in *Anno primo Iacobi Regis*, that every Citizen and Freeman of *London*, that had, or should have any Debts owing to him, not amounting to forty shillings, by any Debtors (Citizens and Freemen of *London*) inhabiting in *London* or the liberties thereof, should or might cause such Debtors to be warned to appeare before the Commissioners of the said Court; and that the said Commissioners, or the greater number of them, should from time to time set downe such orders betweene such parties, Plaintiffe and Defendant, Creditor and Debtor, touching such debts not exceeding forty shillings, as they should finde to stand with equity and good conscience.

But since the making of that Act, divers persons (intending to subvert the good and charitable intent of the same) have

The malicious proceeding of cruell Creditors against poore men that claimed the benefit of the Court.

An. 1. Jac. An Act of Parliament for confirming the power of the Court

Anno 9. H. 8. The first beginning of the said Court.

The reasons why the said Court hath had continu-
ation.

Other Acts made since to the same purpose.

have taken hold of some doubtfull and ambiguous words therein, and have wrested the same for their owne lucre and gaine, to the avoiding the jurisdiction of the same Court, contrary to the godly meaning of the said A^ct.

For remedy whereof, and to the intent that some more full and ample provision might bee made for the further establishing and strengthening of the said Court, and for the better reliefe of such poore Debtors; another A^ct of Parliament was made, *Anno 3. Jac.* whereby the authority of the said Commissioners were much enlarged, viz. that every Citizen and Freeman of London, [and every other person and persons inhabiting, or that shall inhabit within the City of London, or the liberties thereof, being a Tradesman, Visiualer, or Labouring man,] which have or shall have any debts owing to him or them, not amounting to forty shillings, by any Citizen or Freeman [or by any other person or persons (being a Visiualer, Tradesman, or Labouring man) inhabiting within the said City, or the Liberties thereof] should or might cause such Debtors to be warned to appeare before the said Commissioners of the said Court of Requests. And the said Commissioners, or any three, or more of them, shall have power to set downe such Orders betweene Plaintiffe and Defendant, Creditor and Debtor, touching such debts not amounting to forty shillings, as they shall finde to stand with equity and good conscience. Also the said Commissioners, or any three, or more of them, have power (by the said A^ct) to minister an Oath to the Creditor or Debtor, and to such Witnesses as shall bee produced on each part: And also to commit to prison in one of the Counters, such Creditor or Debtor, as shall not appeare upon lawfull Summons, or not performe such order as the said Commissioners, or any three, or more of them shall set downe. And by this last A^ct, the said Court of Requests is established & continued to this day; and God grant it may so long continue to the reliefe of the poore, &c.

Collected by *Thomas Griffins*,
sometimes a Clarke of the
same Court, &c.

An. 3. Jac.

An other
A^ct of
Parliament
concerning all
debts under the
summe of
forty shillings.

Power of
admini-
strating an
Oath.



This Tombe stands in St.
Giles Cripplegate Church.

P. M. S.

Virtute, Prudentia, Generis Nobilitate Inclytus, Clarus, Illustris,
Hic Iacet.

HENRICVS STAPLETONVS

E. Diocesi Eboracensi,

Acric Wighilnencis Olim Dominus, Etatis Suae An. 56. ab
Incarnato Verbo.

1630.

*Decimo Sexto die mensis Feb. Ut-
tam morte mortem Immortali glo-
ria Commutavit, atque Stipante
Amicorum Syrmate collacry-
mantis, Patrie Cerentium vices,
in hac aede elatus D. Andrea Ter-
ram mandatus est.*

MARIA,

*Iohannis Fosteri Equitis Aurati,
mediorum Angliae finium boreali-
um Custodis, Filia,*

*Mæstissima hoc funere vidua, tanti
conjugij memor, Artemisiana pie-
tatis amula non magnificentia, hoc
perpetuum tam meritum ejus,
quam Superstitis amoris sui, Mo-
numentum Erigit, Consecrat, Di-
cat.*

By his Honourer and Kinsman,
Robert Stapleton.

There are thirteene Scutchions
of Armes.

On

Vpon a Tombe in Grace
Church, being at the corner as
you goe into *Fen-Church* street,
with this Inscription.

To the memory of *James Bunce*, Es-
quire, sometime Burgesse of the Par-
liament for this City, married *Mary*,
daughter of *George Holmeden* of Kent,
Gentleman, by whom hee had seven
children, whereof living at the time
of his decease, *James* his eldest son,
who married *Sarah*, daughter of
Thomas Gipps, Esquire, *Mathew*, and
Mary, wife of Master *John Langham*,
of this City Merchant; he departed
this life the 26. of January, Anno
1631. aged 68.

*When death cuts off a branch
from earths worne stem,
Faith, hope, transports the soule
to heavens Di dem.*

On a Grave-stone there.

Here lyeth *James Bunce*, Esquire, that
departed this life the 26. of January,
Anno 1631. and *Mary* his wife, that
died the second of October, 1612.

Vpon a Gravestone in St.
Fosters Church in *Faringdon*
Ward within, with this
Inscription on it:

Heere lyeth the bodyes of *Lawrence*
Hawes, Citizen and Fishmonger of
London, about 63. yeeres of age, and
of *Ursula* his Wife, the daughter of
John Hericke, of *Leicester* Esquire,
82. yeeres of age; they had issue
together five Sonnes and two
Daughters, *Edward*, *George*, *Hum-*
frey, *John*, *Dorothy*, and *Thoma-*
sin; he deceased the tenth of Aprill,
1588. and shee died the 24. of No-
vember, 1614.

This Monument stands
in Saint *Margarets Church* in
Westminster, and hath this
Inscription.

Anne, uxori sue amantissima & optima,
Filia Willielmi Barlowi, Episcopi Ci-
cestrensis, & Agathe Welsborne, gene-
rosa conjugis ejus, diem suum quinto
idus Decembris, Anno Domini 1597.
obeunti Westmonasterij, quo viram ad
Parliamentum comitabatur, Harbartus
Westfalingus, Episcopus Herefordiensis,
susceptis ex ipsa quinq; liberis; Harbar-
to, qui duxit Franciscam Rudhall gene-
rosam; Anna que Gulielmo Jeffereys Ar.
Margareta, que Richardo Eedes wigor-
niae Decano; Elizabetha, que Roberto
Walweyne generoso; & Francisca, que
Francisco Ienkes generoso nupta est.

In memoriam virtutis, & amo-
ris ipsius posuit.

In the same Church is a
new Monument lately erected,
in the North Ile, and this
Inscription on it.

In expectation of a joyfull Resurrecti-
on, neere this place resteth the body
of *Robert Golding*, Gentleman, borne
in this City of *Westminster*, and some-
time chiefe Burgesse thereof: His
Honesty, and Charitable life, gai-
ned good esteeme; his Age, due
and deserved respect of all. And in
the house where he tooke beginning
in his infancy, hee most peaceably
and piously ended his dayes on the
22. of November, 1629. Being al-
waies carefull of his wayes; charita-
ble to the poore, and very judicious
and ready in discharging of all Offi-
ces incident to the civill Govern-
ment of this City, wherein he fully

Vuū

pro-

proceeded long before his death. He lived to see the change of foure Kings and Queenes, and yet in assured hope of never changing blisse, by the meritorious passion of his only Mediator, Christ Jesus: Hee never altered or changed from the now truly professed Religion, wherein he most constantly died in the 78. of his age; leaving behinde him two sons and three daughters,

To whose pious memory *William Golding*, his eldest sonne, and sole Executor, hath at his owne charge created this Monument, June 1631.



This Monument stands in *Westminster Abbey*, and hath this Inscription.

Here lies expecting the second coming of our Lord Iesus Christ, the body of *Edmond Spencer*, the Prince of Poets in his time, whose divine Spirit needs no other witnesse, then the workes which hee left behind him: He was borne in *London*, in the yeere and died in the yeere 1596.



This Monument stands in *Westminster Abbey* with this Inscription.

Deo Optim. Maxim.

Hic in Domino requiescit Richardus Cox de Porters, eques Aurat: Filius Tertius Thoma Cox, de Beymonds Comit. Harford. Armigeri,

In hospitio Regio per multos annos Oeconomicus, Fidelitate, Diligentia, Et Prudentia probatus,

Regina Eliz. à Dietis, Item & Regi Iacobo, cui tandem factus est Magister Hospitij Digniss.

Vir Religionis Cultu, Morum Comitate, Corporis Castitate, Affectuum temperantia, Imprimis Spectatus

Erga Bene-meritos Amore, suos Beneficentia, Pauperes Caritate, omnes Aequitate, Clarus.

Anno Etatis 69. Cælebs, postquam se vitæ Meliori, multâ vigilantia, & Devotione preparasset, Deo placide Animam reddidit, 13. Decemb. 1623.

Ioannes Cox de Beymonds Armiger, Frater secundus Fratri à Testamento Heres, Amoris hoc Monumentum posuit.

Deum non est Mortuorum sed viventium.



This Monument of Master *Camden* is in *Westminster Abbey*, where hee holds a Booke with *Britannia* on it. There followes this Inscription.

Qui fide Antiqua, & opera assidua, Britannicam Antiquitatem

Indagavit,

Simplicitatem Innatam Honestis

Studijs excoluit,

Animi Solertiam Candore illustravit,

Gulielmus Camdenus, ab Elizabetha

R. ad Regis Armorum

(Clarentij Titulo) Dignitatem evocatus,

Hic spe certa Resurgendi in Christo. S. E.

Obijt Anno Domini 1623. 9. Novembris. Etatis sue, 74.

JOHN



JOHN KING Bishop of London, descended from the Ancient KINGS of Devonshire by his Father, and from the CONQUESTS of Haughton Conquest, in Bedfordshire, by his Mother, lyes buried in the South Ile of Saint Pauls, behind the Bishops Seat, having onely a plaine Marble over him, and RESVRGAM written on it for his Epitaph; as himselfe directed in his Will.

These Verses hang by in a Table.

IOANNIS KING Episcopi Londinensis, quicquid mortale est in hoc pulvere componitur.

HIC IACET, nisi quis calumniatur,
Mendax Transiberinus Ambulator,
Transferri Cineres, Eidemque Romam.
Et migrasse semel, simulque utrumque;
Præsul Catholicus, sed Orthodoxus.
Non partis studiosus, evagari
Per divortia multa opinionum,
Aut Sectas didicit novas creare:
Quod si qui fuerint notæ prioris,
Quos vulgus facit & colit Magistros,
His tantâ levitate non adhaesit,
Vt persona fide magis placeret:
Magna nomina, sed minora semper
Isthaec omnia, Veritate duxit.
Tantum non fuit ille de Locustis,
Aut rasis Monachis, pijsque nequam;
Vrbem qui gravidare Septicollem:
Qui circum Capitolium strepentes
Romanum, velut Anseres sonori,
Cygneas temerare cantilenas
Audent, per modulamen inficetum:
Et pro vocibus ultimis Oloris,
Commendare suas, & Anserinas.
Sed, quod nec Calami, nec Ora centum:
Nec Perjuria mille de Duaco;
Nec Satan Decumanus ille mendax;

Nectandem Legio Diabolorum,
Extorquere suis strophis valebunt:
Vnus si Deus est, Fides & una,
Huic uni immoriens, & Anglicana.
Quod si quis Logodædulus profanus,
Aut Fame Plagiarius Scelestus,
Quicquam Sacrilego reponat ore:
Si Vaser Fidei Mâstiasus,
Qui vult de simila Deum creare;
Et Christum jubet innatare vino:
Et sic Hereticos & Orthodoxos
Confundit, facit utque symbolizent
Plus quam Pythagoræ Mâstiasus,
Seductum crepat hunc Apostatasse:
Tam ventosa Fides videtur illis;
Tam ventosus & Ille Christianus;
Vt, post tot, docilis Senex, aristas,
Accessisse putetur imparatus,
Infansque, ad Documenta Læstiana.
Non plures libet, Arbitros citare,
Quam Conscire suum: quod apprecarer
Testem, Carnificamque, Iudicemque,
Illi, quisquis erat Sacer Poeta;
An plus credideris suæ Legendæ,
Quam vulgi pius ille fascinator,
Auctor plumbeus Auræ Legendæ.
Quin si jurat idem sat impudenter,
Lingua peierat; at quid inde? Mentem
Injuratus habet; Scioque habebit.
Tu si credideris secus VIATOR,
Nugis, Impliciti necessitate
Apsensus, bibulam fidem recludens,
Si quis Seraphicus propinet Auctor;
Veternum excutias: & absque tandem
Susceptore, tuum pares Adultus
Examen, tibi teque cognitorem
Ponas, & sapias monente Amico.
Sin sis Credulitatis obstinata,
Conclamatus es: ILICET. Deinceps
Te Stultum jubeo libenter esse.

In Diem Obitus.

Quem Pax Domini fecerat Sacri Diem,
Et Mors coronis integri Certaminis:
Hunc æque Amicum Numen indulgit diem.
Desiderando, quod prope hic, Capiti, Iacet,
Quo solveretur Vita vitalis parum.
Dolorum utrumque dixeris recte Virum;
Hic Saxeam, Ille Ligneam sensit Crucem;
Hic intus, Ille bajulans Extra suam:
Dolorum, utriq; Lux posuit una & modum.
Quin ipsa Lux hæc masculinum robur dedidit,
Vt nil tremendum Mortis, incuteret metus;
Sed Pascha verum, Transitus potius foret,
Æternitati Prodromus. Marmor loquax

VVV 2

Spirat

*Spirat RESVRGAM, Mysticis candēs Notis :
Nec ipse Sadduceam apparet Lapis.
Conditq; tantum, non Premit Corpore grave
Spes ista superat pondus, & Summum petit;
Nec desinebit mole Depositum suū;
Sed sponte ruptus Exitum tandem dabit.
Cum Triduum dormierit. Ipsus tulit
Hanc, Christus Olim, Tertiæ Lucis moram.
(Nec mille Sæcla Triduum excedunt Dei.)
Sic tota demum, juncta Primitijs, Seges
Egerminabit. Hæc Via ad Patriam, Mori.
Calcata Mors est, Surget ad Patriam vigil.
Hanc sp̄s fovebat Ille: quod sculptū hic legis,
Sed Corde fixum fuerat, & Cœloratum.*

*Anagram: Nominis, & Chronogr:
Ætatis 62. currentis.*

IOANNES KINGVS PRELATVS.
EN APERTVS IONAS ANGLIKVS.

Chronogramma Anni Domini

1621.

ECCE CVPIO DISSOLVI, AC
CHRISTO ADGLVTINARI

Philip. 1. 23.

*Pauli hoc dissolvi, repeti non desist, ante
Quam, quæ protulerat, Lingua soluta fuit.*

EPITAPHIVM.

*Non hic Pyramides; non sculpta Panegyris ambit
Hos Cineres; lapidum nec pretiosa strues.
Quod frugale magis, Tibi Te cōmittimus unū:
Si jaceas aliter, vilior Vmbra fores.
Nam Tibi qui similis vivit, meriturq; Sepulcrū
Ille sibi vivax, & sibi Marmor erit.*

SEQUENTVR QVINONDVM PRÆCESSERE.



*Valentine Cary, sometimes Deane
of Saint Pauls Church, and after
Bishop of Excester, lyes buried
on the South side of the Quire,
vnder a plaine Stone, with
this Inscription
about it.*

*Hic jacet Valentinus Carey, Sacrae The-
ologiae Doctor, olim Decanus hujus Ec-
clesiæ, qui obiit Episcopus Exon: Cujus
Monumentum, ibidem erectum patet.
1626.*



*In the South side of the Quire of
Saint Pauls Church stands
a white Marble Statue on an
Urne, with this In-
scription over it.*

*Ioannes Donne
Sac. Theol. profess.
Post varia studia, Quibus
ab Annis Tenerrimis Fideliter,
nec infelicitè incubuit,
Instinctu, & Impulsu Spir. Sancti,
Monitu, & Hortatu Regis Jacobi.
Anno sui Iesu, 1614. & suæ Ætat. 42.
Decanatu hujus Ecclesiæ. indutus
27. Novemb. 1621.
Exutus morte ultimo die
Martii. An. 1631.
Hic licet in Occiduo Cinere,
Aspicit eum
Cujus Nomen, est Oriens.*



*Vpon a faire Monument stand-
ing in the South Ile of Saint
Pauls Church this is
written.*

W. S.

*Gulielmus Cokaynus, Eques Auratus, Ci-
vis & Senator Londinensis: Septemque
abbinè Annis, urbis præfectus, Anti-
qua Cokaynorum Derbiensium Familia
oriundus, Quia Bono publico vixit, &
damno publico decessit, & Gaudio pub-
lico, Regem Iacobum, ad decorum hujus
domus Dei, senescentis jam, & Corru-
gata Restitudinem, solemniter, huc ve-
nientem, Consulatu suo, Magnificè ex-
cepit, idcirco, in Templo publico, ad æ-
ternam Rei Memoriam,
Hic situs est.*

*At verò, & Fama Celebritas, Quæ viget
in ore Hominum, & Gloria Beatitu-
dinis, Quam Migrando adeptus est,
& splendor Sobolis, quam Numerosam
Genuit, atque Nobilem Reliquit, Iun-
tim Efficiunt omnia, ne dicatur,
Hic situs est.*

*Vna cum illo, tot Homines mortui, quot
in illo defunctæ sunt virtutes; simul-
que & acies Ingenij, & popularis eloquij
suada, & Morum gravitas, & probitas
vitæ, & Candor Mentis, & Animi
Constantia, & prudentia singularis, &
veri senatoris Insignia,
Hic sepulta sunt.*

*Iam tuum est, Lector, Felicitatis ad Cul-
men Anhelare, per ista vestigia laudis,
& venerandi imitatione Exempli, cu-
rare, ne unquam virtutis sic semina
intereant, ut dicatur,*

Hic sepulta sunt.

*Obijt 20. Octob. Anno Dom. 1626.
Et ætatis suæ 66.*



Vpon another faire Monument
standing by it is this In-
scription.

Memoriæ

S.

Gulielmo Hewyr Armigero,
Roberti Hewyt

A. Killamarch in Agro Derbieni,
Filio secundo Genito,

Qui, mortuo Fratre Natu Maiore,
Paternam crevit Hæreditatem,
Posterisque Transmisit.

Nobilem Mercaturam exercuit.

Vita integerrima fuit, & Moribus
suavissimis.

Bonarum literarum studia promovit,
Egenorum proventus Largiter Auxit,

Liberalitate,

Charitate,

Insignis,

Nec minor pietate.

Religionem, cum Ministris sacris, &
Coluit, & Fovit,

Ita, per omnia, se ubique gessit, ut

Probitatis,

Comitatis,

Candoris,

Vivum Exemplar,

Christum Redemptorem Cogitans

Vitam ante Mortem Consummaverit.

Filios Genuit Quatuor,

Ioannem, Salomonem,

Thomam, Gulielmum,

Et Filias duas,

Mariam, Elizabetham.

Annum, Lxxvij. Agens,

xij. Iunij. cto. d. xcix. ad patriam Cœ-
lestem evocatus,

Magnum sui desiderium Reliquit

Posteris,

Qui Hoc pie ac Mæren.

P. P.



The Monument upon which
this Inscription is set, stands
in our Ladies Chapell, in S.
Pauls Church: at the foure
corners of this faire Monu-
ment stand foure Iet Pillars,
upon each the figure of an
Angell; on the one side of it
is the representation of Sir
Iohn Wolley and his Lady; on
the other, of their sonne Sir
Francis: at the head and foot
of it, all in blacke (as Mour-
ners) the curious and artfull
shadowes of his two Execu-
tors, Sir Arthur Mannering,
and Master Iohn Minterne.

The Inscription.

Wollei clarum nomen,
natusque paterque,
Ambo Equites, Natus
Franciscus patre Ioanne,
clarus ut Heredem virtutis,
amoris, Honoris
Præstaret, Monumenta sibi hac,
& utrique Parenti
Constituit, Generis
qui nominis unicus Heres,
Tam cito, tam Claros,
est defecisse dolendum.

Ille Pater, Lumen,
literarum Nobile sydus,
Oxonia ex Meritis,
Regina accitus Eliza,
Vt qui a secretis cum
scriberet illa Latine,

Vuu 3

Atque

*Atque a consilio cum
consultaret in Aula,
Atque Periscelidis,
qui Cancellarius esset,
Tantum ille ingenio valuit,
tantum instat in illo.*

*Non minus omnimoda
virtute illa inclita Mater,
Nobilibus Patre & Fratre
illustrissima moris,
Clara domi per se:
sed Elisam asciuit Elisa,
Clarior ut fieret,
volleio ornata Marito.
Quo viduata, viro
quo non præclarior alter
Nubat Egertono, Repetat
sed mortua primum.*

*Franciscus tandem, at
nimium cito utrumq; sequutus,
Hic jacet ante pedes
eques illustrissimus, illis
Hæc poni iussit, seque
& tria nomina Poni:
Sic voluit, placuit,
superis pia grata voluntas.
Discite mortales,
Memores sic esse Parentum,
Dicite qui legis,
sic sic petit Æthera virtus.*



The Stone bearing this Inscric-
tion, is in the middle Ile of this
Church, not farre from
the steps to the
Chancell.

*Spe Resurgendi
Hic jacet
Thomas Raymond
Sacrae Theologiae
Professor,
Sancti Albani
Archidiaconus,
Hujusque Ecclesiae
Canonicus.
Obijt 4. die Novembris.
Anno 5 Etatis 47.
Salutis 1631.*



Not farre from this, a Stone
with these words about it.

Hic jacet Gulielmus Bonham, nuper
Civis, & Vinitarius London, Filius
Thomæ Bonham de Stanway in
Comitatu Essex Arm. Qui obiit
duodecimo Februarij. Anno Dom.
1628.



Not farre from the other.

*Over against the little North doore, in the
same Ile, under a faire marble stone,
without any Inscription upon it, lyeth bu-
ried the body of Doctor Houson, late Bi-
shop of Durham.*



This Monument is in Saint Giles
Cripplegate Church, on the
South side the Chancell, and
hath this Inscription.

*Pia Memoria Charissimarum
Parentum.*

*Johannis Speed, Civis Londinensis, Mer-
catorum Scissorum Fratris, servi fi-
delissimi Regiarum Majestatum E-
liz. Jacobi, & Caroli nunc superstitis.
Terrarum nostrarum Geographi acu-
rati, & fidi antiquitatis Britannicæ
Historiographi, Genealogiæ sacrae
Elegantissimi delineatoris. Qui post-
quam Annos 77. superaverat, non tam
morbo confectus, quam mortalitatis
tædio lassatus, Corpore se levavit,
Julij 28. 1629. & jucundissimo Re-
demptoris sui desiderio sursum elatus,
camem hic in custodiâ posuit, denuo
cum Christus venerit, Recepturus.*

On the other side of him.

*Susanæ suæ suavissimæ, quæ postquam
duodecim illi Filios, & sex Filias pe-
perat, quinquaginta septem junctis
utriusque solatijs, cum illo vixerat,
Liberos,*

Liberos, gravi & frequenti Hortamine, ad Dei cultum sollicitaverat, pietatis, & Charitatis opere quotidiano præluxerat, emori demum erudiit suo exemplo. Quæ septuagenaria placidè in Christo obdormivit, & Fidei suæ mercedem habuit, Martij vigesimo octavo, Anno domini Milleffimo sexcentesimo vigesimo octavo.



Another Monument on the North side the Quire, with this Inscription.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Hic jacet Robertus Cage Armiger, omnium literarum Homo, Vita integer, morte Christianus, nec dum mortuus, nam in memoria aeterna erit justus.

*Solus Christus,
Mihi sola salus.*

Anno Domini 1625.



Another Monument neere to this last, with this Inscription on it.

Here lies the body of *Matthew Palmer*, Esquire, who died the 18. of May 1605. together with *Anne* his wife, who died the last day of June, 1630. by whom he had foure sons and one daughter, viz. *Thomas Palmer*, his eldest sonne, deceased the 5. of May, 1631. and is also buried. *Elizabeth*, *Edward*, *Andrew*, and *Ralph*, who when it so pleaseth God, desire this place for the custody of their bodies likewise, till their assured and glorious Resurrection.



Another Monument on the South side of the Quire, with this Inscription.

To the Memory
Of *Constance Whitney*, eldest daughter to *Sir Robert Whitney*, of *Whit-*

ney, the proper possession of him and his Ancestors, in *Herefordshire*, for above 500. yeeres past. Her Mother was the fourth daughter of *Sir Thomas Lucy* of *Charlecoite* in *Warwickshire*, by *Constance Kingsmill*, daughter and Heire of *Richard Kingsmill*, Surveyor of the Court of wards. This Lady *Lucy*, her Grandmother, so bred her since she was eight yeeres old,

Thus farre written upon the figure or resemblance of a Coffin.

As she excel'd in all noble qualities, becoming a Virgin of so sweet proportion of beauty and harmony of parts, she had all sweetnesse of maners answerable:

A delightfull sharpnesse of wit;

An offencelesse modesty of conversation;

A singular respect and piety to her Parents; but Religious even to example.

She departed this life most Christianly, at seventeen; dying, the grieve of all; but to her Grandmother an unrecoverable losse, save in her expectation, shee shall not stay long after her, and the comfort of knowing whose she is, and where in the Resurrection to meet her.



This Table is on the South side of the Quire in Saint Sepulchers, with this Inscription.

To the living Memory of his deceased Friend, Captaine *JOHN SMITH*, who departed this mortall life on the 21. day of June, 1631. with his Armes, and this Motto,
Accordamus, vincere est vivere.

HERE lies one conquer'd
that hath conquer'd Kings,
Subdu'd large Territories,
and done things
Which to the World
impossible would seeme,
But that the truth
is held in more esteeme.
Shall I report
his former service done
In honour of his God
and Christendome:

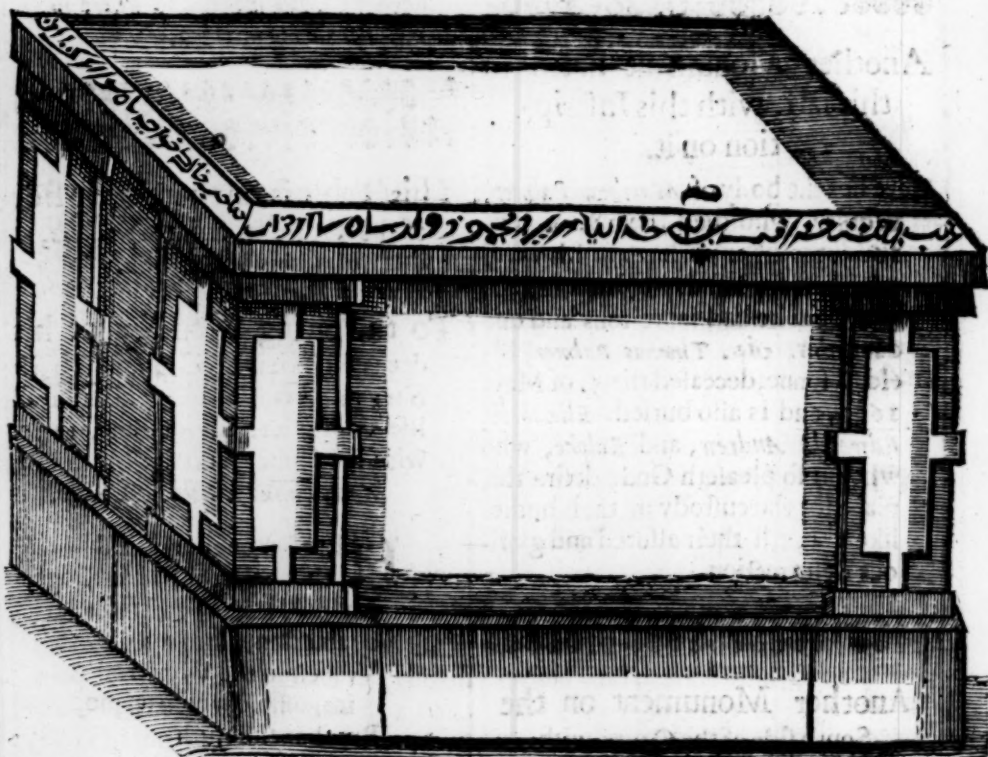
How

How that he did
 divide from Pagans three,
 Their Heads and Lives,
 Types of his Chivalry :
 For which great service
 in that Climate done,
 Brave *Sigismundus*
 (King of *Hungarian*)
 Did give him as a Coat
 of Armes to weare,
 Those conquer'd heads
 got by his Sword and Speare ?
 Or shall I tell
 of his adventures since,
 Done in *Virginia*,
 that large Contience :
 How that he subdu'd
 Kings unto his yoke,
 And made those Heathen flie,
 as wind doth smoke ;
 And made their Land,
 being of so large a Station,

A habitation
 for our Christian Nation :
 Where God is glorifi'd,
 their wants suppli'd,
 Which else for necessities
 might have di'd ?
 But what avails his Conquest ,
 now he lyes
 Inter'd in earth,
 a prey for Wormes and Flies ?
 O may his soule
 in sweet *Elizium* sleepe,
 Vntill the Keeper
 that all soules doth keepe,
 Returne to Iudgement,
 and that after thence,
 With Angels he may have
 his recompence.

Captaine *John Smith*, sometime Gover-
 nour of *Virginia*, and Admirall
 of *New England*.

Coya Shawsware.



THis Monument, of that of which
 this is a shadow, with their Cha-
 racters engraven about it, stands
 in *Petty France*, at the West end of the

lower Churchyard of Saint *Borolphe*s
 Bishopsgate (not within, but without
 the walls, the bounds of our consecra-
 ted ground) and was erected to the
 memory

memory of one *Coya Shawsware*, a Persian Merchant, and a principall servant and Secretary to the Persian Ambassadour, with whom he and his sonne came over. He was aged 44. and buried the tenth of August, 1626. The Ambassadour himselfe, young *Shawsware* his sonne, and many other Persians, (with many expressions of their infinite love and sorrow) following him to the ground betweene eight and nine of the clocke in the morning. The rites and ceremonies that (with them) are due to the dead, were chiefly performed by his sonne, who sitting crosse-legged at the North end of the grave, (for his Tombe stands North and South) did one while Reade, another

while Sing; his Reading and Singing intermixt with sighing and weeping. And this, with other things that were done in the Grave in private (to prevent with the sight the relation) continued about halfe an houre.

But this was but this dayes businesse: for, as this had not beene enough to performe to their friend departed, to this place and to this end (that is, Prayer, and other funerall devotions) some of them came every morning and evening at fixe and fixe, for the space of a moneth together. And had come (as it was then imagined) the whole time of their abode here in *England*, had not the rudenesse of our people disturbed and prevented their purpose.

Camera Dianæ.



Pon *Pauls* wharfe Hill, within a great gate, and belonging to that gate next to the *Doctors Commons*, are many faire Tenements, which in their Leases made from the Deane and Chapter, goe by the name or title of *Camera Dianæ*; so denominated from a spacious and specious building, that in the time of *Henry* the second, stood where they now are standing.

In this *Camera*, or arch'd and vaulted Structure (full of intricate wayes and

windings) this *H.* the second (as sometime he did at *Woodstocke*) did keepe, or was supposed to have kept, that Iewell of his heart, faire *Rosamond*; she whom there he called *Rosa Mundi*; and here, by the name of *Diana*; and from hence had this house that title.

To this day are remaines, and some evident testifications of tedious turnings and windings; as also of a passage under ground, from this house to *Castle-Baynard*, which was no doubt the Kings way from thence to his *Camera Diana*, or the Chamber of his brightest *Diana*.

Of the three Brethen appointed to preach at Saint *Maries* Spittle at Easter 1632.

HAVING renewed the memory of this, from a time so long before us, let us remember and endeavour to maintaine to posterity, among many memorable things of our owne time, that of those three worthy Brethren, Doctor *Samuel wincope*, Master *Thomas wincope*, and Master *John wincope*, learned and reverend Divines, that

upon Munday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, in Easter weeke, 1632. preached at Saint *Maries* Spittle. Three Brothers, such a thing (as but in these) is not knowne to any man living, nor recorded to any mans reading. Yet to this let me adde this more, being called to this place to preach, from places divided by many miles one from another

other, they met not so happily here to preach, as in the matter upon which they did preach: for though their Texts were severall, their subject was one and the same, this is worthy our observation; yet to make it worth admiration, and a perpetuall memory, wee are to take notice, how upon that one and the

same subject, they did precede and succeed one the other like the links in a golden chaine, the second beginning where the first ended, and the third where the second ended; the last absolutely concluding what the two former had so absolutely induced to, with their admirable ends and uses.

A briefe relation of the six children drowned at the Ducking-pond, *January 19. 1633.*

VPon Saterday the 19. of January, 1633. fixe pretty young Lads, going to sport themselves upon the frozen Ducking-pond, neere to Clearken well, the Ice too weake to support them, fell into the water, con-

cluding their pastime with the lamentable losse of their lives: to the great grieve of many that saw them dying, many more that afterward saw them dead, with the in-expressible grieve of their Parents.

A briefe Relation of that lamentable Fire, that hapned on London Bridge, the 13. of *February 1633.*

From this let us turne our eyes upon that lamentable Fire upon *London bridge*, that upon Monday the 13. of February, 1633. betweene eleven and twelve towards midnight, gave us ashes in stead of Beauty: the ashes, into which the third part of the Bridge was consum'd, for the beautifull Frames so consumed.

The number of the houses then burnt on both sides the Bridge, from the Church called *Saint Magnus*, to the first open place, were two and forty; all which (with a great part of their wares, the goods, and rich furniture in them) were devoured to the ground (though many hands, much labour, with a great deale of feare and danger, were carefully employed to prevent it) before eight of the clocke the next morning. Thus suddenly they were burnt to the ground, all above ground quencht and extinguisht, but beneath in their Vanits and Cellars, the

fire remained glowing and burning for the space of a whole weeke after.

The house in which it began was the house of one Master *Brigs* (at the hither end of the Bridge) a Needle-maker: but how it beganne, because diversly spoken by many, I would not set downe from any.

The losse was great and sudden, presenting (as a glasse) the length of a lease or of life, when such a sad chance shall betide us. Though getting a long lease of our lands, we presume of a lease of our lives, of a long and secure possession; like those in the 4. of *Iames*, that say, *To day or to morrow we will goe into such a City, and continue there for a yeere, and buy, and sell, and get money. They will goe, they will stay, they will get, such losses as these never thought on; though the same Prophet (in the same place) tell them, They know not what the morrow may bring with it.*



A
PERAMBVVLATION
OR,
CIRCVIT-VV ALKE
four miles about L O N D O N :

*And what Memorable matters and Monuments wee
have found and met withall in our Iourny.*

*In the Church at Fulham are these ensuing
Monuments.*



This Monument is at the upper
end of the Chancell, and hath
this Inscription.

Hic situs est Gulielmus Billesby,
Eques Auratus, Fiscii Regij ostia-
rius, cum Anna uxore, & Fami-
lia Brogravia, quæ illi peperit duas Filias,
Franciscam, & Margaretam, totidemque
filios, qui infantes obierunt.

Obijt ille 25. Martij 1607.

Illa 27. Maij 1608.

Francisca Filia primogenita, primum
nupta Ioanni Madocks Armigero,
postea Thomæ Walker Armigero,
Fiscii Regij ostiario. Obijt die 6.
No vembris 1607. & hic parentibus

tumulatur. Margar. altera Flia e-
nupta Hugoni Parlor, de Plumsted
Armigero. Obijt & in Ecclesia
Sanct. Margaretæ Westmonasterij
Requiescit.



Another Monument on the
South side the Quire, with
this Inscription.

D. O. M.

Thomæ Smitho Equiti Aurato, Regij Ma-
jestati, à supplicum libellis, & ab Epi-
stolis Latinis, viro doctrina, prudentia-
que singulari, Francisca Guil. Baronis
Chandos filia, optimo Marito Conjux
Mæstiss. plorans posuit. Obijt 28. die
Novemb. 1609.

Another

Another Monument on the
South side the Quire, with
this Inscription.

Epitaphium D. Gulielmi Brutij E-
quitis Aurati, & Medici Regis
Henrici octavi, qui obiit
An. Dom. 1545.
Novem. 17.

Quid Medicina valet?
quid Honos? quid Gratia Regum?
Quid popularis Amor,
Mors ubi sæva venit?
Sola valet pietas,
quæ structa est, Auspice Christo
Sola in morte valet,
cætera cuncta fluunt.
Ergo mihi in vita
fuerit quando omnia Christus,
Mors mihi nunc lucrum,
vitaque Christus erit.

Epitaphium hoc primitus inscriptum pa-
riete, & sita jam penè exesum, sic de-
mun restituit Leonardus Butts Ar-
miger Norfolciensis. Obiit. 30. 1627.
Amoris ergo.

Another Monument neere to
this last, with this Inscrip-
tion on it.

At Earth in Cornwall
was my first beginning,
From Bonds and Corringtons,
as it may appeare:
Now to Earth in Fulham,
God disposed my ending,
In March the thousand
and six hundred yeere
Of Christ, in whom
my body here doth rest,
Till both in body and soule
I shall be fully blest.
Thomas Bond. Obijt Anno Ætatis
suz 68.

In the Church at Putney
are these ensuing Monuments.

This Monument is in the Chan-
cell on the North side, and
hath this Inscription.

Memoriæ Sacrum.

Here lyeth the body of *Richard*
Lusber of *Putney*, in the Coun-
ty of *Surrey* Esquire: who mar-
ried *Mary*, the second Daughter of
George Scot of *Stapleford Taune*, in the
County of *Essex*, Esquire. He depar-
ted this life the 27. of September, An-
no 1615. *Ætatis suæ 30.*

What tongue can speake
the vertues of this creature;
Whose Body faire,
whose Soule of rarer feature?
He liv'd a Saint,
he did a holy Wight,
In Heaven, on earth,
a joyfull heavy fight:
Body Soule united,
agree'd in one,
Like strings well tuned
in an Vni-son.
No discord harsh
this Navell could untie;
'Twas Heaven; the Earth,
this Musicke did envy.
Wherefore may well be said,
He lived well;
And being dead,
the world his vertues tell.

Though *Richard Lusber*
sleepeth in the dust,
He sleeps in hope,
and hopes to live againe:
His soule in Heaven
is waking with the just,
And wakes in joy,
being free'd from sense of paine,
Bones take your rest,
your soule in Heaven attends,
The blest re-union
of two loving friends.

Putney.

Marlow

*Marito dilectissimo, Maria Luther con-
jux Mæstissima, in perpetuum Amoris
Testimonium, hoc Monumentum plo-
ransposuit.*

*Mary, by her first match, Lusher, daugh-
ter of George Scot, Esquire, descended
from John Scot, Lord chiefe Justice
of England, in the raigne of King Ed-
ward the third, and after wife to Tho-
mas Knivet, descended from John
Knivet Knight, Lord chiefe Justice
in the same Kings raigne, and Lord
Chancellour of England.*

To Thomas Knivet.

That you have laid
my body here,
By that first side
I lov'd so deere,
I thanke you Husband:
That the poore
Are still your care,
I thanke you more.
These last I charg'd
you with alive,
Being done, I rest,
while you survive.
But yet I have
another Boone,
When Fate shall come
(as come full soone
It will, and will
not be deni'd)
That you would close
my other side.
Y'ave thought it worthy
to bee read
You once were second
to my bed;
Why may you not
like title have,
To this my second bed,
the Grave?
This Stone will cover
us all three,
And under it
we shall be free
From Love, or Hate,
or least distrust
Of Jealousie
to vex our dust:
For here our bodies
doe but wait
The summons for
their glorious state.

On the same Monument is
this Inscription.

Quam Diu Domine.

Siste

Siste Hospes:

Quod Reliqui est Lectissimæ Fœminæ

Te Rogitat,

Etiam ego, superstes Maritus,
superstes ipse Funeri meo.

Nam in Coniuge, Coniunx vixi,
et cum illa Elatus sum.

Maria, mea Maria,

Dulcissima Maria

Hic sita est.

Cor Gratiarum, flos venustatis Merus,

Sedes amorum, Castitatis exemplar

Tanti erga me affectus

Talisque.

Morum ac vitæ perpetuæ Sanctimonix,

ut vivens, Moriensque,

Singulari Præluxerit Face

omnibus

Vel ordinis sui, vel sexus.

Heu qualem amisi

Ex puerperio Raptam?

Et cum ea, spem Posteritatis.

Sic me relinquis? Sic Terras deseris?

O Christianæ perfectionis Imago,

Injuriarum contemptrix Facilis,

Doloribus Ferendis Fortis:

Omnes in te certabant virtutes

sed vicit Pieras.

Fulges etiam in ipsa mortis umbra,

Divini amoris dum vixisti Flamma

Et Postquam vixisti Astrum.

Vale, Vale Maria:

Nullum de te dolorem

Nisi ex Acerbissima tua morte

Accepi.

At (Cara Coniunx) non ego te desinam

Lugere, donec vi doloris obrutus

Meis & ipse liquero luctum parem.

M. S.

Mariæ

Pientissimæ Mariæ

Cui lucis ortum Staplefordia dedit,

Genusq; Scottorum Familia vetus,

Georgiæ Filiæ & Cohæredi:

Primis Nuptijs Richardo Lushero junctæ,

Nicholai Equitis Aurati Filio;

Proximis mihi Thomæ Knivetro,

Maritorum Mæstissimo.

Obijt xxvij. Aug. c. 10. 156. xxiiij.

Ætatis 35.

X x x

In



*In the Church at Chelsey,
are these ensuing Monuments.*

In the South side of the North
Ile is this inscription.

Chelsey.

*In obitum illustrissimi viri, Domini Ar-
thuri Gorges, Equitis Aurati,
Epicedium.*

Transsulit Lucanum	Te deslent Nati, Natae, Cele-	Dami- Arth. Gorg. Equ. Au- rat. Filius eius Natus Maximus.
	berima Coniux;	
	Te dolet arguta, magna	
	Caterva scholæ;	
	At Lucanus ait, se vivo, non	
	Moriturum	
	Arthurum Gorges, Tran-	
	sulit ipse decus,	
	Æthereas Cupiens Arthu-	
	rus adire per Auras,	
	Et nonus ex ejus Nomi-	
	ne Natus adest.	



In the same Ile on the South side
is this inscription.

Here lieth the right Noble and Excel-
lent Princessse, Lady *Iane Guilford*,
late Dutchesse of *Northumberland*;
Daughter and sole Heire unto the
right Honourable, Sir *Edward Guil-*
ford, Knight, Lord Warden of the
five Ports. The which Sir *Edward*,
was sonne to the right Honourable,
Sir *Richard Guilford*, sometimes
Knight, and Companion of the most
Noble Order of the Garter. And the
said Dutchesse was wife to the right
High and Mighty Prince, *Iohn Dud-*
ley, late Duke of *Northumberland*;
by whom she had issue 13. children,
that is to wit, eight sonnes and five
daughters: and after shee had lived
46. yeeres, she departed this transi-
tory world at her Mannor of *Chelsey*,
the 22. day of January, in the second

yeere of the raigne of our Sovereigne
Lady, Q. *Mary* the first, An. 1555.
on whole soule *Iesus* have mercy.



Another on the South side,
thus inscribed,

In obitum Nobilissimorum Coniugum
Gregorij D. Dacres, &
Annæ uxoris.

*Quos ardens copulavit Amor,
Iuvenilibus annis,
Abstulit atra dies,
mors inopina rapit;
Ille prior Fatís, Dacrorum
Nobile Germen
Occidit, In Morbum,
at incidit illa prius.
Quæ languescendo, Misera
prædida vitæ
Sensit, tam dulci coniuga
Cassa suo.
Vt teneri cordis concordia
iunxerat ambos,
Sic idem Amborum contegio
ossa locus.
Quos iungit tumulus,
conjungunt cœlica Testa,
Vt teneant Cœlum,
qui tenuere fidem.*

Nobilis iste Vir
obiit, Septem.
25. 1594.

Nobilis ista Mul-
lier obiit, Maij 14.
1595.

*Nobilis Anna Iaces,
prudens Sackvillia proles
Viva tui desles
funera Mæsta viri.
Nil mortale placet,
Cœlum tua pectora spirant,
Postquam Parca viri,
conscidit Atra, diem
Fæminei lux Clara chori,
pia, casta, pudica,
Ægris subsidium,
Pauperibusque decus.
Fida deo, perchara tuis,
constansque diserta,
Vt patiens Morbi,
sic pietatis amans.*

O quories manibus passis,
ad culmina Cœli,
Hanc Animam dixti,
suscipe quaeso Deus
Mens pia, Cœlestis patriæ
peruenit ad Arcem,
Hic tumulus corpus,
mentis inane tenet.

Another Monument on the
North side the Chancell,
and hath this inscribed.

O Lord, in thee have I trusted,
Let me never be confounded.

Here lieth the body of *Thomas Hungerford* of *Chilsey* in the County of *Middlesex* Esquire; the second sonne of *Robert Hungerford* the elder, of *Cadname* in the County of *Wilth* Esquire; who hath served King *Henry* the 8. in the roomth of a Gentleman Pensioner, and was with his Majesty at the winning of *Bolaine*; and King *Edward* the sixth at *Musleborough* field; besides *Queene Mary* and *Queene Elizabeth*, in their affaires, being of the age of 70. yeeres, who had to Wife *Vrsula Maidenhead*, the Daughter of the Lady *Sands*. Anno Domini 1581.

Another on the North side with
this inscription.

The yeeres wherein I liv'd
were fifty foure,
October twenty eight
did end my life:
Children five of eleven
God left in store,
Sole comfort to their mother,
and my wife.
The world can say
what I have beene before,
What I am now,
examples still are rife:
Thus *Thomas Laurence*
speakes to times ensuing,
That Death is sure,
and Time is past renewing.
Obijt. 1593.



On the South side a Monument
of Sir *Thomas Moore*, dated
Anno Domini. 1532.



Another Monument in the same
Church, with this in-
scription.

Sacrum Memoriae *Guilelmi Plumbe*
Armigeri & *Elizabethæ*
Vxoris ejusdem.

Guilielmus Plumbe, Filius & Hæres Ioannis Plumbe, de Eltham Armigeri. Duas Vxores duxit; priorem Magaretam, Filiam, & unicam Hæredem Thomæ Nevill Equitis, quam Robertus Southwell Eques viduam Reliquerat, Ex qua nullam prolem Genuit. Alteram Elizabetham, ex qua unicus filius natus est, Franciscus Plumbe. Elizabetha, unica Filia & Hæres Edwardi Dormer de Fulham Armigeri, Filij natu minimi Galfridi Dormer de Thame Armigeri. Priorem conjugem habuit Iohannem Gresham, de Mayfield, in Comitatu Suffexie Armigerum, & secundum filium Iohannis Gresham Equitis (quondam Majoris London) cui tres peperit filios, Thomam, Guilielmum, & Edwardum Gresham, eo defuncto Guilielmum Plumbe prædictum conjugem accepit. Guilielmus Plumbe, obiit 9. die Febr. Anno 1593. Etatis suæ 60.



In the Church at Stepney
are these ensuing Monuments.

On a Monument in the Chancell
isthis Inscription.

One ancient Monument of Sir
Henry Collet, Knight, twice
Lord Maior of *London*, and free
of the *Mercers*, and Father to Doctor

Stepney.

X x x 2 John

John Collet sometimes Deane of Saint Pauls, refreshed by the Company of Mercers in the yeere 1605. on the North side.



In the upper end of the
Chancell.

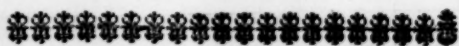
In the upper end is a faire Monument of *Elizabeth Startute*, erected by Captaine *Michael Miriall*, and *Clare* his Wife, sometime Daughter to the said *Elizabeth Startute*.



On the North side of the Chan-
cell, as followeth.

Here resteth the body of *Robert Clarke* Esquire, sonne of *Roger Clarke* Esquire, late Alderman of the City of London, a man humble in prosperity, & a liberall distributor to the poore, courteous and affable to all, an upright and a just dealer in this world, and a most religious seeker of the world to come. Hee had to wife *Margaretta*, daughter to *John Langton* Esquire, sometimes Governour of the English Company in *Sprucia*, under the King of *Polonia*, who lived together in great love and integrity almost fixe yeeres, he had by her one onely Daughter, named *Frances*, who lived one yeere three quarters, and here lies interred with her most deare and loving Father.

In whose memory the said *Margaretta*, to expresse her true love and affection, hath caused this Monument to be erected; he died the xxx. day of May, Anno Dom. 1610. having lived xxxvj. yeeres.



A little Monument on the
South side in the Chancell, and
hath this Inscription.

*Genero suo Guilielmo Dawtrey, quondam
Lincolniensis Hospitij socio, Willielmi*

*Dawtrey Suffexia Armigeri, Filio &
Heredi, viro ingenij acumine, mentis
acie, & non vulgari Municipalium
Angliae legum scientia praeclensi, Ri-
chardus Stonley Armiger, hoc Amoris,
& pietatis symbolum posuit. Obijt 16.
Octobris 1589.*



This Monument is at the upper
end of the Chancell, and hath
this Inscription.

Sacra Memoria.

*Iana Nevilla Domina Deshicke Matrone
Religiosissima, Modestissima, omni-
bus qua corporis, qua Animi (dum
vixit) dotibus ornatissima: Iesu Chri-
sti serva devotissima; conjugii sua fide-
lissima, amantissima. Qua cum vi-
ginti fere duos Annos felicissime transe-
gerat. Alexander Nevillus Armiger,
hoc nunquam intermorituri amoris sui
Monumentum fieri Testamento cura-
vit. Postquam Annos fere sexaginta
novem vixerat viceesimo nono Novem-
bris 1606. placidissime in Domino ob-
dormivit.*

*Tobiah Worthington, Alexandro Nevillo,
ex Testamento solus Executor, ipsius
mandato, hoc Monumentum posuit.*



On a little brasse Monument in
the South side of the Chan-
cell is thus written.

Here under lieth buried *Nicholas Gib-
son*, Citizen and Grocer of London,
and *Avis* his wife, who were Foun-
ders of the Free-Schoole at Ratcliffe;
and after she married with Sir *An-
thony Knevit*, Knight, which lyeth
here buried also. Which *Nicholas*
died the xxij. of September, Anno
1510. And the said Lady *Avis* died
the third day of October, 1554.
whose soules Jesu pardon.

In



In that Chancell likewise this
is written.

D. O. M.

Here under was laid up the body of
Sir *Thomas Spert*, Knight, sometime
Controuler of the Navy to King
Henry the eighth, and both the first
Founder and Master of the worthy
Society or Corporation of the *Trinity-house*. He lived enobled by his
owne worth, and died the eighth of
September, in the yeere 1541. To
whose pious memory the said Cor-
poration hath gratefully erected this
Memoriall.

Not that he needed
Monument of stone,
For his well gotten fame
to rest upon,
But this was rear'd,
to testifie that he
Lives in their loves,
that yet surviving be.
For unto vertue,
who first rais'd his name,
He left the preservation
of the same:
And to posterity
remaine it shall,
When Brasse and Marble
Monuments doe fall.

*Learne for to die
while thou hast breath,
So shalt thou live
after thy death.*

Anno Domini 1622. by the Company
of the *Trinity-house*, this Monument
was erected 81. yeeres after the de-
cease of their Founder.



Another Monument in the
same Chancell.

Here lieth also in the same Chancell,
under the Communion Table, the
body of *Henry Steward*, Lord *Darley*,

of the age of three quarters of a yere,
Sonne and Heire of *Matthew Stew-
ard* Earle of *Lenox*, and Lady *Marga-
ret* his Wife, which *Henry*, deceased
the 28. day of November, in the
yeere 1545. whose soule Iesu par-
don.



In Stratford-Bow, and
Bromley, are these ensuing
Monuments.

This Monument is in the South
side of the Chancell, with
this Inscription.

*Abrahamus Iacob Armiger, Maria Con-
jux Superst. mestis. Obijt 6. Maij.
A. D. 1629. Aetatis suae 56.*

Hic tumulus

Parentes optimi cum prole numerosa,
non vestrae virtutis, sed Doloris mei
Monumentum esto. Quam uterque
erga Deum Pius, quam Regi suo obse-
quens, & commodus; quam amicis Fidus,
quam Patria utilis, quam pauperibus be-
nignus, aliorum esto cffari, meum imitari,
pij Lectoris supplere, quod Filialis mode-
stia Retinuit.

Valete Posterii.

*Sic in Christo & vivite, & morimini.
Ioh. Iacob. F. Parentibus merens meren-
tibus P.*

*As Nurses strive
their Babes in bed to hie;
When they too liberally
the wantons play:
So to prevent
his future grievous crimes,
Nature his Nurse
got him to bed betimes.*

Stratford-
Bow and
Bromley.



On another Monument in the
same Church is thus written.

Here lies the body of *William Ferrars*,
the onely Sonne and Heire of *Willi-
am Ferrars* Esquire, late Citizen and
Mercer.

Mercer of London, who tooke to wife Iane, one of the Daughters of Sir Peter Van-lore of London, Knight, by whom he had one Childe, his Wife and Childe died both before him, and he departed this life a moneth before his Father. He was a Gentleman of a religious soule towards God, and a sweet behaviour towards men, and his death was by his Kindred, and generally by all much lamented. Hee died the 25. of August, 1625. and left his Vnkle Thomas Ferrars his Executor, who to the memory of him hath erected this small Monument.

In this most pure and blessed shade,
(Such by the sacred ashes made,
That here inhabit must) do's lye
The man, whose vertues cannot dye.
His Almes, his Prayers, his Piety,
Have sent his soule above the skie.

Nature full well had taught his Wife,
To summe her houres in pious life;
To God, to Friend, to poore, to all,
She was as good as we dare call
Fraile flesh, good passenger give praise
To them who liv'd such happy dayes.

Anno Domini 1625.

In the same Church this is written.

This Bread is given to the poore for the honour of God, and to the memory of William Ferrars the younger, by Thomas Ferrars his Executor.



*In the Church at Lambeth
are these insuing Monuments.*

On the North side on a Marble
Tombe as followeth.

Here under this Tombe lyeth buried the body of Thomas Clere Esquire, sonne of Robert Clere in the Countie of Norfolk, Knight, which Thomas deceased the 14. day of April, Anno Domini 1545. on whose soule, and all Christian soules, Jesus have mercy.

Lambeth.



In the Chancell on the North
side is an old Tombe of Marble,
thus written on.

Sub pedibus ubi stat, jacet corpus Magistri Hugonis Peyntwin, Legum Doctoris, nuper Archi. Cant. Reverendissimorum Patrum Dō. Ioannis Adorton Cardinalis, Henrici Dene, & William Warham Cant. Archiepiscop. Audien. Causar. Auditoris. Qui obiit vj. die Augusti, Anno Dom. M. D. iij. cujus Anima propicietur Deus. Amen.



On a flat Stone there is thus
written.

Volente Deo,

Hic jacet Richardus Bancroft, S. Theologiae Professor, Episcopus Londinensis primo, deinde Cantuariensis Archiepiscopus, & Regi Iacobo à Secretioribus Consiliis. Obiit secundo Novembris, Anno Dom. 1610. etatis suae 67.

Volente Deo.



On another flat Stone thus
is written.

Here lieth the Lady Elizabeth Howard,
sometimes Countesse of Wilsbire.



On the South side

Lieth the body of Sir Nowell Caroe, Ledger Ambassadour for the States of Holland, with his Armes and Hatchments, as namely his Crest, Helmet, Armes, Sword, Gantlet, and Spurres.



In the South Chapell is a faire
Monument of Marble, ingraven
as followeth.

Here lieth Sir John Legh Knight of the Bath, sonne of Ralph Legh Esquire,
Lord

Lord of the Mannors of *Stockwell* and *Levehurst*, and Dame *Isabel* his wife, Daughter of *Orwell worstley*, which Sir *Iohn* deceased the 17. day of *August*, Anno Dom. M. D. xxij. and the same dame *Isabel* deceased the 18. day of *Aprill*.



On the upper end on the wall, a Monument as followeth.

Here lieth the body of *Iohn Arundell* of *Gwarnicke*, in the County of *Cornwall*, Esquire, Sonne and Heire of *Roger Arundell*, of the said County, Esquire, of an Ancient, Honourable, and faire descended Family, who died the 25. of May, 1613. without issue, and in the 56. yeere of his age.

Sape & prevale.



On the North side of the Quire is this Inscription.

Neere to this place, lyeth interred, the body of *Robert Scot* Esquire, descended of the ancient Barons of *Bawery* in *Scotland*. Hee bent himselfe to travell, and study much, &c. And amongst many other things, he invented the *Leather Ordnance*, and carried to the King of *Sweden* 200. men; who after two yeeres service, for his worth and valour, was preferred to the office of *Quarter Master* generall of his Majesties Army, which he possessed three yeeres. Fro thence, with his favour, he went into *Denmarke* (where he was advanced to be *Generall* of that Kings *Artillery*.) There being advised to tender his service to his owne Prince, which hee doing, his Majesty willingly accepted and prefer'd him to be one of the *Gentlemen* of his most Honourable *Privy Chamber*, and rewarded him with a Pension of 600. li. per annum.

This deserving Spirit, adorn'd with all Indowments befitting a Gentleman;

in the prime of his flourishing age, surrendred his soule to his Redeemer, 1631.

*Of his great worth to know
who seeketh more,
Must mount to Heaven,
where he is gone before.*

In *France* hee tooke to wife *Anne Scot*, for whose remembrance she lovingly erected this Memoriall.



This Monument is neere unto the other, and hath this Inscription.

Epitaphium Thomæ Clarear, qui factofunctus est, 1545. Auctore Henrico Howard, Comite Surrey, in cuius felicitis ingenij specimen, & singularis Facundie argumentum, appensa fuit hæc Tabula per W. Howard Filium Tho. nuper Ducis Norff. Filij ejusdem Henrici Comitis.

*Norfolke sprung thee;
Lambeth holds thee dead:
Clere, of the Count
of Cleremont thou hight:
Within the wombe
of Ormonds race thou bred,
And sawest thy Cofin
crowned in thy fight.
Shelton for love,
Surrey for Lord thou chase;
Aye me, while life did last,
that league was tender,
Tracing whose steps,
thou sawest Kelsall blase,
Laudersey burnt,
and batter'd Bulleyn's render,
At Muttrell gates,
hopelesse of all recure,
Thine Earle halfe dead,
gave in thy hand his will,
Which cause did thee
this pining death procure,
Ere Summers foure times seven
thou couldst fulfill.
Aye Clere, if love had bootied,
care or cost,
Heaven had not wonne,
nor Earth so timely lost.*

Against

Over against the other in the
same Ile, lieth the body of *Elizabeth*
Bayly, late wife of *John Bayly*. Obijt
24. of Iune, *Ætatis suæ* 25.

Reader tread soft,
under thy foot doth lye,
A mother buried
with her progeny :
Two Females and a Male,
the last a sonne,
Who with his life,
his Mothers thred hath spun ;
His breath her death procur'd
(unhappy sinne,
That thus our joy
with sorrow vsfers in.)
Yet he being loth to leaue
so kinde a Mother,
Changes this life
to meet her in another.
The daughters first
were rob'd of vitall breath,
The Mother next
in strength of yeeres met death,
The Fathers onely joy,
a hopefull Sonne,
Did lose his life
when life was scarce begun.
If harmlesse Innocence,
if loyall truth,
Found in a constant wife
combin'd with youth,
If a kind Husbands prayers,
or Fathers teares
Could have prevail'd,
they had liv'd many yeeres.
But these all fayling,
here rak'd up in dust,
They wait the resurrection
of the iust.
A Husbands love,
a Fathers piety,
Dedicates this
unto their memory :
And when he hath his debt
to Nature pai'd,
In the same Grave
himselfe will then be lai'd,
That altogether,
when the Trumpe shall sound,
Husband, Wife, Children,
may in Christ be found,

Another Monument on the
South side the Quire, with
this Inscription.

Here lieth foure foot distant from this
wall, the body of *william Suthes*,
Gent. a man adorned with the gifts
of Grace, Art, and Nature: by Grace
hee was Religious and Charitable ;
by Art he was in Masonry exquisite;
and by Nature he was humane and
affable. He, by Gods appointment,
changed his mortall life of misery
for glorious immortality on the fifth
of October 1625. His sorrowfull
and gratefull Wife, Mistresse *Anne*
Suthes, as a loyall Testimony of her
love to her deceased Husband, cau-
sed this Monument to be erected for
an exemplary of his worthinesse, and
her affection. He was Master Mason
of Windsor Castle ; he was a Citi-
zen and Goldsmith of London, and
an Assistant of the said Worshipfull
Company. He left three sonnes to-
wardly and hopefull, to bee each of
them the imitators of their Fathers
vertues, *Iohn*, *Iames*, and *Matthew*.
And herein the Reader may see ex-
prest the goodnesse of the deceased
Husband, and the thankfulness of a
surviving Wife.

He now sings praise
amongst the heavenly Host,
To God the Father,
Sonne, and holy Ghost.

In the Church at Newing-
ton, on the North side, is this
Monument.

Deo viventium. Pietati sacrum.

SIr *Hugh Brawne*, Knight, the Foun-
der and Adorner of this Ile, and
for the space of 22. yeeres, the
whole ornament of this Parish ; Reli-
gious towards God, and respectfull of
the

Newington.

the poore, determining to provide
for the day of his death, desires here
to repose his body, in a happy hope
of a glorious Resurrection.

*Reader it pleas'd
th' Almighty to infuse,
Sense of his goodnesse
in my blessed heart,
Faith quickned Loe,
and did this Churchworke choose,
Both ioynly here
doe shew themselves in part:
His be the glory, Peace,
(soule saving) mine,
Prayer, Thanksgiving use,
example thine.*

1614. *Vivens posui. Anno Aetatis 77.*



*In Saint Georges Church in
Southwarke, on the North side are
these Monuments thus
written on.*

S. Georges.

LOc, Master *William Evans*,
he whose body lieth here,
Bequeathed hath by his last will,
for ever by the yeere
Ten pound eight shillings to the poore,
which is a blessed stay,
And must be given them in bread,
on every Sabbath day:
One halfe to *Creeken's* poore,
his native soile so deare,
The other moiety to the poore
of this our Parish here.
See now all ye that love the poore,
how God did guide his wayes;
Tenscore & eight are serv'd with bread,
in two and fifty dayes,
More then money would have done,
to yeelded any share:
Praise God, ye poore, who gave to him
so provident a care.

Hee was of the Right Worshipfull
Company of the *Merchant-Taylors*,
and deceased the 29. of *July*, Anno
1590. in the 32. yeere of the most
prosperous raigne of our Sovereigne
Lady, *Queene Elizabeth*. *Aetatis*
suae 67.



Another Monument on the
North side, having this
Inscription.

Behold, *James Savage*, graciously
Hath done a godly deed,
To the poore of this Parish,
For to releev their need,
Five pounds a yeere for evermore,
By will he hath bequeath'd,
Which must out of the Angell rents
Quarterly be received,
By the Churchwardens of this Church
Whom he hath put in trust,
As Fathers in the poores behalfe,
To be vpright and just.
Which men, I doubt not, but our God
Who seeth all things shall finde,
True in dispensing of the same
According to his minde.
Ye poore, thanke Christ for *Savage* still,
Extoll Gods Name with praise,
That he, to follow his good Act,
In time may many raise.

Anno 1588.



*In the Church at Wans-
worth, are these insuing
Monuments.*

In the North side of the Chan-
cell is thus witten.

Vnder a Stone, within this place,
doth lie *Iohn Powel*, who for the space
Of thirty yeeres before Her death,
did serve the *Queene Elizabeth*:
And to King *James* of worthy fame,
for nine yeres more he did the same:
And when the yeeres of seventy foure,
were now come to an end,
Into the hands of God above,
his soule he did commend.

Obijt 26. die Iunij.

Anno Dom. 1611.

Wansworth.

Ar



At the upper end of that Chancel, is thus written.

Here lyeth the body of *Henry Smith*, Esquire, sometime Citizen and Alderman of *London*, who departed this life the 30. day of January, *An. Dom. 1627.* being then neere the age of 79. yeeres, who while he lived, gave unto these severall Townes in *Surry* following, one thousand pounds a peece, to buy Lands for perpetuity for the reliefe and setting the poore people on worke in the said Townes, viz. To the towne of *Croydon*, one thousand pounds; To the towne of *Kingslone*, one thousand pounds; To the towne of *Guilford*, one thousand pounds; To the towne of *Darkin*, one thousand pounds; To the towne of *Farnham*, one thousand pounds. And by his last Will and Testament did further give and devise, to buy lands for perpetuity for the reliefe and setting their poore on worke, unto the towne of *Rigate* one thousand pounds. And unto this towne of *Wandsworth*, wherein he was borne, the summe of 500. pounds, for the same uses as before. And did further will and bequeath one thousand pounds to buy land for perpetuity, to redeem poore Captives and Prisoners from the Turkish tyranny. And not here stinting his charity and bounty, did also give and bequeath the most part of his estate, being to a great value, for the purchasing lands of inheritance for ever for the reliefe of the poore, and setting them on worke.

A patterne worthy the imitation of those whom God hath blessed with the abundance of the goods of this life to follow him herein.



Another Monument on the South side the Quire, with this Inscription.

Here lieth the body of *Edward Snow* of *Chicklands*, in the County of *Bedford*,

Esquire: in memory of whom, *Em* his Wife, daughter to *William Byne*, in the County of *Suffex*, Esquire, erected this Monument; he had issue *Elizabeth*, *Alice*, and *Sarah*. He deceased at the Mannor of *Alfarthing*, *Anno Dom. 1587.*



At the upper end of this Chancel is this Inscription.

Susanna Powell, late of *Wandsworth* Widow, Daughter of *Thomas Hayward* of *Wandsworth*, Yeoman of the Guard unto King *Henry* the 8. King *Edward* the 6. to *Queene Mary*, and to *Queene Elizabeth* (of ever precious memory) and wife unto *John Powell* of *Wandsworth*, Gentleman, who was servant to *Queene Elizabeth*. This *Susanna Powell* was a gracious Benefactor unto this Towne of *Wandsworth*. She lived a Widow the space (almost) of twenty yeeres, deceased the 19. day of February, 1630. & at her death bequeathed by her Will unto 24. poore Widowes of this Towne of *Wandsworth* for ever, foure pence in bread and foure pence in mony, to be distributed every Lords day, 12. on one Sabbath, and 12. another for ever, at the North doore of the Church at *Wandsworth*.

She also bequeathed 40. shillings every yeere for ever, to put forth a poore man child an Apprentice, with divers other loving Remembrances unto her good friends and neighbours. These foresaid Donations are to issue out of the benefits and profits of the Rectory of *Wandsworth*. This was desired to be recorded, that God might be glorified, the memoriall of the Just might bee blessed, and the living stirred up to such like good workes of Piety and Compassion.

More,

To this Church, for the Communion Table, two Flagon pots of Silver, price xx. li. and upwards.

To release poore Prisoners out of prison, on the day of her buriall, xx. li.

To

To the poore of the parish of Putney,
long before she deceased, 50. li.

To the poore Housholders of Wandf-
worth, for many yeeres before her
death, toward payment of their
Rent, per annum, 5. li.



In the Church at Battersey,
are these ensuing Monumentis.

On the North side of the Quire
is this Inscription.

Deo Trino & Vni Sacrum.

O Livero, Nicolai Sancti. Iohn de
Lydeard, Filio secundo, Equiti
Aurato, Antiquissimis, & Illu-
sribus de Bello Campo, de Blestoe Gran-
disonis, & Tregozia Familiis oriundo.
Terra Marique, Domi Forisque, Belli
pacisque, Artibus egregio, Dni Eliza-
bethæ de Nobilissima Pensionariorum
cohorte, suis inde meritis, & singulari
Divi Iacobi gratia, in Hibernia instru-
mentis Bellicis præfetto, Conacie pro-
præside questori summo, & Regis Vi-
cario, procomiti de Grandisonis, &
Trigozia de Hymorth in Anglia Baro-
ni, Eidem divo Iacobo, & Filio ejus
pijsimo à secretioribus & sanctioribus
Consiliis, Postquam is Annos Honori-
bus Equaverat, & Tranquillissime se-
nuerat somnienti similiter extincto, Io-
hannes de Sancti. Iohn, Eques & Baro-
netus, ex Fratre Neqos & Heres A-
nunculo Mærentissimo Mæstissimus P.
in Ecclesia de Battersey. Vixit Annos
70. Mor. 29. Decembris 1630.



This Monument is in the South
side of the Chancell, with
this Inscription.

Memoria Sacrum.

Elizabetha, Filia Christophori Toldervey
Armigeri, quæ vivens moriensque fuit
conjug dilecta Danielis Caldwell, Fi-

lij Laurentij Caldwell Armigeri, per
quatuor annos, Filiarum par Enixa ac
unicam Filiolam ipsa Mater, virgo prim
Casta, Vxor deinde fida, Morum suavita-
te, vite integritate, Religionis Con-
scientia insignis, fideliter obiit, & in
domino feliciter obdormivit die Lunij
20. Aetatis sue Anno 23. 1620.

Mærens ejus Maritus, hoc Qualecunque
Monumentum, Epitaphium, Amoris
Verè conjugalis ergo, posuit, composuit.

D. C.

This stone doth tell, the Children
and the Mother,
That liv'd and dy'd
all in one yeere together:
The children first
Death did deprive of life,
Yet staid not there,
but tooke away the Wife.
Insatiato Death,
not with the Fruit content!
But thy last malice
on the Tree hast spent.
Her vertuous life
it needlesse were to praise,
That's still the glosse
to cover vicious wayes:
Ile say but this,
that all who knew her well,
For life, for death,
will say she did excell.



Another Monument in the
same Chancell with this
Inscription.

To Henry Hussy Esquire, his loving
Wife Iudeth Paget hath erected this
Monument: He was borne at Slink-
fold in Suffex, he was Clarke of the
Spicery to Queene Elizabeth and
King James, and lived in the Court
35. yeeres. He delivered his soule
to God the 23. of May 1611. in the
64. yeere of his age, his body lyeth
buried here, waiting for a joyfull
esurrection.

In

*In the Church at Hackney
are these ensuing Monuments:*

**A Monument made for Sir
Henry Row, with this In-
scription.**

Here under time
of *Adams* first defection,
Rests in the hope
of happy Resurrection,
Sir Henry Row
(Sonne of *Sir Thomas Row*)
And of Dame *Mary*
his deare yoke-fellow,
Knight, and right worthy
(as his Father late)
Lord Maior of *London*
with his vertuous Mate.

Dame *Susan* his
(twice fiftene yeeres & seven)
Their issue five
(surviving of eleven)
Foure named here
in these foure names forepast,
The fifth is found,
if *Eccho* sound the last:
Sad Orphnes all, but most
their Heire (most debtor)
Who built them this,
but in heart a better.

Quam pie obiit, A *lutis 1612. die*
Novemb. 11 *asus 68.*

**This Monument is neere unto
the other, and hath this
Inscription.**

Memorie Sacrum.
What needs an Epitaph
to found our praise,
Our wealth, our greatnes forth,
or length of dayes;

When briefly on this Marble
we may reade,
The glory of the living
and the dead.

A modest, chaste,
religious loving Wife
Lies here at rest,
patient in death and life;
Even all the graces
which 'mongst many were
Divided, sweetly flow'd
and met in her.

And though death did his worst,
thinking in rage,
To leave no patterne
for succeeding age,
Yet lives her vertues,
and this memory
Tells what she was,
and what her Sex should be.

Erected by *John Bennet*, in memory of
Elizabeth his beloved wife, who de-
parted this life the 18. of Novem-
ber, 1625.

**An ancient plaine Monument
in the Chancell, with this
Inscription.**

Christopher Wrswyke, Rector.

Misericordiam.

**Another Monument there also,
with this Inscription.**

Here under lyeth the body of *Henry
Thoresby*, of *Thoresby*, in the County
of *Torke*, Esquire, late Councillor in
the Law, Bencher and Reader of
Lincolnes Inne, Iustice of Peace, and
of the Quorum, one of the Masters
of the most Honourable Court of
Chancery, and one of the sixteene
Governours of King *James* Hospi-
tall, elected at the first foundation
thereof by *John Sutton* Esquire the
only Founder: which *Henry Thoresby*
passed his pilgrimage in this life, in
all

all godlinesse and Christian piety,
and so constantly did continue unto
his last breath, which hee yeelded
up to the Almighty in this Towne
of *Hackney*, on the eleventh day of
May, 1615.

Heere under lyeth the body of *Iane*,
late wife to the said *Henry Thoresby*
Esquire, Daughter to *Iohn Palmer*
of *Clarkenswell*, in the County of
Middlesex, Esquire, and *Paulina*
his wife, daughter to *Anthony Sands*
of *Throwly* in the County of *Kent*,
Esquire, which *Iane* lived with the
said *Henry* in wedlocke 30. yeeres
and more, and had issue by him two
Daughters, viz. *Iane*, who died in
her infancy about six yeeres of age,
and *Elinor Lady Hardresse*, the now
wife of Sir *Thomas Hardresse*, of great
Hardresse, in the County of *Kent*,
Knight, by whom she had issue foure
Sonnnes and one Daughter. Which
said *Iane* overlived her said husband,
Henry Thoresby, and died in all Chri-
stian piety on the 18. day of August,
1616.

An Epitaph upon the death of
the vertuous & worthy Gen-
tleman, *Edward Saunders* Es-
quire, Obijt ultimo die Novem-
bris Anno 1599.

His name, his place,
the gentry of his birth,
And credit held
unto his dying dayes,
Were things that gave him
favour here on earth,
But gave him not
the greatest of his praise.

His greatest glory
was his godly life,
The bounty of his house
and open doore,
His Countries love,
his kindnesse to his wife,
Faith to his friend,
and pittie to the poore.

His vertue, valour,
and all good desires,
His zeale and life
agreeing to the same,
And last the death
that such a life requires,
These be the true records
of lasting fame.

These wright him blessed
in the Heavens above,
And leave him in the world
good will and love.

On the North side of the Chan-
cell, as followeth.

A memory of the right Honourable, the
Lady Lucy Latimer.

Such as shee is,
such surely shall ye be,
Such as she was,
such if ye be, be glad,
Faire in her youth,
though fat in age she grew,
Vertuous in both,
whose glosse did neuer fade,
Though long alone
she lead a widowes life,
Yet never Lady
liv'd a truer wife.

From *Wales* she sprang,
a branch of *Worsters* race,
Graft in a stocke of *Brownes*
her mother side;
In Court she held
a maid of Honors place,
Whilst youth in her,
and she in Court did bide:
To *Iohn Lord Latimer*
then became she wife,
Foure Daughters had they
breathing yet in life.

Earle of *Northumberland*
rooke the first to wife,
The next the heire
of Baron *Burleigh* chose,
Cornwallis hap
the third for terme of life,
And Sir *Iohn Davers*
pluckt the yongest Rose:
Y y Their

Their Fathers heires,
mothers all she saw,
Pray or praise her,
make your list the Law.

Made by Sir *will. Cornewallis*, Knight,
this Ladies sonne in law.



A Monument of Sir *Thomas Rowe*, who lieth buried in this Church, and hath this Inscription.

Anno Domini 1570. September 2. day.

Sir *Thomas Rowe* lies buried here,
Of *London* Knight and Alderman
Who late was Maior, & rule did beare,
To right the cause of every man:
A Merchant venturer was he,
Of Merchant-Taylors Company:
A Citizen by birth also,
And eke his Wife dame *Mary Rowe*.

In wedlocke one and thirty yeere,
They did continue man and wife,
Eleven children she did beare,
But five of them have left this life,
And fixe alive doe yet remaine,
Foure of them sons, & daughters twain,
His soule with God we hope is blest,
And doth remaine in *Abrahams* brest.



In the Church at *Islington*,
are these ensuing Monuments.

In the South side of the Chancel
is this inscription.

Vnder the hope of the Resurrection.

Here lieth the body of *Alice Owen* Widow, the Daughter of *Thomas Wilkes*, she was first married to *Henry Robinson*, by whom she had fixe sonnes, *John*, *william*, *Henry*, *John*, *Thomas*, and *Henry*, which said *Henry* the younger, was married unto *Mary*, the daughter of

Sir *william Glover*, Knight, Alderman of *London*; and five Daughters, *Margaret* married to Sir *John Bret* of *Edmonton*, in the County of *Middlesex* Knight, *Susan*, *Anne*, and *Anne* the younger married Sir *Robert Rich*, of *Horndon* on the Hill, in the County of *Essex* Esquire; and *Alice* married to *John wasborne* of *Wishingsford* in the County of *worcester*, Esquire. The second Husband was *william Elkin* Esquire, Alderman of the City of *London*, by whom she had issue, only *Prisula Elkin*, married to Sir *Roger Owen* of *Condover*, in the County of *Salop*, Knight. The third Husband was *Thomas Owen*, one of the Iudges of the Court of Common Pleas to *Queene Elizabeth*.



On a faire Stone in the Chancell
is this Inscription.

Hinc

*Sperat Resurrectionem
(Filius Harbottelli Grimeston,
Militis & Baronis
Natus Tertius.)*

Henricus Grimeston.

Anagramma.

En Christi Regno sum.

*Qui moritur, vivit, Christo, hinc,
Mors semita, Ductor
Angelus, ad vitam Ianna
Christus eris.*

*Hac itur ad superos, calcans
vestigia Lethi,
Instrabam Christi Regia,
Templa Dei.*

12. die Mensis Iulij. An. Dom. 1627.



In the North side of the Chancel
is thus written.

Here lieth buried the body of Sir *Nicholas Kempe*, Knight, one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace, and an Honourable Member of the high Commission Court, &c. who had

to

to his first wife *Cicely*, with whom he lived in blessed amity neere forty yeeres, together with *Sarah* his second wife sixe yeeres: and having past, with much Prosperity, Love, and Credit, the reverend yeeres of 72. he changed this terrestriall condition for that everlasting state of blessednesse, the third of September 1624.

Wife, Loving, Liberall,
Religious, lust;
Those graces fil'd the soule
of him, whose dust
Lies here in Tombe;
all that praise can bring forth,
There are not words enough
to expresse his worthe:
For his good workes,
this stone cannot comprise
Half the particulars
of his Pieties:
What goodnesse ever was,
is, and to come,
In mortall man,
that makes up his just summe.

Another Monument on the
North side the Chancell,
and hath this inscribed.

Vivit post funera virtus.

Here lyeth the body of *William Rie-
thorne*, late of *Canonbury* Esquire,
which *William* married with *Anne*,
the Daughter of *John Quarles* of
London, Merchant, and died without
issue, the 18. day of November. In
the yeere of our Lord God 1582.
and in the 54. yeere of his age.

A Monument in the South Ile,
with this inscription.

To the sacred Memory of
Anne late wife of *Henry Chitting*, Es-
quire, Chester Herauld at Armes,
eldest Daughter of *William Benner*,
Gentleman, by *Ioyce*, widow of *Rich-
ard Ioselin*, of *Newhall Ioselins* in

Essex, Esquire, and Daughter of
Robert Atkinson of *Stowell*, in the
County of *Gloucester*, Esquire, shee
had foure children, whereof three
are living, *Thomas*, *Ioyce*, and *Henry*,
of which last she died in Child-bed,
the 8. of May 1632. in the 27. of her
age, and 4. yeere of her marriage.

Mors mihi vita.

Life is Deaths roade,
and Death Heavens gate must be,
Heaven is Christs Throne,
and Christ is life to me.
The Angels of the Lord protect
All those that are his owne Elect.

Vivit post funera virtus.



In the Church at Ken-
zington, is this ensuing
Monument.

An Epitaph in memory of Sir
William Blake, Knight, who
deceased the 30. day of
Oct. An. Dom.
1639.

S Tay Reader, gaze, admire,
and passe not sleightly ore,
The Casket of his corpes
imbalm'd in this flore:
Let his industrious hand,
patterne of patternes be,
And blazon forth his worth
to all posterity.
Let his oft foot-steps
vnto this sacred place,
Be pious Clues to guide
thee to like holy trace.
Let him in peace
rest here in peace,
Till God of Peace
returne,
And give him peace
that loued peace,
And call him from
his Vrne.

Kenzington.

Yyy 2

Vnto

*Vnto the worldly wise,
Death doth Apologize.*

Suspend thy by-thoughts,
his thoughts did ever aime at good,
Had I forborne, they had
at full beene better understood.

The figure of Death lying under these lines.



*In Saint Giles Church in
the Fields, are these ensuing
Monuments.*

On the North side of the Quire
is this Inscription.

M. S.

Saint Giles

Charissima Mater Alicie, vx-
oris venerabilis olim viri Alexan-
dri Sheppard, Legum Doctoris,
Nec non suavisima nuper conjugis An-
ne, ex Antiqua Dauntseyorum Fami-
lia in Agro Wilson oriunda,
Pietatis, & Amoris ergo posuit, Thomas
Sheppard hic loci, juxta quem (si Deo
videbitur) mortales suas exuvias Hu-
mandas designavit, providum. Anno
Dom. 1631.



Another Monument on the
North side, having this
Inscription.

Here before lyeth buried the body
of William Seyddulfe, third Sonne
of John Seyddulfe, of Mickleham in
the County of Surrey, Esquire; hee
had issue by his wife Elizabeth,
Daughter of John Fox, of Saint Johns
in London, Gentleman, William, Jane,
Mary, Thomas, and Elizabeth. Hee
departed this life at the age of 55.
being the last of December, Anno
Domini 1600. Here also before rest-
eth the body of the above named E-
lizabeth, who departed this life at
the age of 60. yeeres. 10. of Febru-
ary 1623.



*In Saint Martins Church
in the Fields, are these ensuing
Monuments.*

On the South side is a faire Mo-
nument, with this In-
scription.

*Arthur Gregory married
Christian.*

Here lyes buried
William Downes,
whom God hath
taken to his mercy, who
beleevd that he should
rise at the last day, and
see the glorious Maje-
sty of God, and receive
life everlasting. Who
while he lived here had
two Wives, Margaret
Ward & Elizabeth Rolfe;
who had by his first wife
one Son and one Daugh-
ter, and by his second
wife two Sons and foure
Daughters, who died
the 26. of September
1589.

*William Bret married
Mary.*



Another Monument there also,
with this Inscription.

Here lieth the body of Thomas Fowler,
Esquire, borne in Wicam, in the
County of Lancaster, who was Con-
trouler and Pay-master of the works
to Queene Mary, and to our Sove-
raigne Lady, Queene Elizabeth, by
the space of ten yeeres. He was very
charitable to the poore in his life
time, and at his death hee gave by
Will out of his dwelling house, a
perpe-

S. Martin,

*John Thorpe married
Margaret.*

*Ohno Maudie married
Elizabeth.*

perpetuall annuity of 40. s. by the yeere, to be given to 20. poore householders of this Parish at Christmas for ever. He had in marriage three wives, *Ellen*, *Margaret*, and *Elizabeth*, which also lyeth here intomb- ed. He surviving them, having no childe at his death, made three of his old servants, namely *Henry Blud- der*, *Matthew Switzer*, and *William Humphrey*, his Executors, who in re- membrance of him, have caused this Monument to be made.

Another on the South side, thus inscribed.

Expectans Gloriam.

Iuxta hoc requiescit Iohn Bembow, Arm. deputatus clerici Corone in curia Can- cellaria D. Regis. In quo officio, per spacium 40. An. Industriam prestavit, — expiravit die Veneris 7. Octob. An. 1625. Termino sexaginta Anno. Etatis sue finito. Tres habuit uxores, Dorotheam Prowde, & Katherinam Sparkes, eodem tumulo sepultas, Per quas genuit liberos etiam perfundos, Et Elizabetham Hodges modo extan- tem, qua sibi duos peperit filios, Guli- elmum Bembowe, Etatis 4. & 6. mens: & Iohannem Bembowe posthumum, Tres tantum Hebdomadas viventem, cum patre humatum.

This Monument is neere unto the other, and hath this Inscription.

Here lieth the Corpes of *Iohn worstley*, Gentleman, who was Messenger to Queene *Elizabeth*, by 20. yeeres space. Hee died the 25. of March, 1595. in the 37. yeere of her raigne, being aged 40. yeeres. He gave to be paid yeerely vpon each Christ- mas day, during the space of 21. yeeres, as well 15. shillings to the poore of Saint *Martins* Parish in the Fields, where he was a Parishoner, as also 10. shillings to the poore of the Parish of *Whichurch*, in *Salop*.

In the same Ile on the South side is this inscription.

To the memory of Sir *Carew Keynell*, Knight, late Gentleman Pensioner to Queene *Elizabeth*, and Gentle- man Vsher of the Privy-Chamber to King *James*. Hee died the 7. of December 1624. in the 61. yeere of his age.

Another Monument on the same side, with this Inscription.

Hic jacet Thomas Heron Armiger, Filius Thomæ Heronis de Edgcombe, in pro- vincia Surrey Armigeri scaccarii Ma- reschallus. Vxorem cepit olimam, Tho- mæ Britton generosi de Felmingham Norfolciae filiam. Cum qua viginti novem annos vixit; atque ex ea unico dotatus Filio Edoardo. Diem obiit mar- tij 1590. Marito plurimum dilecto, prædicta conjux Amantissima, Mærore, & lacrimis perfusa, Monumentum hoc Amoris & Fidei Conjugalis ergo, Po- suit & sacrauit.

On the same side is another Mo- nument, with this In- scription.

Hic jacet Maria, vxor Thomæ Clopton Armig. filia Domini willi. Waldgrave Militis, virisque tam Mariti, quam patris illustrata Familijs. Obijt 19. Decemb. 1599. de qua sunt superstites 4. Liberi, Willielmus, Gualterus, Eli- zabetha & Maria.

(les,
Cloptoni jacet hic Conjux, Waldgravia pro- Vxor digna viro, Filia digna Patre: Alter in alterum splendet virtutibus, ut lux Sitque viro, & Patri, virque paterq; sibi.

This Monument is in the South
side of the Chancell, with
this Inscription.

*Hic sita est Eliza. Dutton filia primoge-
nita Thoma Egerton, equitis aurati fi-
lij primogeniti Tho. Egerton, Equit.
Aurat. Dom. magni sigilli Anglia custo-
dis, qui nunc honorem summi Anglia
Cancellarij & Baronis de Elestmere ge-
rit. Nupta fuit Iohan. Dutton ex an-
tiquissima familia Duttonorum in Co-
mitatu Cestrie, sed uxorem, viduam &
Virginem ab avo pie educatam, venu-
state pietate & modestia prestantissimā
prematura mors ad loca excelsa &
beatissima (quo omnes tendimus) non
sine multorum lacrimis premisit. Obijt
die secundo Octobris 1611 vixit annos
16. M. iiii D. xxi.*

*idem nobilissimus baro de Elestmere, Anglia
Cancellarius avus indulgentissimus mæ-
rissimusque nepoti charissima amoris
ergo posuit.*

Another Monument in the same
Church, with this in-
scription.

To the worthy, learned, and godly
Gentleman, *William Cooke*, Esquire,
her deare Husband, Sonne to the
Right Worshipfull, Sir *Anth. Cooke*,
Knight, *Frances* his most loving wife,
Daughter to that most noble Gen-
tleman, the Lord *John Gray*, brother
to the sometime high and mighty
Prince, *Henry Gray*, the last Duke of
Suffolk, hath dedicated this Monu-
ment in memory of his vertue and
her love, died the 14. day of May,
and in the yeere of his age 56.

This Tombe for her deare Spouse,
hath noble *Frances* placed,
Lamenting much, with greater gifts
this Tombe should not be graced,
And grieves as much companion-like,
this Tombe should not containe
Their wills in earth, since both on earth
one will they did retaine.

On the North side of the Chan-
cell is this Inscription.

*Honoratissimo patri Dauncio Pouleto e-
quiti aurato, insula Ierseæ præfecto,
apud Christianissimum regem quon-
dam legato, nobilissimi ordinis Garte-
rij Cancellario & serenissima principis
Elizabethæ Consiliario, Antonius Pou-
letus filius, hoc pietatis Monumentum
Mærens posuit.*

Gardez la foy.

*Quod verbo servare fidem
(Poulete) solebas,
Quam bene conveniunt
hæc tria verba tibi:
Quod gladio servare fidem
Poulete solebas,
Quam bene conveniunt
hæc tria signa tibi.
Patria te sensit,
sensit Regina fidelem,
Sic fidus Civis,
sicque senator eras.
Te fidum Christus,
te fidum Ecclesia sensit,
Sic servas inter
multa pericla fidem,
Ergo quod servo princeps,
Ecclesia nato,
Patria quod fido
cive sit orba dolet,
Interea Christus defuncti
facta coronat,
A quo servatam
viderat esse fidem.*

Margareta Poulet hoc Epitaphium
mæroris simul & amoris sui perpe-
tuum testem amico conjugii suo cha-
rissimo clarissimoque dicavit.

*Conjugis est (testante Deo)
pars altera conjunx,
Vir caput est, unum
corpus uterque refert,
Vna caro, mens una,
thoro sociata jugali,
Solamen vitæ
præsidiumque suæ:
Ergo meo luctus quis
par queat esse dolori
Cui vitæ pars est altera
dempta meæ.*

Sed

*Sed quid flere iuvat,
non sic revocabere conjux,
Namque tibi pietas
stravit ad astra viam :
Hæc spes sola iuvat :
qui nos conjunxit in vnum,
Hunc sibi postremo
jungere velle die.*



Another Monument in the same
Church, with this
Inscription.

*Hic jacet Maria D^a. Cheake, filia R. Hill
Armig. fæminapia & prudens, & qua
fuit usque ad obitum una dominarum
in privata Camera Regina Elizabethæ
(quæ fuit tunc dignitas in præcipuo ho-
nore) nupta fuit primo Iohanni Cheake,
Magist. principali Secretario Regis
Edwardi 6. viro optimo & erudi-
tissimo, cui peperit Henricum heredem
paterna virtutis, & Regiæ Majestatis
à Secretis in Consilio Eboracensi, Iohan.
Cheake virum egregium & magnani-
mum, Edwardum Cheake.*

*Vixit circa 84. Anno obiit
Novemb. 30. 1616.*

*Secundo nupta Henrico Mackwillims Arm.
viro ex Nobilib. Familia Hibernorum
cui peperit Henricum qui sine prole
obiit, & Margaretam seniore filiam
nuptam viro honor. Iohanni Domino
Stanhop, Baroni de Harrington, Vice-
camerario Regina Elizæ. & R. Iacobi
thesaurario camera & Magistro cur-
sarum Rigid. Suzzannam nuptam Ed-
wardo Sandeys Arm. deinde Gothardo
Pemberton Mil. & ultimo Thoma
Ireland Mil. Ambrosiam nuptam Wil-
lielmo Kingswell Mil. Cassandra Geor-
gio Cotton Mil. & Ceciliam nuptam
Thoma Dom. Ridgway, Dom. thesau-
rario Regio in Hibernia.*



On a flat Stone in the Chancell,
is this written.

*Hem viator,
Infans te paucis vult
Carolus Elownt, Honoratiss. Dom. Mount-
joy, Comitiss de Newport, & lœdiss.*

*Dom. Anna è nobili Bottelorum in agro
Herfordiensi familia oriunda,
Filius natus secundus bimulus hic præma-
tura posuit mortalitatis exuvias : tan-
tum est.*

*Vivus nil poteram fari,
quin mortuus infans,
Ecce loquar mortis
sis memor atque vale.*



In the Church at Greene-
wich, are these ensuing
Monuments.

In the Chancell, on the South
side, this is written.

*Dilectissimæ Conjugi sacrae Hertonæ
Franciscus Hertonus viduus Mœ-
stus, non sine Lachrimis, posuit*

*O Mea sacra oculis multo
mihi Charior ipsis,
Deseris (Hæu) viduum
cur ita sacra virum?*

*Tu secunda manes,
portu requiescis Ameno
Non tibi fraud, Moribus
nec mala obesse valent.
Tu pace Eterna fruieris,
tu vivis ovasque,
Quippe tibi est Terris,
gratior Aula Dei,
Conjux ipse tuus manco
vivoque superstes,
Mœstificis plenus
solicitudinibus,
Spero tamen tempusque brevi,
(mea sacra) futurum est
Cum te visurus sim,
vel in Arce poli.
Cuncta tibi scio salva manent,
vereque Beata es,
Cui mors vita fuit,
vitæque morte vivet.
Eheu quam nostra est
evanida gloria vitæ,
Certa dies nobis nulla,
neq. hora datur :*

Greenwich

Stare

*Stare decet vigiles ergo,
semperque paratos,
Ne mors incautos
nos inopina premat.
Ecce rei testis, sacra
hic Blomera, jugali
Francisco Hettone
Consociata Thoro.
Annos octodecim, placuisse
Marita Marito,
Nulla magis potuit,
nec placuisse magis.
Filiolos illi peperit,
sex quinque utriusque
Pignora: & ex illis,
octo fuerunt Mares.
Quadragesima Hyemes,
binos si dempseris annos
Vixit, & octodecim,
suasiliis vxor erat.*

Obijt 13. Iul. Anno Dom. 1600.



Another Monument on the
South side the Quire, with
this Inscription.

D. O. M. Et saluatori. I. C. S.
In Memoriam.

*Gulielmi Hattecliffe, ex Antiqua Hatte-
clifforum, de Hattecliffe, in Agro Lin-
colnienſi Familia oriundi. Qui cum
ſumma in Deum Pietate, In pauperes
Benignitate, in amicos humanitate,
in omnes bonitate, Annos plus minus
quingenta ſeptem Calebs in terris
vitam egiſſet tranquillam, Tandem 17.
nempe die Maij, Anno 1620. Deo A-
nimam Reddidit Grenovici, & hic ſitus
in pace quieſcit.*



On a Monument on the North
ſide of the Chancell is this
Inſcription.

In piam Memoriam Dilectiſſimæ
ſuæ conjugis.

*Dorothea Lok Filia Iacobi Brampton, de
Brampton, in Comitatu Norfolkia Ge-
neroſi, & Maria vxoris ejus, Filia Cla-*

*ariſſimi viri Edwardi Bulein militis,
& Annæ Tempeſtia vxoris ejus, &c.
Quæ poſt Annos triginta ſex, in hac pe-
grinatione terrena peractis (Annoſ-
que pene Trinos, in ſideli, Caſtiſſimæque
Matrimonio perimpletos) in vera Fidei
Chriſtiane confeſſione, & Ardentiffi-
ma Dei omnipotentis invocatione, pie
ex hac vita deceſſit 24. die Februarij
1596.*

*Cujus corpus juxta inhumatur, in medio
huius Chori, Adjacente à ſiniſtra cor-
pore Henrici Lok filii ſui. Zacharias
Lok Amoris & officii ergo Monumen-
tum hoc poni fecit 24. die Octobris
1597.*



In an Ile on the North ſide is
this Inſcription.

*Egregio viro, Roberto Adams, operum Re-
giarum Superuiſori, Architeſtura peri-
tiſſimo, Religione, & moribus Integer-
rimo. Qui pie obiit Anno ſuæ ætatis
1595.*

*Simon Baſil operationum Regiarum Con-
trolator hoc poſuit Monumentum
1601.*



Next to the other is this
Inſcription.

*Spiritus in Cælis,
ſax hic Clementis Adami,
Cui ex tredecim,
ſeptem pignora viva Manent,
Regius ille diu vixit,
Moriturque ſcholarca,
Tumque ubi his ſeptem
luſtra peregit, obit
Anno Dom. 1586. Ian. 9.*

*Et lateri conjuncta jacet
ſuaviſſima conjux,
Quindenſis Annis
qua fuit ille minor.
Anno Dom. 1588. Maij 11.*



Next to the other is this
Inſcription.

Neere to this place lyeth interred, the
body of Miſtreſſe Mary Ward, late
wife

wife of *Richard Ward*, Esquire, Serjeant at Armes vnto King *Iames*, and King *Charles*, Father and Mother of Captaine *Cesar Ward*, who died in the service of his King and Country in October 1627. She died in February following, in the foresaid yeere.

Which three moneths time with sighs
Her grieved life did spend,
Her Sonnes untimely death
Hastned her end.



*In the Church at Detford,
or West Greenwich, are these
ensuing Monuments.*

This Monument is at the upper
end of the Chancell, and hath
this Inscription.

M. S.

H. S. E. *Rogerus Boyle, Richardi Comitiss
Corcagiensis Filius Primogenitus, qui
in Hibernia natus, in Cantio solo Patriis
Natali denatus, Dum hic ingenij cul-
tum capeffit. Puer eximia indolis pra-
cocitatem ingenij funere luit immaturo.
Sic luculenti, sed terreni Patrimonij fa-
mam exheres, caelestem crevit Heredi-
tatem. Decessit A. D. 1615. iv. eid.
viii. Bris.*

Death.

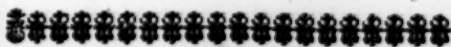
*Richardus, prænobilis Comes Corca-
giensis Vxoris suæ Patruo.*

B. M. P.

*Memoriae perenni Edwardi Fenton, Regi-
nae Elizabethae, olim pro corpore Armi-
geri, Iano O-Neal, ac post eum, Comite
Desmoniae, in Hibernia Turbantibus,
Fortissimi Taxiarchi, qui post lustra-
tum improbo ausu, septentrionalis Pla-
gae Apochryphum Mare, & exenssas va-
riis Peregrinationibus inertis Natura
latebras, Anno 1588. in celebri contra
Hispanos Naumachia; meruit Navis
Prætoriae Navarchus.*

Obijt Anno Domini 1603.

*Cognatos Cineres, &
Amicam Manibus umbram,
O Fentone, tuis,
excipias Tumulo.
Vsuram Tumuli vicibus
Marmore Pensas,
Et reddit gratas,
pro Tumulo Titulum.*



At the upper end of that Chan-
cell, on the North side, is
thus written.

*Sacrae perpetuæq; Memoriae Gulielmi
Haukyns, de Plimouth
Armigeri.*

*Qui vera Religionis verus cultor, Paupe-
ribus præcipue Navicularijs Manifi-
cus, Rerum Nauticarum studiosissimus,
longinquas instituit sæpe Navigationes,
Arbiter in causis difficilissimis Aquisi-
mus, Fide, Probitate & Prudentia sin-
gulari. Duas duxit Vxores, & quarum
una 4. ex altera 7. suscepit liberos.*

*Iohannes Haukyns Eques Auratus, Clas-
sis Regiae Quæstor, Fraser Mæstissi-
mus posuit.*

*Obijt specerta Resurgendi 7. die mensis
Octobris, An. Dom. 1589.*



In the upper end of the
Chancell.

There lyeth buried neere this place the
body of *Iane Edisbury*, Widow, Mo-
ther of *Kenrick Edisbury*, Gentleman,
Pay-master of the Kings Majesties
Navy, under Sir *William Russell*,
Knight, Treasurer. She died on the
16. day of March, 1618.



On the North side of this Quire,
a worthy Memoriall of Sir
Sackevile Crow, for Seeling
and beautifying of that North
Ile.

In



In the Church at Roderith, are these ensuing Monuments.

In the South Ile, on the wall, is this written.

Post tenebras, spero Lucem.

Roderith.

NExt without this Wall, are buried *Brian, Richard, and Marke, Alize, and Elizabeth*, the three Sons and two Daughters of *Nicholas Reynolds*, Citizen and Goldsmith of *London*, and of *Elizabeth* his wife. The forenamed *Elizabeth*, their younger Daughter, was married to *Robert Wheatley*, Salter, the 20. day of August, 1593. and died the 18. of September, in the same yeere.

These Blossomes yong and tender, loe,
Blowne downe by deadly wind,
May vrge the riper sort to know,
Like blast shall them out find.

For Flesh, as grasse, away doth wither,
No age can it eschew,
The young and old decay together,
When death shall them pursue.

No Parents, Friends, or Advocate,
Can him intreat to spare,
The Faire, the Fine, or Delicate,
For threats he doth not care.

Let that most certaine Statute made,
By God our heavenly King,
All men assure, and eke perswade,
Death shall them equall bring.

Post Mortem, Vitam Aeternam.



In the middle Ile of this Church is thus written.

Trinitas in unitate.
Here lies buried the body of *Richard Hills*, Mariner, one of the eldest Bro-

thers and Assistants of the Company of the *Trinity*, and his two wives; who while hee lived in this place, gave liberally to the poore, and spent bountifullly in his house: and after many great troubles, being of the age of 80. yeeres and upward, departed this life without issue, upon the 16. of February, 1614.

This was made at the charge of Robert Bell.

Though *Hills* be dead,
Hills Will and A& survives,
His Free-Schoole, and
his Pension for the poore;
Thought on by him,
performed by his Heire,
For eight poore Sea-mens
children, and no more.



1627.

On the outside of the North Wall is a Monument, bearing the figure of a Ship at Sea; under it the portraiture of him for whom it was created, with his Wife, six Sons, and foure Daughters; the living and the dead distinguished by Deaths-heads, which the buried seeme to beare in their hands, and under them this Inscription.

Here beneath lyeth interred, the body of Captaine *Anthony Wood*, who departed this life the 24. of August, 1625. being the 40. yeere of his age, and had issue by his wife *Martha Wood*, sixe Sonnes and foure Daughters.

*In Saint Margarets Church
at Westminster, are these
ensuing Monuments.*

On a very ancient Monument in
Brasse, at the upper end of
the North Ile, is thus
written.

Sacrum doloris.

S Hall teares, the silent
Messengers of death,
Dissolve their streames
into a Sea of moane?
No, no, in vaine
you sacrifice reliefe,
Over his Tombe, with eyes,
with voyce, with groane,
For Cole assign'd by God,
the poore to pity,
The widowes comfort,
and eke the Orphans Sire,
Who run'd each string of hate
to loves sweet ditty,
Is dead: aye me, will death
the best desire?
Remorselesse death,
thy wrath in him is ended,
Maugre thy darts,
his praises cannot dye,
Thou hast his body,
but his soule ascended
Into the place
of joyes eternity,
And though his corps inter'd
lye dead in grave,
Yet still his vertues
life and being have.

An. Dom. 1597.

In Parliament, a Burgesse,
Cole was placed,
In Westminster
the like for many yeeres,
But now with Saints above
his soule is graced,
And lives a Burgesse
with Heavens royall Peeres.
Oblest change, from earth,
where Death is King;
To be united there
where Angels sing.

*Ejusdem in eundem.
Terra tegit Corpus, mens scandit
ad Aethera Caeli,
Fama vivens flores,
Cetera mors rapuit.*

Thus in English.

The Grave my body,
Heaven my soule doth keepe,
The World my fame,
the rest in death doth sleepe.
Margareta Cole posuit.

In another columnne of the same Table.

This Monument unites
two constant Lovers,
He that is dead,
and her that lives in death:
His Body she, his Spouse,
in honour covers,
Wishing her dayes
were shortned with his death.
But she must live,
yet living shall be mated,
With him in death,
while death her life hath dated,
Full twenty yeeres and odde
their league was firme,
Witnesse the world,
their children, and their love,
Nothing but death, by death
should give the tearme
Of farewell to their faith,
by false remove.
Of breach of concord
no tongue can accuse them,
Vnlesse base envy
by her Saints abuse them.
O envy not the dead,
but die to sinne,
Expect the harvest
of this dead mans blisse,
Desire the Crowne
which envy cannot winne,
Amend in you, not others,
what's amisse.
Sad death shall be
your Herauld to procure
Rest to your soules
with Christ for to endure.
*Marget in woe, distill
those teares to comfort,
And in thy childrens love
address thy anguish:*

Three

Three live with thee,
then love their living consort,
No longer in thy Husbands
sorrow languish.
But imitate thy *Cole*
in Vertues lawes,
That thou maist live where
Vertue pleads his cause.



This Monument is in the North
Ile, and hath this In-
scription.

Here lyeth the Lady *Dorothy Stafford*,
Wife and Widdow to Sir *William*
Stafford, Knight, Daughter to *Henry*
Lord Stafford, the onely Sonne of
Edward, the last Duke of *Bucking-*
ham: her Mother was *Ysula*, Daugh-
ter to the Countesse of *Salisbury*, the
onely Daughter to *George* Duke of
Clarence, Brother to King *Edward*
the fourth. Shee continued a true
Widdow, from the age of 27. till
her death. She served *Queene Eli-*
zabeth 40. yeeres, lying in the Bed-
chamber, esteemed of her, loved of
all, doing good all she could to eve-
ry body, never hurted any; a con-
tinuall remembrancer of the suites
of the poore. As shee lived a religi-
ous life, in great reputation of ho-
nour and vertue in the world, so she
ended in continuall fervent medita-
tion and hearty prayer to God. At
which instant (as all her life) so after
her death shee gave liberally to the
poore, and died aged 78. the 22.
of September 1604. In whose re-
membrance, Sir *Edward Stafford* her
Sonne hath caused this memoriall
of her to be, in the same forme and
place as she her selfe long since re-
quired him.



On a Monument on the North
side of the Chancell is this
Inscription.

To the memory of *Rob. Peeter*, Esquire,
Auditor of the Receipt, her first

Husband, who gave to the use of
the poore of this Parish one hundred
pound: and of *Edward English*, her
second Husband, a Gentleman,
kinde, courteous, and of great Hof-
pitality, who gave twelve pounds in
Annuity for ever to the same use.

Margaret their loving wife, Daughter
of Sir *John Tyrill* of *Gipping*, Knight,
who likewise hath bequeathed one
hundred pounds for the purchasing
of one yeerely Annuity of twenty
nobles for ever to the foresaid poore,
Lamenting their death, and for te-
stification of her dutifull love hath
erected this Monument.



Another Monument in the
same Ile, with this
Inscription.

Here lyeth the body of *Thomas Arne-*
way, buried the 8. of September,
Anno Dom. 1603. And *Margaret*
Arneway his Wife, who was buried
the 9. of August, *Anno Dom.* 1596.



Neere unto the other, in a faire
Plate, is this following
Epitaph.

A memoriall on the death of *Iohn Varnam*
Gardiner, who deceased the xj. of De-
cember, 1586. *Ætatis sue* 46.

O mortall man that lives on earth,
consider well thy end,
Remember that thou must depart,
when God for thee doth send.
This life is but a pilgrimage,
so soone it doth decay,
And all the riches of this world
shall fade and passe away:
As by example daily shew'd,
before our eyes we see,
That rich & poore to earth are brought
for their iniquity.
Let us that live on earth behind,
to God for mercy call,
With wofull heart & wringing hands,
and he will blesse us all.

And

And now to speake of this good man,
John Varnam cal'd by name,
 Who in his life he lived well,
 by labour, travaile, and paine,
 In helping of the fatherlesse,
 and widowes very poore,
 And setting ever them on worke
 which went from doore to doore.

A Gardiner by Art he was,
 great skill he had therein,
 And prosper'd well in all his life,
 with every living thing
 That he at all times tooke in hand:
 To God be given all praise,
 That did increase this honest man
 with riches many wayes.

The poore they had great work of him,
 by weeding of his ground,
 And he to them was well content,
 to leave assurance sound,
 Of land and living to releev
 the fatherlesse in need,
 So he confirmed this his minde,
 by will it was decree'd.

Agnes Varnam left behind,
 his loving wife most sure,
 By her he had foure sonnes, likewise
 foure daughters, Virgins pure:
 Who all being dead, and none alive,
 but *Elizabeth* by name,
 And in remembrance of his life,
 they have set up this same.

He willingly did yeeld himselfe,
 in God was all his trust,
 And in the last houre of his death,
 he shew'd his faith most just,
 To leave this world most cheerefully,
 desirous to depart,
 Asking forgivenesse of the world,
 and forgiving with his heart

To those which he at any time
 in deed or word offended:
 Most joyfully his soule was then
 vnto the Lord commended.
 And thus he left his life,
 in brieft to tell you plaine,
 Hoping in Heaven to be receiv'd,
 for ever to remaine.



In the same Ile, in the body of
 the Church, is this In-
 scription.

Cornelius Vandun lieth here, borne at
Breda in *Brabant*, Souldier with King
Henry at *Turney*, Yeoman of the
 Guard, and Vther to King *Henry*,
 King *Edward*, *Queene Mary*, and
Queene Elizabeth: of honest and
 vertuous life, a carefull man for poore
 folke, who in the end of this towne
 did build for poore widowes twenty
 houses of his owne cost.

Round about his figure wrought as in
 his Guards Coar, these words.

Obijt Anno Dom. 1577. buried the 4. of
September. Etatis sue 94.



At the upper end of the South
 Ile in the Chancell, as
 followeth.

Frances Haughton, in token of her love
 to her Husband, caused this Adonu-
 ment to be crested.

Here resteth in assured hope to rise in
 Christ, the body of *Hugh Haughton*,
 the fourth sonne of *Thomas Haughton*
 of *Haughton*, in the County of *Che-*
ster, Gentleman, who married *Fran-*
ces, Daughter of *William Coothe* of
Sherbourne, in the County of *Dorset*,
 Gentleman, and by her had issue
 two Daughters, *Elizabeth* and *Fran-*
ces: He departed this life the 17.
 day of October, 1616. aged 50.
 yeeres, and *Elizabeth* departed this
 life the 28. of August, 1615. aged
 seven yeeres, and lieth here also in-
 terred.



On an ancient brasse Monument
close by the other, is thus
written.

Give thanks to God for *Edward Courtney* Esquire, Sonne and Heire to Sir *Peter Courtney* of *Devonshire*, Knight, who living a life agreeable to his estate and stocke, ended the same like a faithfull Christian, the 27. day of November 1566. and is buried before this stone.



On another neere to that is
thus written.

Here lyeth the body of *Alexander Tomkins*, the fifth sonne to *Richard Tomkins* of *Momington* upon *Wye*, in the County of *Hereford*, Esquire, who was buried in August, in the yeere of our Lord God 1615.



On another neere to that is
thus written.

Vnderneath lieth the body of *James Tomkins*, second sonne to *James Tomkins*, of *Momington* upon *Wye*, in the County of *Hereford*, Esquire, buried in December, in the yeere of our Lord God 1613.



Close to this a very faire Monument in the South wall of the Chancell, thus written on.

Here under is intombed *Blanch Parry*, Daughter to *Henry Parry* of *Newcourt*, within the County of *Hereford*, Esquire, chiefe Gentlewoman of Queene *Elizabeths* most honourable privy Chamber, and Keeper of her Majesties Jewels, whom she

faithfully served from her Highnesse birth; beneficiall to her Kinsfolke and COUNTRYMEN, charitable to the poore, insomuch that shee gave to the poore of *Baſon* and *Newton* in *Herefordshire*, sevenscore bushels of Wheat and Rye yeerely for ever, with divers summes of money to *westminster* and other places for good uses. She died a Maid in the 82. yeere of her age, the 12. of February 1589.



Another faire Monument in the same Ile, in the Chancell, thus written on.

Here under resteth in expectation of a glorious Resurrection, the body of *Thomas Bond* Gentleman, somerimes a Burgesse of this City of *westminster*; and also the bodies of *Ellin* his wife, of *Thomas Bond* their Sonne, and of *Ellen* their Daughter.

To the memory of whose Christian vertues, their dutifull Sonne, and loving Brother *Iohn Bond*, hath erected this Monument.

A Father, Mother, Sonne,
and Daughter deere,
Cover'd with earth,
their corps be buried here;
Two aged died, and two
in prime of strength;
To teach that death will
conquer all at length:
A vertuous life they liv'd,
made Christian ends,
And now a Crowne of glory
them attends.

At the foure corners of this Monument
are these inscriptions.

Thomas Bond the Father died the 7. of
Aprill 1616.

Ellin Bond the Mother died the 31. of
May 1628.

Thomas Bond the Sonne died the 26. of
May 1627.

Ellin Butts the Daughter died the 12.
of August 1625.

Vnder



On a faire Stone in the middle
of the Chancell is this
written.

Here resteth in God the body of *Anna*
Ebbis, borne in *Denmarke*, who ser-
ved our gracious *Queene Anna*, in
her Bed-chamber, was married to
Master *Thomas Seringe*, her Majesties
Chaplain, the 28. of Aprill, in the
yeere of our Lord God, 1598. and
died at *Westminster* the 26. of Febru-
ary 1608. unto whom God Al-
mighty give a joyfull Resurrection.

Mærentis musa Mariti.

*Astra tuam foviant Animam,
bona fama sepulcræ
Restet in his terris,
capiat tandem omnia Cælum.*

*Iohannes Seringius,
Thuringius.*



A faire Monument at the lower
end of the North Ile in the
wall, thus written on.

Here lieth interred the body of *Edward*
Reynolds, Esquire, late Clarke of
his Majesties privy Seale, and Regi-
ster of the Court of Requests, who
departed this life the 18. day of De-
cember *Anno Dom.* 1623. by him
also lieth the body of his Brother,
Master *Owen Reynolds*, who deceased
the 16. of Aprill 1610. To whose
memories *Edward* and *Launcelet Rey-*
nolds, Gentlemen, have here placed
these ensuing Verses, made by the
said *Edward Reynolds* in his lite time.

*Gloria, Vita, Decor, Thesaurus, Fama, Voluptas
Vana, brevis, fragilis, fluxus, temeraria, mollis,
Fumus, Bulla, Iris, Fax, Ventus, Dulce venenū,
Vanescit, perit, arefcit, liquefit, fugit, angit.*

*Orbe nihil toto stabile est,
civō corruct orbis,
Et vosti in nihilum
vanescet fabrica Mundi.*

*Sola fides firmam parit,
æternamque Coronam,
Sola fides Christi meritis,
sunt cætera Nugæ.*

*Hæc vixi, hæc morior fide, mihi Christus
in vitâ, & morte lucrum.*



In the middle of the same Ile, in
the wall, is a faire Monument,
thus written on.

M. S.

Hic sepultus jacet Iohannes Corbettus de
Spromston, in *Com. Norf.* *Baronettus*,
qui uxorem duxit piissimam *Annam*,
filiam *Arthuri Capel de Hadham*, in
Com. Hartford Militis, ex qua susce-
pit Filios tres, toridemque Filias, Vi-
tam vixit integerrimam, Rei assertor
publicæ, Christianæ columen, *Mæcanas*
literariæ, hinc migrans, *Anno Dom.*
Millesimo, sexcentesimo vigesimo septi-
mo (Ætatis trigesimo septimo) die de-
cimo nono Ianuarij. Abunde illud sup-
plevit, in quo Marmor deficit, famam
& memoriam indeptus terris diutius,
at Cælo in æternum victuram.

*Iohannes Corbettus miles.
Sanctusne is homo & liber?
Et sanctus iste homo liber.*

Sir *Iohn Corbett* Baronet.



Another in the same wall, thus
inscribed.

D. M. M. S.

*Ioannes Makculio
de Merton DN.
Scoto - Britannus,
Magni Hetruriæ ducis
Archiater quondam,
Nec non
In sapientia illustris, Pifis
Cathedra Doctor,
Dein*

*Magnæ Britannia Regis
Medicu, Medicorum sui sæculi
Æsculapius, Therapeuticus;
promus-condus, conditumque prodigium,
L z z 2 Mor-*

*Mortales, huic Cippo, in spem
Resurrectionis, vitæque melioris
Reliquit exuvias
Reparatae salutis 1622.
Ætatis suæ 46. Mense.*

*Nascentes morimur, finisque
ab origine pender.*



On the same Wall, in a Table,
is this Epitaph.

*In memory of the late deceased Virgin,
Mistris Elizabeth Hereicke.*

Sweet Virgin,
that I doe not set
Thy Grave-verse up
in mournfull Jet
Or dapt'd Marble,
let thy shade
Not wrathful seeme,
or fright the maid,
Who hither at her
weeping howres,
Shall come to strew
thy earth with flowres:
No, know blest soule,
when there's not one
Remainder left
of brasse or stone,
Thy living Epitaph
shall be
Though lost in them
yet found in me:
Deare, in thy bed
of Roses then,
Till this world shall
dissolve (as men)
Sleepe, while we hide thee
from the light,
Drawing thy Curtains round—
Good night.



On a Table hanging at the up-
per end of the South Ile is
this written.

*In memory of the right vertuous and
beautifull Gentlewoman, Mistris*

*Margaret Radcliffe, Daughter to Sir
John Radcliffe Knight, one of the
Maids of Honour to Queene Eliza-
beth, who deceased at Richmond the
10. of November, and was here
buried with solemnity the 22. of the
same, Anno Dom. 1599. An. Reg.
Eliz. 41.*

*Tell thou my wailing verse,
and mourning show,
what beauteous frame
lies here interr'd below.*

Here underneath entomb'd
a Dazie lies,
The pride of nature,
with perfection fil'd;
O woe, whom Zephyres blasts
can ne'r make rise,
Being by Deaths blacke storms
untimely kild.
Radcliffe's thy name,
the glory of the Court,
Vertue and Beauty strove
t'adorne thee most,
Though here inclos'd,
yet fame shall still report
Thy Vertues praise,
thy graces time shall boast,
Thou di'dst a Virgin pure,
and spotlesse liver,
Griefe caus'd thy death,
death makes thee live for ever.
If any aske, who sigh'd
this sad complaint,
Say one that liv'd, that lov'd,
that ioyed, now faint.



Another faire Monument at the
upper end of the Chancell,
thus inscribed.

*Epitaphium Religiosissimi, Spectatissimique
viri, Francisci Egiøke, de Egiøke in Co-
mitatu Vigornia Equitis Aurati, vitæ
Famæque integerrime, Musarum, Mi-
litum, Pauperumque Fautoris Meritis-
simi, Qui à Londino, Vigorniam versum
proficiscens, in Exbrigia vita defunctus
est 21. die Novemb. 1622. Hic vero
repositus habet Cineres.*

Dilectissima

*Dilectissima, Mæstissimaque uxor ejus
Elinor, Filia Fra. Dingley Armigeri,
in eodem Vigornia Comitatu, Lugubre
Hoc, Pij Amoris & obsequii, Monu-
mentum posuit.*

*Ad Tumulum ni flere liber,
discedito Lector,
Qui legis hæc, Fletus
prodigius esto pio.
Cum Musis omnes flerent,
inopumque Cateruis,
Illis Patronus,
His Benefactor erat.
Arma virumque canit,
Mors imperiosa, triumphans,
Quod miles strenuus
sic spoliatus obit.
Vana quid insultas?
te jam tua præda sefellit;
Artes, arma, preces,
hunc periisse verant.
Hunc (Mors) insequeris frustra,
cui militat æther,
Nec tibi, sed superis,
præda beata jacer.
Quid quod iter carpens Cecidit?
Moriturque viator?
Quæ supra terram est noverat;
hic Patriam.
Quo tendens, proprios Lares,
Terrasque relinquit,
Et Cælum media
possidet ille via.*



This Monument is neere unto
the other, having this In-
scription.

Here lyeth entombed *Mary Lady
Dudley*, Daughter of *william Lord
Howard of Effingham*, in his time
Lord high Admirall of ENGLAND,
Lord Chamberlaine, and Lord Pri-
vy Seale. Shee was Grand-childe
to *Thomas Duke of Norfolke*, the se-
cond of that Sir-name, and Sister to
*Charles Howard Earle of Notting-
ham*, Lord High Admirall of Eng-
land, by whose prosperous direc-
tion, through the goodnesse of God,
in defending his Handmaid, Queen

Elizabeth, the whole Fleet of Spaine
was defeated and discomfited.

She was first married to *Edward Sut-
ton*, Lord *Dudley*, and after to *Rich-
ard Mountpesson Esquire*, who in the
Memory of her Vertues, and last Te-
stimony of his love, erected this
Monument. Shee slept in Christ
Iesus, in the yeere of our Lord 1600.
the 21. of August, attending the
joyfull day of her Resurrection.



A faire Monument at the upper
end of the North Ile, with
this inscription.

Here in peace resteth the body of *Tho-
mas Seymour*, second sonne to the
Right Honourable, *Edward Earle of
Hartford*, and *Isabel* his Wife, eldest
Daughter to *Edward Meley of Kates-
by*, in the Countrey of Northampton,
Esquire, which said *Thomas* depar-
ted this life the 3. day of August,
1600. And the said *Isabel* the 20.
day of August 1619. in the true
faith of Iesus Christ, and in the blef-
sed hope of a joyfull Resurrection.



On a faire Marble in the Chan-
cell is thus written.

Depositum

*Maria Filia unica Thomæ Egerton Mili-
tis Baronis de Ellesmere Cancellarij Ang-
liæ. Francisci Leigh Militis fidelissimæ,
optime merita, ac unice dilectæ conju-
gis, quater die Aprilis, An. Dom.
M. DCXII. Etatis suæ 36. post par-
tum Filiorum 4. Filiarum 5. in perpe-
tuo Filia 6. Spiritum Deo, Corpus se-
pulchro liquit, in Christo obdormiens,
Cui fide, spe & Charitate, Constantissi-
mè vixit. Pudicitia, Pietatis, & Ve-
nustatis Rarissimum decus.*

Non obiit sed abiit.

Zzz 5

In



In Westminster Abbey are these ensuing
Monuments.

In Obitum Serenissimæ

*Principis & omnium virtutum genere Cumulatissima Annæ Dei gratia
Magna Britannia, Francia & Hibernia Regina, Dominaque
sua longè gratiosissima, carmen funebre.*

*Ad Potentissimum Serenissimæ Annæ Maritum Iacobum, Dei gratia,
Magna Britannia Regem fidei defensorem &c.*

Westminster
Abbey.

*Annu & Anna in se redit, hic novum, illa perennis :
Cujus vir pater & frater Rex, Regiæ proles,
In Cælo Æternos Regina est Anna per Annos.
Floreat illa suis in prole æterna Britannis,
Inque suo vigeat feliciter Anna Iacobo.
Inclite Rex Britonum, veniam da vera loquenti.
Iacobus caret Anna, & non caret Anna Iacobo :
Maxime Rex Regum, Regem solare Iacobum.*

*Ad Invictissimum Christianum Quartum Dei Gratia Dania, Norwegia,
Gothorum, Vandolorumque Regem, &c.*

*Pondere pressa, suo sub pondere, Palma Resurgit :
Marmore pressa soror tua, Fertur ad Æthera viatrix.
Sanguinolenta olim, inter Danos atque Britannos,
Pugna, nihil potuit, nostro conjuncta Iacobo,
Absque cruore, omnes vicit Dana Anna Britannos,
Æternoque suis conjunxit Fœdere Danis.
Orbis, Danorum Pacis, Britonumque sit idem
Terminus, & Reges Rex protegat orbis utrosque.*

*Ad Felicissimam Iacobi & Annæ prolem Carolum Walliæ Principem,
Elizabetham, Frederici Electoris Comitæ Palatini Uxorem,
Regalemque eorum Progeniem qua nunc est, vel
Dei gratia erit in Posterum.*

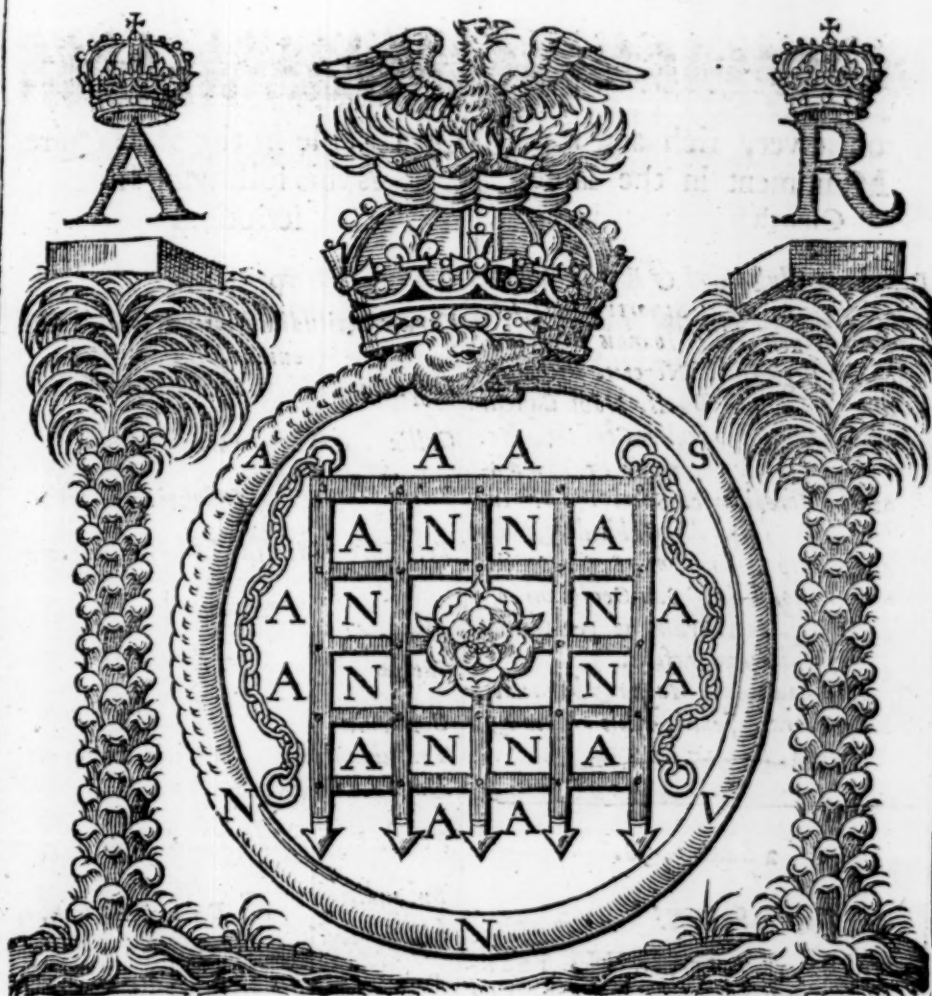
*Indiæ Phœnix, volucris per annos
Vna sexcentos deciesque senos,
Dicitur fœlix superesse, diræ
Nescia Mortis.*

*Quod tibi Parca dederant sorores
Fila correpta breviora vita,
Anna, dicaris Mulier, sed esto
Cætera Phœnix.*

*Ignæ solari, moriens Crematur
Mortuo-vivos Cineres in albos,
Sic, ut ex illis rediiva surgat
Altera Phœnix.*

*Anna, cui nunquā similem videbit
Phœnix, expiras ? mori are sic, ut
In tua semper vigeant Beati
Prole Britanni.*

Hinc,



Hinc, illinc, ubicunque, eadem est, & ubique Beata.

*Obijt in Domino Anno Domini 1618. quarto Nonarum Martij,
Annos nata 44. Menses 4. & dies 18.*

Ad serenissimæ Reginæ familiam Mærore obrutam.

*Vos canite, O socij, funebria Cârmina mecum;
Nos releuet Dominus, perdidimus Dominam.*

Responsio Familiæ.

*Non sunt canendo, talibus pressi malis,
Sed nec loquendo, quos habet talis dolor:
Nostri adhærent faucibus lingua graves.
Loquantur alij, dum luctus nostri stupent.*

*Edidit Serenissimæ Reginæ Mæstissimus Capellanus, Gulielmus Swadonius,
Collegij Wickamici Alumnus, Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor, & Archidiaconus
Wigornia.*

Vpon

Vpon a very rich and stately
Monument in the same
Church is thus written.

*Deposum Illustrissimi & Excellentissimi
Principis Ludovici Stuarti Esnei Le-
vinie Ducis Filij, Ioannis Propatru
Seren: Regis Iacobi Nepotis, Richmon-
dia & Levinie Ducis, Novi Castelli
ad Tinam & Darnlie Comitis, &c.
Magni Scotia Camerarij & Thalassi-
archa Hereditarij. Sacri Palatii Ia-
cobi Regis Seneschalli, Cubiculariorum-
que principalium primi, Regi à Sancti-
eribus Consilij. San-Georgiani or-
dinis Eq. Scoticorumque per Gallias
Cataphractorum praefecti.*

*Viri excelsi ad omnia Magna & bona nati,
ad meliora defuncti, vixit Annos 49.
Menses 4. Dies 17.*

2 Sam. 3. 38.

Chronog:

AN IGNORATIS, QVIA PRIN-
CEPS ET VIR MAGNVS OB IIT
HODIE.

16. Febr. primo generalium Regni Comi-
tiorum designato.

On the other side of the same
Monument is thus
written.

*Illustrissima & Excellentissima Princeps,
Francisca Richmondia & Levinie Du-
cissa, Domini Thomae Howardi Din-
donie Filia, Thomae Howardi Norfol-
cia Ducis, ex Elizabetha Edovardi
Ducis Buckinghamie Filiâ, Neptis,
Lodovici Stuarti Richmondia & Le-
vinie Ducis Vxor,*

*Charissimæ conjugij nunquam non memor,
conjugi optimæ merito sibi que posuit hoc
Monumentum.*

Obijt Die mensis An. Dom.

On a Table in the same Quire,
is this following In-
scription.

P. M. S.

*Vana multitudinis Improperium hic jacet
cuius tamen*

Hispania Prudentiam.

Gallia Fortitudinem.

Belgia Industriam.

Toto Europa Mirata est Magnanimitatem.

Quem

Dania & Reges Integerrimum.

Suecia Princip. Ingenium.

Germania Philobasilia.

Transilvania & Duces Politicum.

Nassavia Fidelem.

Veneta Respublica Pacificum.

Imperator Christianum.

Turca Protestantem.

Experti sunt.

Quem

*Anglia Archithalasum } habuit.
Cantabrigia Cancellarium }
Buckinghamia Ducem }*

*Verum siste viator, & quid ipsa Invidia
sugillare nequit audi.*

*Hic est Ille
Calamitosa virtutis
Buckinghamius.*

*Maritus redamatus, Pater amans,
Filius obsequens.*

*Frater amicissimus, Affinis Beneficus,
Amicus perpetuus,
Dominus Benignus*

*&
Optimus omnium servus.*

Quem

Quem

*Reges adamarunt, optimates honorarunt,
Ecclesia deflevit,
Vulgus oderunt.*

Quem

*Iacobus & Carolus
Regum perspicacissimi, intimum habuerunt.
A quibus
Honoribus auctus, & Negotijs onustus,
Fato succubuit
Antequam par animo periculum Invenit.
Quid jam Peregrine?
Enigma mundi moritur;
Omnia fuit, nec quidquam habuit,
Patriæ Parens & Hostis audiit.
Deliciæ idem & querela Parlamenti.
Qui dum Papistis Bellum infert, insimula-
tur Papista,
Dum Protestantium partibus consulit,
occiditur à Protestante.
Tesserans spectâ Rerum Humanarum,
At non est quod serio triumphet malitia,
Interimere potuit, ledere non potuit.
Scilicet has Preces fundens expiravit.
Tuo ego sanguine Potiar (mi Iesu) dum
mali pascentur meo.*



This Monument is in a Chap-
pell on the North side of
the high Altar.

Georgio Holles

*Eq. Anglo-Brit. Clariss. Penatib. ori-
undo, rerum Militar. sic à pueritia de-
dito ut Castror. Alumnus nasci vide-
retur, Qui postquam cuncta quæ dece-
rent Nobilem, stipendia in Belgia Fe-
cerat ordin. Ductor suæ gentis, supre-
mus vulgo Sergiant Major Gene-
ralis,*

Declaratus est.

*Augusteq. Trinobantum Pacificè exces-
surus hic propter Franc. Verum Imper.
suum & Consanguin. Cui tamen Peri-
culis quam sanguine Conjundior, Am-
bitu Honestiss. Componi voluit.*

*Ioannes FN. Comes de Clare FR. Meren-
tissimo Mærentissimus P. vixit A.
L. M. iij. D. iijj. ob xliij. Kal. Iun.
Anno Dom. M. DC. XXVI.*

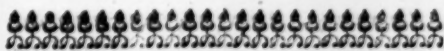


This Monument is in a Chap-
pell on the South side of
the high Altar.

What so thou hast
of Nature or of Arts,
Youth, Beauty, Strength,
or what excellling parts
Of Mind and Body,
Letters, Armes, and worth,
His eighteene yeeres, beyond
his yeeres, brought forth,
Then stand and reade
thy selfe within this glasse,
How soone these perish,
and thy selfe may passe.

Mans life is measur'd
by the worke, not dayes,
No aged sloth, but
active youth hath praise.

*Francisco Holles juveni fortissimo qui ab
exercitu è Belgia ager regressus obiit
Prid. Id. Augusti Anno Dominica E-
tatis M. DC. XXII. suæ XVIII.
Iohannes Comes de Clare, Filio natu
3. & merentissimo mærentissimus pa-
ter posuit.*



This Monument is in another
Chappell on the South side
the high Altar.

Bona Memoria

*Georgio Villerio Equiti Aurato Marito
B. M. Iuxta se P. Clarissima conjux
Maria Cometissa Buckinghamiæ.
S. P. I. T.*

D. O. M.

O S S A

*Maria de Bello Monte Cometissa Buc-
kingamiæ E quinque Potentissimorum
totius Europiæ Regnorum regibus, Id-
que per totidem Immediatos*

Descensus oriunde

Vix Ann. Lxij. M. xj. D. xix.

Hoc Mon. V. I. C.

On



On a Pillar on the North side of
the high Altar is this
Inscription.

Juliana Crem

*Virgo Pientissima Charissima & unica
filia Ranulphi de Crewe, Equitis Auri-
ti, Regii Tribunalis capitalis Iustici-
arij, ex Juliana de Cleppesby conjuge,
vetustæ familiæ de Cleppesby in agro
Norfolciensi Cohærede suscepta,
Redemptoris adventum hic expectat, ver-
nante Ætate, in patriam abiit xxij.
April. M. DC. XXI.*



In the Abbey, in the North Ile,
about the middle of the Ile,
is thus written.

*Mors mihi
Lucrum*

*Solus Christus
mihi sola salus.*

Spo Resurgendi

*Hic jacet Iana Stotcwill, Filia Thomæ
Stotcwill de Brinckley, in Comitatu
Cantabrig. Armigeri, uxor primo Ed-
wardi Ellis de Chesterton, in Comitatu
Cantabrig. Armigeri, Cui peperit 6.
Filios, & 3. Filias, uxor deinde Otho-*

*welli Hill Doctoris in Iure Civili, &
Cancellarij Diocesis. Lincoln. Cujus Re-
lictæ obiit 27. die Aprilis Anno Dom.
1631. Ætatis suæ 78.*

Vixit post funera virtus.



In another Chappell on the
South side the high Altar,
is this Inscription.

*Hic jacet Anna Garrard Filia (& Cohæ-
res cum Francisca) Georgio Garrard,
& Margareta Dacres, Parentibus,
Nobilium, & antiquorum stemmatum,
Vxor Dudleio Baroni Carleton de Im-
bercourt. Cui cum Filium unicum pe-
pererit in infantia expirantem, eique
legationibus ad Remp. Venetam, Subau-
diam, & unitas Belgia Provincias per
sedecem annorum spatium indivisa co-
mes adhaeserit, dum iter illuc denuo
meditatur, rapta est morbo Apoplectico
& molestis huius Ævi laboribus in requi-
em æternam 18. Aprilis, Anno Dom.
1627. Ætatis suæ 42. à conjugio 20.
Memoriam Posteritati faciens probæ, &
Religiosæ Fœminæ, Vxoris conjunctissi-
mæ, oculatæ Matrisfam: cui hoc Monu-
mentum sacravit Gemibundus conjux,
Testimonium Amoris integri, ob eam-
que amissam intimi cruciatus, dum vi-
sum fuerit Deo Op. Ma. & illum etiam
deducere in hoc idem Dormitorium, cui
ipso vivens se mortuum designavit.*



A R E T V R N E TO L O N D O N :

In which most of the Parish Churches have of late yeeres beene Rebuilt, Repaired, or at least Beautified.

A Catalogue whereof here followeth, wherein not only the yeere in which, but the meanes likewise by which, each Worke was perfected are set downe, as also all the Monuments of Queene Elizabeth, as they are in every Church.

S. Albanes Woodstreet.

I Am sorry, that, but now beginning to speake of Building, repairing, and Beautifying of all the Parish Churches in this famous City of London, I must in the very Front of the Alphabet (for that is the rule I goe by) speake of the pulling downe, Demolishment, and Ruines of a Church, and one of the most ancient among them; Saint *Albanes* in Woodstreet.

This Church, being wonderfully decayed and perished, was by these Gentlemen, Sir *Henry Spiller*, *Enigo Jones*, Esquire, Captaine *Leake*, and Captaine *Williams* surveyed, to see what repaire might helpe it. But by these Gentlemen, and Workemen appointed with them, it was found to be too farre gone for Repaire; neither would any Workeman put himselfe

into hazard upon it: affirming it to be in every part of it, so spent, decayed, and enfeebled, that they must suddenly plucke it downe, or it would suddenly prevent that labour, and fall to the ground of it selfe: which the Fallings every day encreasing (and more and more growing and appearing) did most evidently seeme to threaten.

For this cause, many of the Parishioners refused to goe to it, many that went, went unwillingly, but all with much feare, where they sate with more; their danger all the time much troubling and disturbing their Devotion.

This great necessity inforcing, it was the last yeere 1632. betwixt Easter and Midsummer pul'd downe, and yet Iuly, 1633. (a sad object) so lies in its pitifull ruines.

Many of the ablest sort of this Parish, to shew they would doe what they could towards the recovery of this

this great losse, have joyned certaine monies (their free and voluntary gifts) together, which they have againe disbursed in Stone, and some other Materials.

But this many, being but few, to the number of those that in this kind, can doe little or nothing, and their good wills falling extremely short of that great summe that must beginne and finish so great a Worke as this, they were constrained to petition his Highnesse for his Letters Patents, for the helpe of a collection for it.

Their Petition graciously received, his Majesty was pleased (as a cause of all other his Piety especially favours) to send his Letter to the Lord Bishop of London, for the forwarding and effecting their desires.

Yet notwithstanding this faire degree to their wish, they are for a time put off, by reason (as I am informed) of the great Collection for the repaire of the famous Cathedrall Church of Saint Paul, but they hope it will not be long.

In which hope they have many Partners, as also in their Prayers, for all the good meanes that may be, to the speedy rebuilding of it; till which time, the Church appointed unto them for the Sabbath-Exercises, Marriage, Burying, Churching, and the Sacraments, is the Parish Church of Saint Albane neere Cripplegate. And thus much of this Church, Saint Albanes.



Alballowes Barking.

THis Church was repaired and beautified in the yeere of our Lord God, 1613. and within some few yeeres before and after (in their severall times) other wants were supplied and furnished, viz.

A very faire new Pulpit set up, many faire Pewes, a faire Communion table, with other gracefull Ornaments to it. This Table was the gift of one Master John Burnell, all the rest the charge of the Parish: Also in the South Ile, over the entry into the Church, in the yeere

of our Lord 1627. there was a very handsome Gallery erected, at the cost and charge of the Parish.

Thomas Cowell } Churchwardens.
John Shaw }

In the South wall is a Monument with this Inscription.

In the Ile against this place, lyeth the body of *Francis Cowell*, Citizen and Skinner of London, he lived in this Parish 52. yeeres, was married to his wife *Margery* 42. yeeres, had Issue by her *Thomas* his onely sonne. He had borne Office in his Company, and this Ward, with good reputation, was in his life Religious, Peaceable, and Charitable, and at his death gave Clothing to the poore of this Parish yeerely for ever. Hee lived 69. yeeres, and rendred his soule in peace to God, September 7. 1625.



Alballowes Bredstreet.

THis Church, in the many decayed places of it, was repaired, and in every part of it richly and very worthily beautified, at the proper cost and charges of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord God 1625.

Samuel Tucker } Churchwardens.
William Hunt }

On the South side of the Chancell, in a little part of this Church, called *The Salters Chappell*, is a very faire Window, with the Portraiture or Figure of him that gave it, very curiously wrought upon it, with this Inscription:

Thomas Beaumont Salter, the Founder of this Chapell, and a worthy Benefactor to the Company of the Salters. 1629.
This Window being then erected.

In the midst of this little Chappell, in a faire Marble Tombe, this man with his two wives lies interred. The words round about this Tombe, with the Verses, you may read in page 391.

To the sacred Memory
Of that worthy and faithfull Minister
of Christ, Master *Richard Stocke*,
who after 32. yeeres spent in the
Ministry, wherein by his learned
Labours, joyn'd with Wisdome,
and a most holy life, Gods glory
was much advanced, his Church
edified, Piety increased, and the
true honour of a Pastors place main-
tained, deceased Aprill 20. 1626.
Some of his loving Parishoners have
consecrated this Monument of their
never-dying love, Ian. 28. 1628.

*His situs exanimis Stocki
sub pulvere Truncus,
Quem quondam agnovit
Pastorem Ecclesia Fidum:
Istisium nunc Sancta tenent
Habitacula Sanctum,
Quo MagnVs Pan DVCit oVes
oViVunque magIstros.*

Thy livelesse Trunke
(O Reverend *Stocke*)
Like *Aarons* Rod
sprouts out againe,
And after two
full Winters past,
Yeelds Blossomes
and ripe fruit amaine.

For why, this worke of Piety,
Performed by some of thy Flocke,
To thy dead Corps and sacred Vrne,
Is but the fruit of this old *Stocke*.

*A faire new Monument in the South Ile,
on the wall, almost at the
upper end.*

This Monument was erected at the
cost of this Parish, in memoriall of
Master *John Dunster*, Citizen and
Cothworker of *London*, who lieth
buried neere this place, and gave a-
mongst other charitable gifts, 200.
pounds towards the late building of
this Church, and 200. pounds,
which hath purchased 12. pounds
a yeere for ever, towards the repara-
tion of the same. He departed this
life the 14. of October, 1625. being
of the age of 58. yeeres.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

*I have fought a good fight, I have finished
my course, I have kept the faith, and
henceforth is laid up for me a Crowne of
Righteousnesse, &c.*



Alhallowes the great.

THis Church, with much cost
bestowed on the Steeple, was
in many parts of it Repaired,
and thorowout richly and worthily
beautified, at the proper cost & charge
of the Parishoners, in the yeere of our
Lord God 1627. and 1629.

James Asbby

Henry Clinket

and

Christopher Robotham

William Pagen

} Churchwardens.

There was at this time a faire Gal-
lery built at the West end of the
Church, and in the North Ile a new
doore made, almost at the upper end.

The last yeere 1632. all the Iles, to
the Chancell, were raised a foot and a
halfe, and the Pews a foot above that;
A worke much gracing the Church,
but especially done for a ready and
more easie hearing. The charge of
these times rising to 600. pounds and
upwards.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

*If Royall Vertues ever crown'd a Crowne,
If ever Mildnesse shin'd in Majesty,
If ever Honour honour'd true Renowne,
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency,
If ever Princeesse put all Princes downe,
For Temperance, prowess, prudence, equity,
This, this was she, that in despite of death,
Lives still admir'd, ador'd, ELIZABETH.*

*Many Daughters have done vertuously, but
thou excellest them all.*

In the figure of a Booke over Her,
these words.

*They that trust in the Lord, shall bee as
Mount Sion, which shall not be remo-
ved for ever. Psal. 125.*

A a a a

On

On the one side.

*Spaines rod, Romes ruine,
Netherlands reliefe,
Heavens Iem, Earths Ioy,
worlds wonder, Natures chiefe.*

On the other side.

*Britaines blessing, Englands splendor.
Religions Nurse, the Faiths Defendor.*

Vnder her.

*I have fought a good fight, I have finished
my course, &c.*

Alballowes Honylane.

THis Church was repaired and beautified at the proper cost and charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord 1625.

*Francis Waterhouse } Churchwardens.
Edward Powell }*

The charge of this repaire amounting unto 55. pounds and upwards.

Alballowes the lesse.

THis Church was repaired and beautified within and without, at the cost and charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord 1616.

In the yeere 1613. two faire Dormers were made on the South side of this Church to enlighten it, before being very darke: the one at the cost of Sir Thomas Glover, Knight, the other at the cost of Master Thomas Jones Gentleman.

In the yeere 1633. a faire large Gallery built on the North side of the Church, and within nine or ten yeeres past, two other Galleries, which both in their cost and ends, but especially the last, much commend their religious Founders.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

I have fought a good fight, &c. 2 Tim. 7, 8.

Alballowes Lumberstreet.

THis Church was repaired and beautified at the proper cost of the Parishioners, in the yeeres of our Lord God 1622. and 1623.

The charge of this repaire amounting to the summe of 171. pounds, and nine shillings.

*William Skelton } Churchwardens.
Henry Collinson }*

Alballowes Stayning.

THis Church was repaired in many parts of it, and very nearly and decently beautified, at the cost of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord 1630.

*Simon Parrat } Churchwardens.
Robert Stileman }*

In the South wall of this Church is a Monument with this Inscription on it.

Before this place lieth the body of *Em Charleton*, wife to *Robert Charleton* Citizen and Fishmonger of *London*, by whom shee had Issue three Sons and foure Daughters, and died in Childbed the 23. of Iune, 1622. having beene married ten yeeres, ten moneths, and thirteene dayes, and lived 31. yeeres, 4. moneths, and odde dayes. She was the youngest childe of *Thomas Harby* of *Adston*, in the County of *Northampton* Esquire, by his last Wife *Katharine Throgmorton*, Daughter of *Clement Throgmorton* of *Hafley* in the County of *Warwicke* Esquire, and of *Katherine Nevill*, sister to the then Lord *Aburgavene*.

*Et genus, & nomen nostri,
Nomenque Mariti,
Progeniem atque dies,
sic obitum & tumulum,
Te latet ipsa tamen,
licet hac externa tueris,
Nobilia intus,
Nobilia latent.*

Nobilitas

*Nobilitas vera est
 sanctis virtutibus orta,
 Hanc teneris annis,
 huius dedit omnis auctor,
 Nam cum lacte simul
 Materno Religionem
 Imbibit, assidue
 Matre docente pia.
 Posteaque ut vires Crescebant
 crevit in illa
 Vera Dei veri cognitio,
 atque fides.
 Nec sine fruge fides,
 fuit Alma, Pudica, Benigna,
 Compatiens, humilis,
 mitis, amica, Bona.
 Sic veram veram cum iustitia
 pietatem, &
 Facta bonis verbis
 iunxerat illa bona.
 Ut Mater, Natam;
 Matris sic nata Nepotes
 Imbuit imprimis
 cognitione Dei.
 Non specie tantum,
 sed verè Religiosa,
 Et virgo, & conjux,
 & domina & Genitrix.
 Principia finis similis:
 sic ultima prima
 Linea conformis:
 mortua viva simul.*



Alballowes at the Wall.

THis Church was repaired and beautified at the charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord 1613.

John Streame }
Robert Priest } Churchwardens.

It was againe repaired, richly and very worthily beautified at the cost of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord 1627.

Robert Hanch }
Harman Brockard } Churchwardens.

The charge of the last repaire, amounting to the summe of 200. and 20. pounds.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

*Reade but her Reigne,
 this Princeesse might have beene
 For wisdom called
 Nicaulis, Sheba's Queen,
 Against Spaines Holifernes,
 Iudeth shee,
 Dantlesse gain'd many
 a glorious victory:
 Not Deborah did her
 in fame excell,
 She was a Mother
 in our Israel.*

*An Hester, who
 her person did ingage,
 To save her people
 from the publike strage;
 Chasse Patronesse
 of true Religion,
 In Court a Saint,
 in Field an Amazon,
 Glorious in life,
 deplored in her death,
 Such was unparallel'd
 ELIZABETH.*

Borne Anno 1534.
 Crowned Anno 1558. Ian. 15.
 Reigned yeeres 44. mon. 4. dayes 17.
 Died Anno 1602. March 24.



S. Alphage.

THis Church (the decayes in divers parts of it, calling upon the Parishioners for it) began to be repaired in the yeere of our Lord God 1624. the repaire continuing 25. and 26. in which time; the Masons worke amounted to 400. pounds. The farther repaire, in 27. and 28. in the last of which it was beautifully finished, arising to 100. pounds more; The sole cost and charge of the Parish.

William Syddon }
John Laurence } Churchwardens.

*In the South Ile, upon a faire Marble stone
 is this Inscription.*

*Hic jacet willielmus phillips, Ar. Rivi
 Rever. Patris Dom. Epi. London. sue Cur.*

Commisariatus London, & qui 80. Annorum pie transactis in Dom. placide obdormiuit 4. die Mens. Septembris, An. Dom. 1625. Relinquens post se 6. ex 18. liberis.

On another faire stone in the same Ile.

*In Christ alone I onely trust,
To rise in number of the just.*

Here under lyeth buried the body of *Katharine Edwards*, sometime beloved wife of *Iohn Edwards*, of this Parish of *Saint Alphage*; she departed this transitory life on the sixth day of *Ianuary*, 1628. and in the 45. yeere of her age, having had issue by her said Husband five Sonnes and seven Daughters.

*My body here in dust doth rest,
Sin caus'd that earth claimes it as due,
My soule's in Heaven for ever blest,
Yet both in one Christ will renew.*



Andrew Hubbard.

THis Church was repaired and richly beautified at the cost and charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord God 1630.

Enoch Lynd

William Clobery

} Churchwardens.

The charge of it amounting to fixe hundred pounds and above.



Andrew Undershaft.

THis Church was repaired and laudably trimmed and beautified, at the cost and charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord God 1627.

William Bargins

Simon Farewell

} Churchwardens.

Then (I say) trimmed and beautified, although for some few yeeres before and since, to this present yeere 1633. The care and cost of the Pari-

shioners have beene still employed in the supplying and furnishing of it with such things, as either for necessity or beauty, their love to Gods house, should finde wanting. Among other things these, viz.

They have new raised their Chancel, adding to that cost a Communion Table, with a very faire frame about it, they have made many new Pewes, a faire Alabaster Font, and a Clocke: a necessary thing, that in the memory of man this Parish hath not had, nor the eldest Parishioner ever heard of.

They have also in this Church (much commending the Founders & Continuers of it) at the lower end of the North Ile, a faire Wainscot Presse full of good Bookes, the workes of many learned and reverend Divines, offering (at seasonable and convenient times) the benefit of reading, to any that shall bee as ready to embrace it, as they and their Maintainers to impart it.

A faire Monument in the middle of the wall of the South Ile, with this Inscription.

Death hath added to the ornament of this place the blessed memoriall of *Edward Warner* Esquire, a worthy Citizen and Merchant of *London*, who departed this mortall life the 28. of *October* 1628. He was the second sonne of *Francis Warner* of *Parham*, in the County of *Suffolke*, Esquire, by *Mary* his second Wife, Daughter & Co-heire of *Sir Edmond Rowe* of the said County, Knight, which *Francis Warner* was truly and lineally descended from the ancient and generous Family of the *Warners*, who possessed a place of their owne name, at *Warners hall* in great *Walsham*, in the County of *Essex*. Hee died without Issue, and made *Francis Warner* of *Parham* aforesaid, Esquire, his Nephew, and next Heire in blood, the Executor of his last Will, and principall Heire to his estate; who out of his duty and affection to the memory of his deare Vncle, hath dedicated this Monument.

He

Hee had to his first Wife, *Mary*, the Daughter of Master *Ailmer*, of *Rifden* in *Hartfordshire*; and to his second, *Margaret*, Daughter of Master *John Cheyney*.

On a faire Grave-stone lying in the same Ile, is thus written.

I. H. S.

Mors Christi, mihi vita.

The memoriall of Mistresse *Elizabeth Turnor*, whose body resteth here in expectation of her Saviour. Shee lived the sorrowfull Widdow of three Husbonds, *Andrew White*, *Cutbert Burby*, and *Humphry Turnor*, Gentleman, and the most deare Mother of seven children, being the Issue onely of her second: three of them buried her, *Edward Burby*, *Cutbert*, and *Joane*, which inherit her sorrow to bewaile their losse.

Her dissolution hapned in her great Clymaſtericall, being on the tenth Calends of August, in the yeere after her Saviour, 1630.

Resurgam.



Andrew Wardrope.

His Church was repaired, and worthily beautified at the cost and charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1627.

A very faire Window on the South side of this Church, with this Inscription.

This Window was glased at the charge of *Peter Leonarts* the elder, of *Ealt-Smithfield* Brewer, *Anno Domini* 1627.

In the South Ile, at the lower end of the Church, is this Epitaph.

When God was pleas'd,
(the world unwilling yet)

Helias James, to Nature paid his debt,
And here reposes:
As he liv'd, he died,
The saying strongly in him verified,
Such life, such death:
then a knowne truth to tell,
He liv'd a godly life,
and died as well.



Anne Aldersgate.

His Church was repaired richly, and very worthily beautified in the yeere of our Lord God 1624.

In the yeeres 1629. and 1630. the Steeple decayed and perished, with great care and much cost was repaired, a new Turret made for the Saints-Bell.

Also the walls of the two Churchyards (the greater and the lesse) were raised, two faire Arched doores made in the middle of them, with a very faire Arched Entrance to the Church on the South side of it; and the Alley, or passage from Saint *Annes* lane into Noble Street, raised, levelled, and (with free Stone) very neatly and handsomly paved.

Gabriel Buscher } Churchwardens.
Robert Dimpleton }

An Epitaph in the Chancell, with this Inscription.

Here lyeth the body of *Francis Spencer*, eldest sonne of *Richard Spencer*, Esquire, who departed this life the 20. of June 1629.

*Morsis memor sis, me Ridebat Horula
Natum, Renatum, Mortuum.*



Anne Black-Fryers.

He ancient Church belonging to the *Black-Fryers*, London, was (before the dissolution of Religious Houses by *Henry the 8.*) one
A a a 3 of

of the most spacious and faire Churches in *London*: but the Friers being put out, the Church (together with other faire buildings) was utterly demolished. Therefore the Inhabitants of the said *Black-Fryers, London*, fitted an upper Roome, of 50. foot in length, and 30. foot in breadth, for a publike place of Divine worship. The charges of purchasing and fitting the said Roome for a Church, appeareth not in any Record that we can finde.

In Anno 1597. when the Church was empty, and no body in it, a great part of the Roofe thereof fell downe, whereupon the then Inhabitants being about to repaire their said Church, obtained of Sir *George Moore* Knight, so much ground as enlarged their Church with an Ile on the West, 50. foot in length and 15. foot in breadth: for which ground they built at their owne cost a faire Ware-house under the said Ile for the use of Sir *Ierome Boms*, Knight, who then had the said ground in lease, and also gave him 133. li. The new building of their said Church and Ile (beside the foresaid 133. li. given to Sir *Ierom Boms*) cost 300. li. 18. shillings.

In June 1607. the Inhabitants of the said *Black-Fryers* paid 120. li. to Sir *George Moore*, for the purchase of their Preachers house, their Church-yard, their Church, and the Porch appertaining thereunto, together with the right of Patronage of, in, and to the said Church.

In Anno 1613. the Inhabitants of the said *Black-Fryers*, purchased on the South of their Church, so much housing as enlarged their Church foresaid 36. foot in length and 54. foot in breadth, the purchase whereof, together with the Vault for burying, and other Roomes under that part of the Church, and the new building of all, and making new Pewes, and Pulpit, cost 1546. li. 6. shillings.

In Anno 1632. the Inhabitants of the said *Black-Fryers*, purchased the Roomes directly under the above mentioned upper Roome converted to a Church, which said under Roomes they purchased to repaire the Foundation & Walls whereon the Church

stood, which Walls were very much decayed. The Purchase whereof, and repaire of Decayes, cost 500. li.

The summe of all bestowed upon *Black-Fryers* Church, since the reformation of Religion in *England*, amounteth to 2600. pounds 4. shillings.

A faire Monument at the South end of this Church, with this Inscription.

P. M.

Iohannis Bill Mercatoris Librarij, qui Nationibus ab exteris supellestem literariam in hoc Regnum per plusculos Annos Importavit.

Et

*Librorum Thesaurus,
Bibliothecarum Parens,
Academiarum Mercurius
Merito dici possit.*

Typographi etiam Regij Iacobo & Carolo R. R. Serenissimis, per Annos XIII. fidele in hoc opere ministerium prestantis. De Republica Librariâ bene, de suis optime Merentis. Non sine luctu & Mœrore Amicorum, Anno Etatis sue LV I. publicæ vero salutis M. DC. XXX. Defuncti. Qui interim duas Vxores pudicas duxerat, Annam Filiam Tho. Montfort Theologiæ Doctoris, Quæ sine liberis obiit, & Iana Henrici Francklin Filiam, quæ liberis quinque Familiam auxit.

*Hoc Monumentum
Fidei & Amoris ergo
Iana Vxor Mœstissima P.*

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

Sacred unto Memory:
Religion to its primitive sincerity restored, Peace thoroughly settled, Coin to the true value refined, Rebellion at home extinguished, France neere ruine by intestine mischiefs relieved, Netherland supported, Spaines Armado vanquished, Ireland with Spaniards expulsion, and Traitors correction quieted, both Universities Revenues, by a Law of Provision, exceedingly augmented, Finally, all *England* enriched, and 45. yeres most prudently governed,
Elizabeth,

Elizabeth, a Queene, a Conqueresse, Triumpher, the most devoted to Piety, the most happy, after 70. yeeres of her life, quietly by death departed.

On the other side of the Monument.

For an eternall Memoriall Vnto *Elizabeth* Queene of England, France, and Ireland, Daughter of King *Henry* the eighth, Grandchild to King *Henry* the seventh, great Grandchilde to King *Edward* the fourth, the Mother of this her Country, the Nurse of Religion and Learning: For perfect skill in very many Languages, for glorious Endowments, as well of minde as body, and for Regall Vertues beyond her Sex.

She began her raigne 17 No. 1558.
ended 24 Mar. 1602

Vnder her Monument.

I have fought a good fight, &c.



S. Antholines.

This Church was repaired and beautified in the yeere of our Lord 1616. towards which the Gentlemen here under named, were free and very bountious Benefactors, Sir *William Craven*, Alderman, Master *Henry Iay*, Alderman, Master *Adrian Moore*, Master *Thomas Boothby*, Master *Francis Dorrington*, Master *William Parker*, Master *Cleophas Smith*, Citizen and Draper of London.

Richard Dight
Thomas Browne } Churchwardens.

To this was added a very rich and beautifull Gallery, every Pane or division of it (the number of them 52.) fil'd with the Armes of Kings, Queens, and Princes of this Kingdome, beginning with *Edward* the Confessor, and ending with the Badge or Simboll of *Fredericke* Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Baverie and Prince Elector, &c.

Begunne in the yeere 1623.

Francis Bickely
William Stacy } Churchwardens.

And fully built and finished in the yeere 1624.

William Stacy
Edward Banbury } Churchwardens.

The charge of the foresaid Reparation, 1616. as I was informed by some Officers in the Church, amounting to the summe of nine hundred pounds and upwards.



S. Austin.

This Church was in part Rebuilt, Leaded, and in every part of it richly and very worthily beautified, at the proper cost and charge of the Parishioners, in the yeeres of our Lord God, 1630. and 1631.

Ralph Tonsell
Daniel Hallingworth
Samuel Langham } Churchwardens.

The charge of this great and costly Repaire, amounting to the summe of 1200. pounds.



Bartholomew Exchange.

This Church was repaired and beautified, at the proper cost and charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord 1620.

William Drew
Launcelot Iohnson } Churchwardens.

At the West doore is a very faire Screene, with this Inscription.

Ex dono Richardi Croshawe, Civis & Aurisabri Londinensis 1631.

A Monument in the South side of the Chancell thus written on.

Here lieth *Richard Croshawe*, sometimes Master of the Company of Goldsmithes,

smithes, and Deputy of this Ward. Hee was very liberall to the poore, and in the time of the great Plague 1625. neglecting of his owne safety, he abode constantly in this City to provide for their reliefe, he did many charitable acts in his time, and by his Will he left above 4000. li. to the maintaining of Lectures, reliefe of the poore, and other pious uses.

He dwelt in this Parish 31. yeeres, and being 70. yeeres old, hee died the 2. of Iune, 1621.

In the same Church, and the same Ile, upon a faire stone, is this Inscription.

Heere lieth interred the body of *William Drew*, Citizen and Grocer of London, who departed this life the 29. day of August, 1631. being of the age of 56. yeeres, expecting a blessed and joyfull Resurrection at the coming of Christ.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

*Eliza Beata,
Spaines rod, Romes ruine,
Netherlands reliefe,
Earsh's joy, Englands jew,
worlds wonder, Natures chiefe.*

I have fought a good fight, &c.

*Regni 45. Aetatis 70. obiit 24. Martij,
Anno salutis 1602.*

Close by the word *Eliza*, is the figure of three Crownes, and these words by them.

Mane ultima Caelo.

Bennet Fynck.

THis Church is now repaying, they began in March last 1633. and by Michaelmas at the farthest, doe make account (God willing) it will be finished: and so com-

pleatly and absolutely, with all things besitting furnished, that wee may for that time say of this as of the rest. This Church was repaired and (at the cost and charge of the Parishioners) richly and very worthily beautified, in the yeere of our Lord God 1633.

The charge of this repaire and beautifying, by what they have done, and what they have to doe, very probably imagined, amounting to foure hundred pounds and upwards.

Edward Barcocke } Churchwardens.
Robert Claxon }



Bennet Grace-Church.

THere hath beene bestowed on this Parish-Church within the passage of 20. yeeres, severall charges, amounting to the summe of 700. pounds. But the greatest part of this in the last repaire, which was in the yeere of our Lord 1630. in which as it was very carefully repaired, so richly and very worthily beautified.

Some usefull, necessary, and most needfull things in (and since added to) this worthy repaire, were these; A new Clocke, a new Diall, new Chimes, and now 1633. a very faire Turret for the Steeple. The Churchwardens in the time of this repaire 1630.

John Cudney, and John Offley.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

Elizabeth Queene of England, France, and Ireland, Daughter of King Henry the eighth, by Queene Anne Bullen his Wife.

She died at *Richmond* the 24. of March, 1602. being 69. yeeres, fixe moneths, and seventene dayes old, when shee had reigned 44. yeeres, 4. moneths, and 7. dayes.

As in the figure of a Booke.

They that put their trust in the Lord, are even as the Mount of Sion, which may not be removed, but standeth firme for ever.

On

On the one side.

*Britaines blessing, Englands splendor,
Religious Nurse, the Faiths defender.*

On the other side.

*Spaines rod, Romes ruine,
Netherlands reliefe,
Heavens Iem, Earths joy,
Worlds wonder, Natures chiefe.*

Vnder her.

*If Royall Vertues ever crown'd a Crowne,
If ever Mildnesse shin'd in Majesty,
If ever honour honour'd true Renowne,
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency,
If ever Princeesse put all Princes downe,
For temperance, prowesse, prudence, equity,
This, this was she, that in despite of death,
Lives still admir'd, ador'd, ELIZABETH.*



Bennet Pauls-Wharfe.

THis Church hath had no re-
paire or beauty bestowed upon
it for many yeeres; but now
standing in great need of both, it is
shortly (as I am informed) to be (as the
rest) repaired, richly and very worthi-
ly beautified.

*A faire Monument at the upper end of the
South Ile, standing under and adjoy-
ned to the Monument of his Father,
Master David Smith, Imbroyther
to Queene Elizabeth,
with this inscription.*

*William Smith his seventh sonne, a wil-
ling Imitator of his Parents vertues,
who deceased the third of October,
Anno 1632. aged 68.*

*He was the only survyving sonne and
Heire to his Father, Aldermans
Deputy of the Ward for the space
of fiftene yeeres. He married Sarah
the Daughter of William Feake of
London, Goldsmith, by whom hee
had Issue Katharine his only Daugh-
ter and Heire, who was married un-
to Samuel Owfield of Gatton, in the
County of Surrey, Esquire.*



Bennet Sherehog.

THis Church being very much
decayed and perished, was
amply repaired and beautified
at the cost of the Parishioners, in the
yeere of our Lord God 1628.

*Divers faire Marble stones, that for-
merly lay hid under the Pewes, then
removed and placed in the body of
the Church, to adde (as most fit) to
its further grace and beaury.*

*John Reyner }
William Parker } Churchwardens.*



Botolph Billingsgate.

THis Church was repaired, and
very worthily beautified, at the
cost and charge of the Parishi-
oners, in the yeere of our Lord God
1624.

*Robert Dowley }
Robert Lemman } Churchwardens.*

**A very faire Monument in the wall of
the South Ile, with this
Inscription.**

*Anna Saris, nuper Vxor Iohannis Saris
Armigeri, Filia Gulielmi Meggs Ar-
migeri, quam suscepit ex conjugē secunda
Dorothea, filia venerabilis Domine
Anne Cambel adhuc superstitis, Ex
hac vita Migravit, Febru. 21. Anno
Dom. 1622.*

{ Aetatis 29.

{ Conjugij 8.

*Hac pietate Deo,
casta virtute Marito,
Decessu sanctis, Matri
conjuncta sepulcro est.*

*Maxissimus conjux, Meritissima conjugi,
hoc Monumentum, Amoris & Remi-
niscenciæ ergo posuit.*

Queene

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

Eliza Beata,

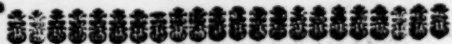
Spaines Rod, Romes ruine,
 Netkerlands reliefe,
 Heavens Iem, Earths joy,
 Worlds wonder, Natures chiefe.

Vnder the figure of three Crownes.

Ultimum manet in Cælo.

*I have fought a good fight, I have finished
 my course, &c.*

This Table was the gift of William Wig-
 more, being Churchwarden 1625.



Christs Church.

THis Church, within some few
 yeeres past hath had many re-
 paires and charges; but wee
 especially here remember the faire and
 spacious Gallery, that (at the cost of
 the Parishoners) was erected in the
 North Ile, in the yeere of our Lord
 God 1628. The charge of it amount-
 ing to 149. pounds 10. shillings.

A worke very worthily supplying a
 necessity, and adding to this Church a
 great deale of grace and beauty.

Matthew Nelson } Churchwardens.
 Samuel Savin }

A Table of Armes for the Lady Digby,
 of all her quartered Coats, which by
 the right of Heires generall are
 involved into the Noble Fa-
 mily of her Fathers.

*Infig. præclariss. Domina D. Venetia Dig-
 by, è Familia Stanleyorum Com. Dar-
 bia ex parte Patris, & Perciorum Com.
 Northumbria Materno jure, aliisque
 quamplurimis Christian. orbis princi-
 pibus oriunda.*

*Hard by the other this, and thus
 written on.*

Memoria Sacrum.

Neere to this place lyeth buried the
 body of Nicholas Beaumont of Cole-

Overton in the County of Leicester
 Esquire, and Anne his Wife, the
 Daughter of William Saunders of
 Welford in the County of Northamp-
 ton, Esquire, by whom he left Issue
 foure Sonnes and two Daughters,
 viz. Henry, Francis, Thomas, and
 Huntington, Dorothy and Katherine.
 The said Nicholas died the 24. of
 November, Anno Dom. 1585. His
 wife died the tenth of February,
 1581. In remembrance of whom
 this Monument was erected, by the
 care and cost of Elizabeth Lady As-
 burnham Widdow, late Wife of
 Sir John Asburnham Knight, daugh-
 ter to Sir Thomas Beaumont of Staw-
 ton, in the County aforesaid, Knight,
 their third sonne, at the appoint-
 of her Vncle, Master Francis Bea-
 umont, Esquire, their second sonne, to
 whom the Erector hereof was Ex-
 ecutrix.

Vpon a faire Stone in the North Ile,
 is this Inscription.

*Spe Resurgendi hic jacet Corpus,
 Ioanne Vxoris Edmundi Philipps Lon-
 dini Armigeri, quæ cum solo & Aman-
 tissimo Marito, in dilecto matrimonio
 vixit per annos 48.*

*Hoc doloris Amphitheatrum Reliquit,
 mensis Aprilis, die 12. Anno salutis
 1632. Etatis sue 72.*

Vpon a faire stone at the entrance into
 the upper Church, with this
 Inscription.

*Lodovicus Williams, venedocus
 Hic jacet.*

*Nuper Civis & Haberd. Lond.
 Vna cum Elizabetha, vxore ejus,*

*Qui obierunt
 Anno Dom. M. DC. IX.
 Oâob. ij.*

*Hic optat Cineres suos jacere
 Mamritius Wynn. in Ann. Dr. defunctorum
 F. vnicus superstes.*

A very faire Armes over it.

Vpon

*Vpon a faire stone in the middle Ile, is
this Inscription.*

Heere lyeth buried the body of *Elizabeth Draper*, the Wife of *Robert Draper* of this Parish, borne the third day of December, 1581. and died the third of December, 1613.

All those that knew her,
lov'd her; for her life,
Chaste, Pure, and Pious,
was of all approv'd:
(A rich possession's
such a vertuous Wife)
All ill she hated,
and all good she lov'd:
Be this his comfort then
bewailes her most,
In Heaven shee's found,
that here on Earth is lost.

*In a Table in the Quire, hanging upon
the Organs, is this written.*

Memoria Sacrum.

Neere this lyeth the body of *Joane*,
Daughter and sole Heire of *Edmond Rigs*, Gentleman, and late Wife to
Clement Goldsmith of Graies Inne,
Esquire, who was in this Church
Baptized the third of March, 1564.
and interred the 17. of February,
1631.

Close by this small
Remembrance, you may finde
That which appareld erst
an honest minde,
A body there In-urn'd,
where once did rest
A charitable soule
that was its guest.
But see what sicknesse,
age, and death hath done,
These have they parted,
yet the day shall come,
When they shall meet,
and re-unite againe,
And be assum'd above
the Heavens to raigue:
Vntill which time
may this poore Monument,
To Reader, shew
a sad sonnes true intent.

But if this perish,
yet her vertue shall
(Shee dead) preserve
her blest Memoriall.

These two Stones lie close together,
and close to the Communion Table.
In which place also lyeth buried
the body of that learned and
worthy Divine, Doctor
Samson Price.

*Fui Clapham, pater Istinus Iohannis
nuper defuncti,
Et hic sepulti,
Qui obiit septimo die Feb.
Anno Dom. 1621.*

*Fui Clapham, pater Istinus Iohannis subter
hunc lapidem sepulti.*

Here lyeth buried the body of *John Clapham*, Esquire, one of the sixe
Clearkes of the Chancery, who di-
ed the sixth day of December, Anno
1618. his Father *Luke Clapham* then
living.



S. Christophers.

THis Church was repaired and
beautified at the proper cost of
the Parish, in the yeere of our
Lord 1621.

But is now very shortly to be repai-
red and beautified againe, with a great
deale of cost intended.

In the same Church is this following
Epitaph.

*Siste viator, leviter preme,
Tacet hic iuxta, Quod mortale fuit,
C. V.*

*Thoma Harrioti.
Hic fuit Doctissimus ille Harriotus
de Syon ad Flumen Thamesin,
Patria & educatione
Oxonienfis,
Qui omnes scientias Calluit,
Qui in omnibus excelluit,*

Ma-

Mathematicis, Philosophicis, Theologicis.
Veritatis indagator studiosissimus,
Dei Trini-unius cultor piissimus,
Sexagenarius, aut eo circiter,
Mortalitati valedixit, Non vitæ,
Anno Christi M. DC. XXI. Iulii 2.



Clements Eastcheape.

THis Church was repaired and beautified at the cost & charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1632.

John Stoner }
 Thomas Priestman } Churchwardens.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

Monumentum Elizabethæ.

In the figure of a Booke.

Psal. 125.

They that trust in the Lord, shall bee as Mount Sion, which cannot be removed, but remaineth for ever.

On the one side.

Spaines rod, Romes ruine,
Netherlands reliefe,
Heavens jem, Earth's joy,
worlds wonder, Natures chiefe.

On the other side.

Britaines Blessing,
Englands Splendor,
Religions Nurse,
The Faiths Defendor.

I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, &c.



Dionis Back-Church.

THe middle Ile of this Church was new layed in the yeere of our Lord 1629.

The Steeple was repaired, a new Turret built, new Frames were made

for the Bells, and this Church very decently beautified, in the yeere of our Lord, 1632.

A Monument in the North Ile, with this Inscription.

Cur quod partu obeas lachrimis
Rigat ora Maritus,
Et quæstus pereas
se macerat pereas ?
Dum cedis domino,
discedis ab orbe scelerato,
Parendo & præs,
non pariendo peris.

Hic jaceo Triplici Monumento
à Morte beata,
Marmoris hoc, Mæsto
vir mihi corde dedit;
Virtus, Nobilitas, Pietas,
Patientia nostra,
Dant alium, hoc vero
vincit honore prius:
At Tærum Eternum est
cæloque locatus, & illud
Nec vir, nec virtus,
sed dedit ipse Deus.

In obitum Fæmina Generosissima Dom.
Maria Stanley, Vxoris Tho. Stanley
Armigeri, Filia Rogeri Apleton, Mi-
litis & Baronetti, Quæ cum viro suo
Tres Filios peperisset (quorum duo hîc
jacent sepulti) ultimi partus, qui nunc
supereft, laboribus extincta fuit. 4. die
Iunii 1609. Anno Etatis sue 23.



S. Dunstons in the East.

THis Church began to be repaired in the yeere of our Lord God 1631. And was fully repaired, richly and very worthily beautified, in the yeere of our Lord 1633.

Christopher Vincent }
 John Dines } Churchwardens.

I might here dilate and enlarge my selfe, by spreading this generall into its particulars, but for that this shall suffice: The decayes of it were many and great, and consequently the repaires. The many and great parts of it,

it, almost making up the whole, which may easily be beleevd by the summe of this sumptuous repaire; the charge of it amounting to two thousand foure hundred pounds and upwards.

To the making up of which, many of the worthy Parishioners have lent to the Lord, in giving to this poore decayed Church very large summes: And of such Givers, thus the Lord saith, *He that giveth to the poore, lendeth to the Lord.* &c.

A faire Monument in the North Ile of the Chancell, with this inscription.

Heere lieth the body of *Richard Wyche*, Merchant and Citizen of *London*, free of the Company of Skinners, amongst whom having borne all Offices, his life and carriage was exemplary.

Hee married *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Sir William Saltingfall*, Knight, sometimes Alderman and Maior of this Honourable City of *London*, by whom he had issue, 12. Sonnes and 6. Daughters, viz. *Richard, Thomas, Susan, Daniel, George, Samuel, Peter, Elizabeth, James, Mary, Anne, Edward, Iulius, William, Henry, Abigail, Nathaniell, Rebecca.*

Sonnes { 4 } deceased.
 { 8 } living.

Daughters { 2 } deceased.
 { 4 } living.

Hee yeelded his soule in peace to his Maker the 20. of November, after 67. yeeres pilgrimage here amongst men, whose latter yeeres were bestowed in expectation of his end, exprest in setting of his estate here on earth, and in preparation of his soule for Heaven, where it now remaines in peace and happinesse.



Edmonds Lumbardstreet.

THis Church was repaired, and very worthily beautified at the proper cost and charge of the

Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord God 1631. and 1632.

In the first yeere

Humphrey Gravenor } Churchwardens.
Anthony Bradshaw }

In the last

Robert Smith } Churchwardens.
Edward Hooke }

The cost of it arising to two hundred eight and forty pounds.



S. Ethelborough.

THis Church was repaired and beautified at the charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord 1612. In the yeere 1620. the Steeple greatly decayed was repaired. And in the yeere 1630. a Gallery built in the South Ile, at the proper cost of *Owen Santpeere* of this Parish.

William Meffin } Churchwardens.
Peter Gaile }



S. Faith.

WEE cannot in this place keep our ordinary course, in speaking of decayes and repairing, for (as it is anciently said of this Church)

This Church needs no Repaire at all, Saint Faith's defended by Saint Paul.

And for beauty it hath sufficient, being still supplied and furnished with whatsoever the vertuous and religious Guardians of it know fit, either for use or ornament. Which while we speake of, we cannot forget that especiall addition of beauty, *Light*; that Light, that by pulling downe those houses that stood before it, is plenteously descended into it: Nor (with that) the cost of the Parishioners, (having gained such a long wanted benefit) in trimming and new glasing their Windows.

At that time also 1632. they purchased at the lower end of the South Ile (going up thorow the Entry into *Pauls*) a convenient place for a Vestry,

Bbbb vpon

upon which (having none before) they have bestowed a great deale of cost and beauty.

William Aspley } Churchwardens.
John Gill }

A very faire Marble Stone in the Chancell under the Communion Table, with these words.

About it.

Vnder this Stone lie buried the bodies of Iohn and Francis Aspley, the Sonnes of Sir Iohn Aspley of Allington Castle in the County of Kent, Master of the Revels, and a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber in Ordinary to Charles the first.

Vpon it.

In obitum immaturum Ioh. & Fr. Aspley, Filiorum Domini Ioh. Aspley, Equitis Aurati, quorum hic undecim, Alter Duo de viginti Annos Natus, ad superiores Migravit. Perique vero sub eodem Marmore Tumulantur.

*Sic Rebar, solum Spectante
invida Fata
Ostendisse viris, &
Rapuisse simul.
Aut pater omnipotens,
& qui dedit, abstulit, aptos
Vidis quippe Aspley,
asseruitque sibi.
Illi autem Humanis exempti
Rebus, Olympum
Nunc habitant, ubi pax,
& sine fine quies.
Vno hoc Felices; quod cum
vnu venisset utrosque
Foverat, una etiam
nunc capit urna duos.*

A faire Monument on the North side of the Chancell, with this Inscription.

M. S.

Hic iuxta situs est Richardus Ironside, vir summa prudentia, industria, utraque integritate, una cum 2. Leisiff. vxoribus quarum posteriorem, morum sua-

vitae, Elegancia, & Amore Coniungam, Fato sibi Raptam, non ita multo post sequutus est. Quibus hoc Monumentum in opprobrium mortis, Quae has tam pias Animas eripuit à 13. liberis, quise ipsos pene querunt in illarum desiderio, Consecravit

E. I. Filius & Heres.

1627.

A faire Monument at the upper end of the Chancell, with this inscription.

Here lieth buried the body Katherine, (third Daughter of Edward Lord Nevill, Baron of Abergavenny) Wife of Sir Stephen Lessieur, of Chiswicke, in the County of Middlesex, Knight, She was brought from her said house to this Parish, in hope to recover her bodily health, by the helpe of God and Physicians. But the same God knowing, and having ordained that which was best for her pious soule, hath beene pleased to take her from the miseries of this vaine world, and to receive her soule with his Saints in Heaven. As she did professe in all the time that she lived in the state of a Maid, and of a Wife, to bee a true and obedient child of God; even so shee did behave her selfe in her sicknesse, bearing her affliction with a true Christian Patience, much delighting to Reade, or to heare the Word of God read unto her, hoping and trusting to be saved by the onely Merits and Passion of our Saviour Jesus Christ: And recommending her Spirit into the hands of Almighty God, shee exchanged her mortall life for the Immortall, the 4. of August 1630.

Revel. 14. 13.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, yea saith the Spirit, that they rest from their labours, and their workes follow them.

Quid aliud est Mors vita huius mortalis, quam finis mortis huius vitalis, & Ianna vita immortalis?

Ergo

Five die, sed vive Deo, nam vivere Mundo Mortis opus: viva est vivere vita Deo.

A very faire Table hanging about the middle of
the South Ile of Saint *Faiths* Church,

Anno Dom. 1630.

*Benefactors, and their Gifts to the Poore
of this Parish.*

<i>Yeeres.</i>	<i>Names.</i>	<i>Gifts.</i>
1586	David Smith Embroiderer,	gave 20. shillings a yeere for ever.
1592	The Lady Allington	gave 5. pounds to be distributed.
1598	Iohn Payne, Esquire,	gave 12. pence a weeke in Bread for ever.
1600	Iustinian Kidd, Gentleman,	gave 10. pounds to be imployed for ever.
1605	Francis Lamplow, Clothworker,	gave 10. pounds to bee imployed for ever.
1610	George Bishop, Stationer, Alderman,	gave 10. pounds to bee distributed.
1611	William Evans, Tallow-Chandler,	gave 40. pound to be imployed for ever.
1612	Iohn Norton, Stationer, Alderman,	gave 150. pounds for 12. poore people to receive three pence a piece every Wednesday weekly for ever.
1613	Mary Bishop, the Wife of George Bishop,	gave 10. pounds to be distributed.
1614	Iohn Law, Proctor of the Arches,	gave 10. pounds to bee imployed.
1620	Thomas Adams, Stationer,	gave 10. pounds to bee distributed.
1623	Iasper Underwood, Vintener,	gave 10. pounds to bee distributed.
1624	Iohn Sanderson, Draper,	gave 150. pounds for 12. poore men to receive three pence a weeke, every Sunday weekly, for ever.
1625	Elizabeth Underwood, Widdow,	gave 10. pounds to be distributed, and 60. pounds towards a Lecture for ever.
1626	Iohn Beliall Silkeman,	gave 10. pounds to be distributed.
1628	Ally Mercer,	gave 5. pounds to be distributed.
1629	Iohn Speed, Merchantaylor,	gave 5. pounds to be distributed.

Ex dono Iacobi Trussell.

S. Fosters.

THis Church was repaired, the Gravestones new squared and layed, the Pewes new made, a Window in the North Ile enlarged, the rest new glazed, and the whole thoroughout trimmed and beautified, in the yeere of our Lord 1614.

John Drake } Churchwardens.
John Hall }

To this Church at the Chancell end, the breadth being 20. yards and above, was added 20. foot of ground, which ground so to engthen the Church, was given unto the Parish out of a faire Court then belonging to the Sadlers Hall.

Gabriel Fen-Church.

THis Church was enlarged in length nine foot, richly and very worthily beautified, at the proper cost and charge of the Parish, in the yeeres of our Lord God 1631. and 1632.

Thomas Colt } Churchwardens.
George Godscall }

The cost of it arising to 537. pounds 7. shillings and 10. pence.

A very faire figure of the Kings Armes in Glasse in the Chancell Window, was the free gift of *Thomas Clarke* of this Parish, Glasier.

Over the head,

Touch not mine anointed.

Vnder them,

*Qui leo de Iuda est,
& flos de Iesse Lyrisæ,
Carminis qui sacro
psallere sacra dedit,
Dulcisonam ô faciat
Citharam, fortesque Leones,
Fœcundet Florem
Carole magne tuum.*

George Botolph-lane.

THis Church was repaired and beautified at the cost and charge of the Parish, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1627.

Walter Carter } Churchwardens.
John Delabar }

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

*Regni 45. Aetatis 70. obiit 24. Martij,
Anno salutis 1602.*

I have fought a good fight, &c.

Gregories by Pauls.

THis Church was repaired, and within, without, and in every part of it, richly and very worthily beautified, at the proper cost and charge of the Parishioners, in the yeeres of our Lord God, 1631. and 1632.

In the first, *William Weston*, Citizen and Merchantaylor of London, and *John Hart*, Gentleman, and Proctor of the Arches, Churchwardens.

In the last, the said *John Hart* and *Thomas Brandwood*, Churchwardens.

I have not here named any great particulars, as Roofe, Wall, Arch, Porch, or the like; but the greatnesse of them, of their cost, and the love of the worthy Bestowers, may be read in the summe of this sumptuous repaire, which is two thousand pounds and upwards.

S. Hellens.

THis Church was begunne to bee repaired in the yeere of our Lord 1631. and was fully repaired, and in every part of it richly and very worthily beautified, at the cost

cost and charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord 1633.

William Hurt } Churchwardens.
Thomas Aldridge }

If this briete shall bee thought too little for so great a repaire and beaury, I desire the Reader to enlarge the commendations from that, among the rest, that most shall make to that purpose.

The charge of this great repaire, the summe of one thousand three hundred pounds, and upward.

In the South Ile of this Church, is a very faire Window with this inscription.

This Window was glazed at the charges of *Ioyce Featly*, Daughter to *William Kerwyn*, Esquire, and Wife to *Daniel Featly*, D. D. Anno Domini 1632.

This Window is beautified with three rich Coates, her Fathers, her first, and her second Husbands.

Over against this Window, towards the middle Ile, is a Monument erected to the memory of her worthy Father, the aforementioned *William Kerwyn*, Esquire, dated 1594. the time of his death and buriall.

Also of Mistrisse *Magdalen Kerwyn* her Mother, buried in the yeere of our Lord 1592.

Of *Benjamin Kerwyn* her Brother, buried the 27. of Iuly, Anno 1621. who had Issue seven sonnes and five daughters, five of those children deceased, and here (with them all that are before named) interred.

This Monument in this passage of 39. yeeres, somewhat defaced and withered, was raised, repaired, beautified, and encompassed with iron Barres, in a faire and gracefull manner, at the charge of this loving Daughter, the aforementioned, Mistrisse *Ioyce Featley*, 1632.

About this Tombe these words.

Here lyeth the body of *William Kerwyn*, of this City of London Free Mason,

who departed this life the 26. of December 1594.

And here also lyeth the body of *Magdaline Kerwyn* his Wife, by whom he had Issue three Sonnes and two daughters; she deceased the 23. of August, 1592.

On the one side these Verses.

*Adibus Attalicis
Londinum qui decoravi,
Exiguam tribuant
hanc mihi fata domum
Me duce surgebant
alii regalia testis,
Me duce conficitur
ossibus urna meis.*

On the other side these Verses.

*Magdalena jacet, virtus
post fata superstes,
Conjugisque fides,
Religioque manent.
Corpus humo relictum
Christo veniente resurget,
Vt Mentis consors
astra suprema colat.*

*Christus mihi vita,
Mors mihi lucrum.*

*Nos quos certus amor
primis conjunxit ab annis,
Iunxit idem Tumulus,
iunxit idemque polus.*

About the bottome these words.

Benjamin Kerwyn, the sonne of *William Kerwyn*, deceased the 27. of Iuly, 1621. who had Issue seven sonnes and five daughters; five of these children being buried in this Vault.



James Dukes-place.

OF this Church, from the beginning to the finishing, and of every particular in it, you may read in page 146, 147.

Bbbb 3

James



James Garlick-hithe.

THe North Ile of this Church was new built, and the whole Church repaired and beautified at the charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord 1624.

William Gunnell
Robert Boydell } Churchwardens.

The charge of it amounting to seven hundred pounds and upwards.



John Baptist.

Redificatum & ornatum fuit hoc Templum, Anno Millesimo sexcentesimo vicesimo primo Roberto Peterson Rectore.

Rogero Price, & Iohanne Smith, tunc Gardianis eiusdem Ecclesie.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

*If Royall Vertues ever crown'd a Crowne,
If ever Mildnesse shon'd in Majesty,
If ever Honour honour'd true Renowne,
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency,
If ever Princessse put all Princes downe,
For temperance, promesse, prudence, equity,
This, this was she, that in despite of death,
Lives still admir'd, ador'd, ELIZABETH.*

*Vertue liveth after death,
So doth Queene Elizabeth.*

*I have fought a good fight, I have finished
my course, &c.*



John Evangelist.

THis Church was repaired and beautified at the sole and onely cost of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord 1626.

James Barnard
Richard Malbone } Churchwardens.

In the same yeere a Gallery new

built and beautified, at the onely cost of *Thomas Goodyear*, Citizen and Draper of *London*, and here a Parishioner.



S. John Zachary.

THis Church within the time of 12. yeeres past hath had these many Repaires and charges.

The last, in the yeere 1631. the charge 27. li. 10. s. 8. d.

William Young
John Devoreaux } Churchwardens.

In the yeere 1629. the charge 76. pounds 10. shillings.

Clement Carter
Henry Tyler } Churchwardens.

In the yeere 1625. the charge 30. pounds.

Richard Morrell
John Reynolds } Churchwardens.

In the yeere 1619. the charge 32. pounds 3. shillings 8. pence.

William Young
Patrick Chambers } Churchwardens.

In the yeere 1616. the charge 44. pounds 6. shillings 8. pence.

William Raine
Oliver Burnwood } Churchwardens.

The whole cost of these Repaires, 120. pounds 11. shillings.

*A faire Monument in the South Ile,
with this Inscription.*

Here under lieth interred the body of *Philip Strelley*, late of *London* Goldsmith, who gave to the poore of this Parish 40. s. a yeere for ever, out of the Revenues of the Manor of *Vlkerchorpe*, lying in the Parish of *Southwinfeld*, in the County of *Derby*, to be paid to them by the hands of the Warden and Rentors of the Worshipfull Company of Goldsmiths, whom he left in trust, to see it and other gifts disposed, as may appeare by his Will, dated September the 6. Anno Dom. 1603. though this Monument was erected but 1630.

Katherine

██

Katherin Coleman.

THis Church was repaired and beautified in the yeere of our Lord 1620. In the yeere 1624. their Vestry was built, and a Gallery new made for the poore of the Parish to sit in.

██

Katherine Cree-Church.

THe foundation of this now famously finished House of God, was begun to be laid upon the 23. day of June, in the yeere of our Lord God 1628.

The first Bricke, as also the first Stone in this Foundation, was laid by Master *Martin Bond*, of this Parish Aldermans Deputy of the Ward, and one of our City Captaines. The Bricke was laid (as is aforesaid) the 23. of June, and the Stone (a principall corner Stone) the 28. of Iuly following.

Many of the Parishioners (following this worthy Leader) laid every man his Stone, with which they layd something else, which the Workemen rooke up very thankfully.

On the backside of the North wall of the old Church was a Cloister, the breadth of it seven foot and above, which Cloister, by the taking downe of that wall, being taken into the Church, gave it all its breadth to enlarge it.

In digging under this wall, there was found the figure of halfe the face of a man, cast in Lead, the Mould setting likewise upon it this word, *Comes*.

Digging under the South Row of Pillers, they found the scull of a man, the thickness of which was three quarters of an inch and better, measured by many, and admired by all that have seene it.

At the West end of this Church adjoyning to the Steeple, stands a Pillar of the old Church, as it stood and was there erected: This Pillar (from the Basis or foot, to the Chapter or head, upon which the old Arch

was raised) being eighteene foot high, and but three to bee seene above ground, shewes the measure or height to which the flore of this new Church hath beene raised above that of the old, which is, the hidden part of the Pillar, or the 15. foot of it buried.

This Structure, not of Bricke, but built from the ground with the choicest Freestone might be got, without, within, and in every part of it supplied, furnished, and enriched, with whatsoever might adde to its greatest grace and lustre, was finished in the yeere of our Lord God, 1630.

In this yeere (accounting from March to March) upon the 16. day of January, it was consecrated by the right Reverend Father in God, *wil. Lord Bishop of London*, and upon the same day (as on such it is usuall with us) were the Sacraments of the Lords Supper, and the Sacrament of Baptisme administred.

In this Church the Pulpit and Communion Table are pure Cedar and (both) the gift of Master *John Dyke*, a Merchant, living in this Parish.

A very faire Gate built at the East end of the South wall, was the gift of *William Avenen*, Citizen and Goldsmith of London, who died in December 1631.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

*Spaines Rod, Romes ruine,
Netherlands reliefe,
Heavens Iem, Earths joy,
Worlds wonder, Natures chiefe.*

*Britaines blessing, Englands splendor,
Religions Nurse, the Faiths defender.*

*Many Daughters have done vertuously, but
thou excellest them all.*

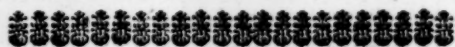
I have fought a good fight, &c.

*If Royall Vertues ever crown'd a Crowne,
If ever Mildnesse shin'd in Majesty,
If ever Honour honour'd true Renowne,
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency,
If ever Princeesse put all Princes downe,
For Temperance, prowess, prudence, equity,
This, this was she, that in despite of death,
Lives still admir'd, ador'd, ELIZABETH.*

This

This Table of Queene Elizabeth, one of the fairest that I have scene in this City, was the gift of one that is a stranger to this Parish, at least to any to be the bestower of it, he is yet conceal'd, and still is desirous to be so.

That of that great number of great and magnificent Benefactors, that joy-ned to the making up of this great, and (in our time) unparallel'd piece of worke, I have onely touched upon these, may (no doubt) seeme strange; there being none in this number, whose liberall hand and heart deserves not a golden Character. I confesse it. To all that may bee said, my answer is (briefly) this: Being doubtfull of getting all, or all of those I might get, and loth of great things to speake to little purpose, I onely tooke these (that offered themselves) by the way, leaving the rest to the Register of the Giver of their meanes to give: with whom all good deeds are recorded, and (undoubtedly) shall be rewarded.



Lawrence Furie.

THis Church was repaired, richly and worthily beautified at the charge of the Inhabitants of this Parish, in the yeere of our Lord 1618.

Thomas Dalby } Churchwardens.
Edmond white }

To this, in the yeere 1631. they added the cost of a new and very curious Pulpit; then also setting off their Font, and the place in which it stands, with a great deale of cost and beauty.

In this yeere 1618. the time of this Repaire, all the Windowes in this Church were glazed by so many good Benefactors, the Armes of the Company of every one of them in them.

*Under the middle window in the Chancell,
a very rich and costly one, is thus
written.*

Sir William Eastfield Knight, and Alderman of this Honourable City, and free of the Worshipfull Company of

the Mercers, glazed this Window at his owne proper cost and charges, in the yeere of our Lord 1442. And it was afterward repaired, and the story supplied at the charge of the said Company, in the yeere of our Lord, 1618.

A faire Window on the North side of it.

Glazed at the cost and charges of Sir Baptist Hickes, Knight, in the yeere of our Lord 1619.

A faire Window on the South side of it.

Glazed at the charges of Richard Pyot, Grocer, and Alderman of this City of London, Anno Dom. 1618.

A faire Window next to this, at the upper end of the South Ile.

Glazed at the charges of Thomas Morley, Merchant, and free of the Worshipfull Company of the Letherfellers, a Parishioner here, Anno Dom. 1618.

A faire Window downeward next to this.

Glazed at the charges of Edmond white, Citizen and Haberdasher of London, and Parishioner, Anno Dom. 1618.

A faire Window next to this downeward.

Glazed at the charges of Thomas Dalby, Mercer, Anno Dom. 1618.

A faire Window next to this downeward.

Glazed at the charges of Rowland wilson, Citizen and Vintner of London, Anno Dom. 1618.

A faire Window, the lowest on this side.

Glazed at the charges of Robert Duce, Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London, Anno Dom. 1618.

At the West end of this Ile, a faire window.

Glazed at the charges of William Pyot

Pyot, Citizen and Grocer of London,
Anno Dom. 1618.

On the North side, the lowest window.

Glazed at the charges of Henry Hopkins, Citizen and Vintner of London,
Anno Dom. 1618.

A faire Window next to this upward,
the resemblance of a blazing
Starre on it.

Glazed at the charges of Hugh Ley, Citizen and Skinner of London, and a Parishioner here, Anno Dom. 1618.

At the bottome of this
Window thus.

Forget you not the Blazing Starre,
This yeere to us is showne;
Make use thereof both neere and farre,
The like hath not bene knowne.

Anno Dom. 1618.

The next window upward.

Glazed at the charges of Barbara Burnell, Widow, late wife of John Burnell, Merchant, and free of the Clothworkers, Anno Dom. 1618.

The next Window upward.

Glazed at the charges of the Lady Elizabeth Ihones, Wife to Sir Francis Ihones, Knight, and Alderman of this City, and Daughter to Master Henry Rolffe, of this Parish, deceased Iuly 1618.

The next window upward.

This Window was Glazed at the charge of Cicilia Cleyton, late Widow to Master Richard Cleyton, Citizen and Salter, but free of the Worshipfull Company of Dyers of London, and deceased the 23. of October 1602. Glazed in October 1618.

The uppermost window on the
North side.

This Window was Glazed at the charges of Edmond Wright, Grocer, 1618.

A faire Monument in the Chancell, on
the North side, with this
Inscription.

Deo O. M.

Memoriae & posteris sacrum.
Hic in Choro intra Cancellas, sub medio
sacra Mensa, Francisca Filia Thomae al-
ker, de Beconsfield Armig. Dilectissima
Conjugis Gulielmi Boswili, hujus Ec-
clesiae Vicarij, sub spe gloriosae Resurre-
ctionis, Cineres & exuviae Reponuntur.
Lectissima Femina, vultu, Moribus, Ge-
stu, incessu, vestitu, venusta, Modestis-
sima; Lingua pauciloqua, Maledica
nunquam; sacrae lectioni, lachrymis
& precibus assidua; Deo devotissima,
Marito fidelissima, Amicis gratissima;
In re familiari, & libera & provida;
Pauperibus (quoad Facultates) in-
dulgentissima; Bonis chara, Malis in-
visa, omnibus Aequa; Post pie & sine
strepitu pacifice transactam vitam, cir-
ca medium Aetatis, Anno salutis 1630.
ult. Oct. Dominico Requievis in Do-
minq.

Bene dixit, & bene tacuit,

Bene vixit, & bene latuit.

Mæstissimus Maritus (cujus per litera
transfixa jacet) L. M. Q. serò tandem,
sed & serò posuit.

Quicumque hanc Tabulam temeraris ma-
le Conscientiae Rem effo.

Ipse post illam vixit, sed vitam vix vita-
lem, Annum nec integrum, demumque
moriens, Octob. 3. Anno 1631. Hic
juxta cum illa sepulchrum jacet.

Natus fuit Bristoliae, ubi primis litteris
institutus, postea Oxonii in Artibus Ma-
gistratum, & in Theologia Bacchalaure-
atum Adeptus est, Baliolensis Collegii
Socius, unde cum Domino Iohanne
Digbeio, Comite Bristol. in Hispaniam,
legato Regio, profectus, Per An. 5. plus
minus illi à sacris ibidem inseruit,
tandemque Reversus à Collegio Baliol.
hujus Ecclesiae Vicaria, & à Domino
Digbeio, Rectoria Ecclesiae de Horton
juxta Colbrooke, in Com. Buck. dona-
tus, postquam diu cum infirmo Corpore;
mens vegeta colluctata fuisset, postre-

muus

*mum hic in Domo Vicariatus hujus,
placide & pie in Christo obdormiuit.
Anno Aetatis 50. Sobole Relicta nulla.*

*Ingenium floridum, Mores ingenui, Ma-
nus larga, pectus Apertum.*

*Gulielmus Bosvelus, hujus Ecclesiae Vicarius
per An. 15.*

*Qui obiit Octob. 3. Anno 1631.
Et Vxor ejus, Octob. ult. 1630.*

This is written upon his Graveston in
the Chancell, under the Commu-
nion Table.

A very faire Monument over against it,
on the South side of the
Chancell.

*Christi quibus obierunt Anni Istihinc
Numerantur.*

1619.

Apocalyps. cap. 14. vers. 13.

BeatI qVi In DoMIno qViesCVnt.

1624.

Prima ad Corinth. cap. 15. vers. 57.

*Deo sIt gratIa qVI trIbVIt
NobIs (fatI) VICtorIaM.*

At the lower end of this rich
Tombe this.

Memoria Sacrum

*Richardi Pyot, nuper Civis, & Celeberrima
hujus Civitatis Adermani vene-
rabilis, Nec non Margeria Pyot Vxo-
ris suae ut Fidelissima, ita & Religio-
sissima, qui quum in prospero rerum as-
tatu tranquille vitam Transgissent,
tandem Annorum pleni, Pythagorico li-
berorum numero beati denario, omnium
denique Bonorum suffragiis, laudibus-
que honorati, vitam auspiciato initam,
Feliciter Aetam, sine quoque beato
(carnis soluti ergastulo) clausurunt. Hic
quidem 19. die mensis Januarii, Anno
Dom. 1619. Illa vero mensis Febru-
arii, vicesimo octavo, Anno Dom. 1624.
Et hic Beata manent Resurrectionem.*

*Quos connexit Amor verus,
castumque cubile,*

*Quae longi dantur
Nestoriique dies;
Vna quibus Regio natalis,
Dives, opima,
Vnum quique Dei
Templum adiere duo,
Per totam tenuit
nos una Paracia vitam,
Sors rerum nobis
una eademque fuit:
Denique (lector amans)
quoniam convenimus ambo,
Nos mens una Duos,
nos rogi unus habet.*

On the North side of the Chancell, a
very faire Monument, with
this Inscription.

M. S.

*Prudens senator Mercimonii Indici,
Vigil Magister integra fama & Rei,
Domi Beatus conjugi atque liberis,
Poterat videri seculo felix suo,
Nisi lapidasset tot bona infestus silex,
Silex latentes cuspidelaniens sinus,
Sed Christianus id mali vertit bene
Virtute adaucta: Fluxa nam fastidians,
Mercator Andax Avidus uniri Deo,
Hac unione Reliqua mutavit libens.*

*Sub hoc Marmore expectat Resurrectionem
Gulielmus Haliday ex Antiqua Hali-
daiorum Familia in Comitatu Glocestre.
Civis & Senator Londinensis, singu-
lare, Integritatis, Prudentia & Pietat-
tis, exemplar: Is postquam VII. An-
nos inter purpuratos Patres urbis Re-
bus cum magna Aequitatis & Sapien-
tia laude vacasset, Indica societati prope
Biennium, quantum per Aegritudinem
licebat, summa cura praefuisset*

*Longis ex calculo doloribus fractus,
Mense semper intacta, inter suorum
Amplexus & lacrymas, bonis desideratus,
Placide Animam suo Creatori Reposuit.*

*Anno Aetatis 58. Febr. 14. Anno Dom.
1623.*

*Marito dilectissimo Susanna Henrici Roe
Equitis, quondam praetoris urbani Filia,
Amisso compare suavissimo. M. P.*

*Parenti dulcissimo Anna Vxor Henrici
Mildmai equitis, ex Nobilis. Mild-
maeorum prosapia, in comitatu Effexiae.
Mar-*

*Margareta nupta Edwardo Hungerford,
militi ex illustri Hungerfordiorum
domo in comitatu Wiltonia. M.M.P.P.*

*A very faire Stone in the South Ile, with
this inscription about it.*

Here lyeth the body of *Anne Barker*,
the Wife of *Iohn Barker*, of *London*,
Merchant, the Daughter of *Thomas*
Westrow, Alderman of *London*; She
deceased the 2. of August 1629.

*In the middle of the Stone, with their Armes
at the foure corners of it,
these words.*

Though we are dead, yet our lives are
hid in Christ with God.

Christ is to mee both in life and death
advantage.

Though my flesh fayleth, and my heart
also, yet God is the strength of my
heart, and my portion for ever.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

*Here lies her Type, who was of late,
The prop of Belgia, stay of France, (State,
Spaines foile, Faiths shield, and Queene of
Of Armes, of Learning, Fate, and Chance:
In brieft, of women ne so was seene,
So great a Prince, so good a Queene.*

*Sith Vertues Her immortall made,
Death (envying all that cannot dye)
Her earthly parts did so invade,
As in it wrackt selfe Majesty.
But so her Spirit inspir'd her Parts,
That she still lives in loyall hearts.*

*I have fought a good fight, I have finished
my course, &c.*

Obiit 24. die Martii 1601.
Anno Regni 45.
Etatis suæ 70.



Lawrence Pountney.

THe Steeple of this Church was
new Leaded, five new Bells
were hung, and the Frames

they hang in new made, all the Iles
were new raised and levelled, and the
whole Church within and without
worthily repaired and beautified, at
the cost and charge of the Parish, in
the yeeres of our Lord God 1631. and
1632.

George Downes } Churchwardens.
Robert Meade }

A Monument at upper end of the
North Ile, with this
Inscription.

*Hoc est nescire, sine Christo,
plurima scire,
Si Christum bene scis,
satis est, si cetera nescis.*

This Monument

Was erected *Anno Dom. 1620.* by
the Lady *Anne Bromley*, late Wife
vnto Sir *Henry Bromley*, of *Holt*, in
the County of *Worcester*, Knight,
Daughter of *William Beswiske* of *Lon-*
don, Alderman, in remembrance of
her first Husband, *William Offley*, of
London, Merchant, who being free
of the Merchant-Taylors, fined
both for Sheriffe and Alderman.

He had issue by the said *Anne* 15. chil-
dren, whereof five are living, viz.
William, *Elizabeth*, *Margaret*, *Robert*,
and *Mary*, the rest died Infants.



Leonard Eastcheape.

IN the yeere of our Lord 1618. this
Church by a casualty of fire, hap-
ning by whiting of Baskets, in the
house of one *Ierome Baynton* a Turner,
(situate in *Little Eastcheape*, on the
North side of the said Church, whose
house was burned downe, and in the
place thereof another built with
Bricke) was fired in the Steeple there-
of, being a Spire covered with Lead;
it was quenched, but not without great
paines and much danger to some per-
sons (who were not unrewarded by
the Parish) before any great hurt was
done to it by the fire, more then the
defacing of it, and other parts of the
Church;

Church; but for the said Steeple was very old, much ruined and decayed in the stone worke thereof, to prevent further danger, it was pulled downe, and all the West end of the Church thereto adjoyning, a new Foundation laid, enlarged three foot toward the East, and new built, not without great charge to the Inhabitants of the Parish, who were all willing and ready to contribute towards the Rebuilding, Repairing, and Beautifying of the house of God; and the better to set forward the worke, the Inhabitants of the Parish did tax themselves toward the charge at 198. li. 6. s. 4. d. but for that the Parish is but small, and the greater part of the Inhabitants poore, they were enforced by their Petition to seeke help from his Majesty, who was graciously pleased to grant them his Letters Patents (for their reliefe) to collect and gather in severall Counties within this Kingdomie towards the charge of the Rebuilding the Steeple, and the Repairing of the Church.

The Steeple being finished as it now standeth, the South wall toward the Churchyard being much decayed, was also taken downe and new built, and the Church in other parts repaired, the charge thereof amounting to above 850. pounds, of which the Parish received by way of collection (toward their charge) in London, and other places, the summe of 170. li. 1. s. 9. d. and of other Benefactors, 10. li. 15. s. they having one Patent for fixe Shires also, the partie that was employed to lay the Brieves, and gather the Collections, went away with all, and brought to the Parish neither Briefe nor Peny. The Steeple of this Church, and the wall on the South side (toward the Churchyard) was builded, and the Church in other parts repaired and beautified, in the yeeres 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621.

Abraham Colfe Rector.

Edwin Fisher
Richard Foster
Richard Bourne
Henry Gulstone } Churchwardens.



Leonards Fosterlane.

Incurvate Domino, in decore Sanctitatis, Chron. 6. cap. 9. Psal. 29. v. 2.
Domine dilexi decorem Domus tua.
Psal. 26. 8.

Hec Dei Domus, Auctior est facta, & Augustior, Opere, & Impensis Parochianorum Sancti Leonardi Faust-lane, London. Guardianis Ecclesie tunc temporis existentibus, Francisco Asb, Cive & Aurifabro, una cum Richardo Stephano Martinienfi, 1631.

Vnus huic operi suppetias fecit Maiores Iohannes Trot, Civis & Mercator, Pro singulari suo in Ecclesiam amore, hanc imprimis, quia Patria.

A very faire Window at the upper end of the Chancell, 1633.

The charge of this amounting to the summe of five hundred pounds and upwards.



S. Magnus.

THis Church, in the yeeres of our Lord God 1623, 1624, and 1625. in many parts of it, had many Repaires and Charges, the summes of them amounting to the summe of 500. pounds and upward.

Also in the yeere of our Lord 1629. it was richly and very worthily beautified.

John Langley }
John Broome } Churchwardens.

This, as the former, being the sole cost and charge of the Parishioners.

A very faire Monument in the South Ile of the Chancell, with this inscription.

Here lyeth interred the bodies of Sir John Garrard, Knight, and Dame Jane his Wife, who was Daughter to Richard Partridge, Citizen and Ha-

Haberdaſher of *London*, by whom he had 13. Children, five whereof died young : they lived comfortably together 43. yeeres.

He was Lord Maior of *London* in the yeere of our Lord God 1601.

She departed this life the 24. of Ianuary 1616. And hee left this world the 7. of May, 1625. being 79. yeeres old, leaving only two ſonnes and fixe daughters behind him.

This Monument was erected at the charges of *Benedict Garrard*, Gentleman, his youngſt Son, Anno 1629.



Margaret Lothbury.

THIS Church was repaired and thorowout very worthily beautified, at the coſt and charge of the Pariſhioners, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1621.

Francis Haddon } Churchwardens.
John Walker

A faire Monument in the South Ile, at the upper end, with this Inſcription.

Quid Diuturne Magnos invidet Parca ?

Hæc

Robertus

Terminorum à Ruſſbrooke Nobile German,

Hic ſitus eſt,

Flos Iuvenum, ſub ævi flore Raptus,

Qui virtutum utriusque ætatis

Apicibus Potitus,

Ingenio & Indole Iuventus,

Nec non ſenili pietate ac prudentia

Infra ſe turbam Coætaneam Reliquit,

Impubes ſenex :

Et quod negavit ſeculo, Cælo dedit.

Sic ſapere ante annos nocuit,

nam maxima virtus,

Pervafit morti,

ut Crederet eſſe ſenem.

P. P. P. P.



Margaret Moſes.

THIS Church was very worthily repaired and beautified, at the propercoſt and charge of the Pariſhioners, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1627.

Symon Price } Churchwardens.
John Whitcombe

A very faire Monument on the South ſide, with this Inſcription.

Here lyeth the bodies of *John Harper*, Citizen and Fiſhmonger, Treasu-
ror of Chriſts Hoſpitall, and Alder-
mans Deputy of Breadſtreet Ward,
London ; and *Francis* his Wife,
Daughter to *James Smiſh*, of *Great*
Limber, in the County of *Lincolne*,
Gentleman, by whom he had iſſue
five Children, but at the time of
their death left onely a ſonne *John*,
and a daughter *Anne*, married to
John Whitcombe of *London*. He died
the 27. of November 1632. in the
79. yeere of his age. And ſhee de-
parted this life the 30. day of Octo-
ber 1630. being 72. yeeres old.

Credimus quod Redemptor noſter vivit,
& Noviffimo die videbimus deum ſal-
vatorem noſtrum.



Margaret New-fiſhſtreet.

THIS Church, not having any coſt, or but little in a long time beſtowed upon it, is now very ſuddenly to be repaired, and (as wee ſpeake of the reſt) very worthily trimmed and beautified.



Margaret Pattons.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified, at the coſt and charge of the Pariſhioners, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1614.

Cccc Maſter

Master Godwin } Churchwardens.
Master Peate }

The charge of it then amounting to
the summe of 71. *li.* 15. *s.* 6. *d.*

But since that time, as necessary hath
called upon these honest and carefull
Parishioners, for a supply either of
strength or beauty, it hath had many
repaires & charges, the whole summe of
them all, from 1614. arising to the yere
of our Lord 1632. to 275. *li.* 5. *s.* 6. *d.*

Master Shalcrosse } Churchwardens.
Master Milksope }

*A pretty fine Monument on a Pillar in the
Chancell, on the North, with this
inscription.*

In the middle part of this Chancell,
lieth interred the body of Mistresse
Elizabeth Freeman, Wife to Master
Thomas Freeman, of this Parish, Mer-
chant, to whom shee was espoused
sixteene yeeres, two moneths, and
eight dayes, by whom she had issue
fixe Sonnes and three Daughters li-
ving, and died in Childbed of the
last Sonne. She descended of wor-
shipfull Parents, and as shee was
vertuously bred, so lived and died,
full of Faith, Hope, and Charity, as
knowne to many that had made use
thereof, to their great comfort in
time of necessity; for her only study
was, to serve God, and doe good to
others; shee was of the age of 35.
yeeres, and departed this life to a
better the 21. of February 1631.

*On a faire Marble in the Chancell is
this inscription.*

Here lieth buried Mistresse *Anne El-
kington*, the beloved Wife of Master
Thomas Elkington, Merchant, shee
was the Daughter of Master *John
Goodwin*, Merchant, likewise of this
City. Shee lived and died in the
feare of God, and in the faith of our
Lord Iesus. Shee exchanged this
life for a better the 27. day of Sep-
tember 1632. in the 23. yeere of
her age, and in the third yeere of her
marriage, leaving behind her *Anne*
her only daughter, her only son is not.

She shall rise againe.



Mary Abchurch.

THis Church was repaired and
beautified, at the proper cost
and charge of the Parishioners,
in the yeere of our Lord God, 1611.

William Stanly } Churchwardens.
John Cornish }

*A faire Monument in the Chancell, at the
upper end, with this inscription.*

An Epitaph

*Vpon the departure of the illustrious Pre-
sident of bounty and piety industry,
Master Roger Montague,
Esquire.*

In life and death,
thy workes did well pursue
The honourable name
of *Montague*,
Nobility of birth
ran in thy blood,
Nobility of Action
made that good.
Thy Charity,
the top of all thy fame,
The figure that thy Monument
may claime
With Justice, tis thine owne,
fit to enroule
Thy memory (here)
as Heaven adorne thy soule.
Summe up all Vertues,
in man ever knowne,
And set them to thy actions,
th'are thine owne:
That's the neer'st way
to make for thy worth roome,
Particular praises
would o'respread the Tombe:
Here's all, in brieft,
who shall henceforth indite
A good mans Epitaph,
let him but write
The Copy of thy life,
it stands for all,
That ever made mans praise,
or ever shall.

Mary



Mary Aldermanbury.

THis Church, for the space of 4. yeeres past, hath in one decayed part or another beene repairing; as the Steeple, Bels, Battlements, many decayed places of the Walls, two faire Galleries built, many of the Pewes new made, the rest being all in hand, it can be no great offence to account them already done; which granted, and the Church in this yeere finished, we may conclude as we beganne with the rest of these Churches, thus: This Church was repaired, richly and very worthily beautified at the cost and charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord 1633.

*Bartholomew Edwards } Churchwardens
Abraham Nuns.*

*A very beautifull Tombe at the upper end
on the South side of the Chancell, with
this inscription.*

*Mary Briggs, the Daughter of Thomas
Crofts, deceased the 8. day of Au-
gust, Anno Dom. 1610. being of the
age of 31. yeeres.*

*William, out of a dutifull respect to his
deare Parents, consecrated this Mo-
nument.*

*Joining with this in the same
Monument.*

*David Briggs, Citizen and Skinner of
London, who had two Wives, Mary
the Daughter of Thomas Crofts, Dra-
per, by whom hee had two sonnes
and foure Daughters, and Rebekah,
the Daughter of Humphrey Street,
Merchant-Taylor, by whom he had
no Issue; who deceased the 17. day
of Iune, Anno Dom. 1626. being of
the age of 57. yeeres, lyeth here in-
tombed in hope of a glorious Resur-
rection.*

*A very faire Monument in the Chancell,
over against the other, with this
inscription.*

Here lyeth the body of Master *Robert
Offley*, Gentleman, sonne of *Hugh
Offley*, Alderman of this City, who
tooke to Wife *Elizabeth*, the daugh-
ter of *Humphrey Street*, by whom he
had issue seven Sons and six Daugh-
ters; he died at the age of 64. yeeres,
on the 4. day of November 1631.

*A very faire Monument on the North
side of the Chancell, with
this Inscription.*

Deo Trino & Vni-sacrum.

*Thomas Hayes, Eques Auratus, secundum
Christi Adventum, sub hoc Tumulo ex-
pectat. Qui cum ab Adolescentia, per mag-
nam Europæ partem Mercatorem ex-
ercuisset, ita industria, & iudicio cla-
ruit, ut unanimi omnium consensu,
Major huius Civitatis cooptatus fuerit,
& cum hoc summum summi Magistrat-
us officium, non solum singulari inte-
gritate, sed & excellenti vere Religio-
nis promulgandæ cura, & pietate exe-
quutus fuisset, tandem septuagesimo
Ætatis Anno, Deo bonisque Chæris,
piè & placide in Domino obdormivit
27. Septem. Anno salutis 1617.*

*Martha Vxor Mæstissima viro suo opti-
mo, Officiosa pietatis, & memoria ergo,
hoc Monumentum posuit.*



Mary Aldermay.

THis Church was repaired, rich-
ly and very worthily beautified,
at the cost and charge of the
Parish, in the yeere of our Lord 1632.

*John Edwards } Churchwardens.
Thomas Archer*

But while wee speake the love and
liberality of the living, wee must not
forget the dead, whose bounties (thogh
they be dust) are as fresh in this good
worke, as theirs that have seene it
finisht.

And first, of Master *William Rodoway*, one borne and buried in this Parish, though from his youth to his end he lived and died in another, *Michael Bassishaw*, who at the time of his death (which was in the yeere of our Lord 1626) gave towards the Re-building of the Steeple of this Church, then greatly decayed and perished, the summe of 300. *li.*

In this Parish, in the same yeere also, there died one Master *Richard Pier-son*, who towards the better and more beautifull building of this Steeple, gave the summe of 200. Markes, with this condition, with those with whom he intrusted this mony, that this Steeple (thus to be built) should follow its ancient paterne, and goe forward and be finished, according to the foundation of it, laid 120. yeeres since, by the Founder of this Church, a Knight, one Sir *Henry Kibbell*, which within three yeeres after was so finished, the cost of it amounting to a thousand pounds: of which all, above the cost of these two very worthy Benefactors (beside the charge before named) being the cost and charge of the Parish.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

*Monumentum Elizabethae
Angliae Reginae.*

In the figure of a Booke.

*Psal. 112. The Righteous shall be had in
everlasting remembrance.*

On the one side.

*Spaines rod, Romes ruine,
Netherlands reliefe,
Heavens jem, Earth's joy,
worlds wonder, Natures chiefe.*

On the other side.

*Britaines Blessing,
Englands Splendor,
Religions Nurse,
The Faiths Defendor.*

Vnder her Monument.

*Many Daughters have done well, but thou
excellest them all.*

Mary le Bow.

THis Chancell was raised, the Church new Pewed, and thoroughout repaired and beautified, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1620.

William Parnell } Churchwardens.
William Wallis }

In a little Chappell on the South side of the Church, is a Monument thus written on.

Per fidem introitus.

Robertus Blankworth Scriptor peritus, iustus, ac sapiens, qui desideratus vixit, obiitque una cum Bina conjuge, Sarah fidei ac pia, Elizabetha prudente ac sobria, & duabus filiis, Deborah patiente ac Religiosa, Martha Innocente Puellula. Non Carni sed Carnem hic seminantes, gloriosam expectant Resurrectionem.

Robertus Blankworth, filius Roberti ac Sarae unigenitus, unice dilectus, qui memoriale istud, in honorem patris ac paterne sortis extrui fecit, in hac valle Lachrymarum pacificam expectit dissolutionem.

Istos Cista capis, Lachrymarum hunc orbe, utrosque pacifici gloria parta manet.

Hac spe vivo.

*Dignitas ejus in ipso incipit,
etna & is.*

A faire Monument in the Chancell, with this Inscription.

Here lyeth interred the body of *Edmond Criche*, Esquire, late Citizen and Merchant-Taylor of London, and Master of the said Worshipfull Company, *Annis* 1624. and 1625. who married *Thomasin*, the Daughter of *Simon Henden* of *Beneden*, in the County of *Kent*, Gentleman, and lived with her in conjugall love 40. yeeres, and had issue 12. children, and left at his decease 5. sonnes, viz. *Iohn*, *Edward*, *Nathan*, *Samuel*, *Peter*, and

and 3. Daughters, *Elizabeth, Thomasine, and Margaret*, and among them eleven Grand-children.

Obiit 23. Decemb. Anno 1627.

Ætatis sue 73.

Iohannes Criche filius suus primogenitus, ex officio, & amore suo, Mœstissimus hoc posuit.

Edward Criche, eldest sonne to the said John Criche, lieth here interred by his Grandfather. Obiit 25. Febr. 1628. Ætatis sue 50.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

In the Table onely this.

I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.

From henceforth is laid up for me a Crowne of Righteousnesse, which the Lord, the righteous Iudge shall give mee at that day; and not me onely, but to them also that love his appearing, 2 Tim. 4. 7, 8.

Vpon the Wall, on either side of this Table, these lines.

A representation of the Monument erected by King *James* (sacred unto Memory, and for an eternall Memoriall) for *Elizabeth Queene of England, France, and Ireland, &c.* Daughter of King *Henry the eighth*, by Queene *Anne Bullen*, Grandchild to King *Henry the seventh*, great Grandchild to King *Edward the fourth*, and Sister to King *Edward the sixth* and Queene *Mary*; who restored Religion to its primitive sincerity; settled Peace thorowly; reduced Coine to the old Standards; extinguished Rebellion at home; relieved *France*, neere ruine by intestine mischiefes; supported the *Netherlands*, vanquished *Spaines* Armado; quieted *Ireland*, with *Spaniards* expulsion, and Traytors coercion; augmented exceedingly both *Vniuersities* Reuenues, by a Law of Provision, and enricht all *England*:

Was

The Mother of this her Country; the

Nurse of Religion and Learning; and for perfect skill of very many Languages; for glorious Indowments, as well of Minde as Body; and for Regall Vertues beyond her Sex;

A Prince Incomparable.

And in the 45. yeeres most prudent and happy Governement, she died; in the 70. yeere of her age, and of our Redemption 1602. Whose Corps is interred in the famous Collegiate Church of *westminster*, under the aforesaid Magnificent Monument.

On the other side.

*Fame blow aloud,
and to the world proclame,
There never ruled
such a Royall Dame.*

*The Word of God
was ever her delight,
In it she meditated
day and nights.*

*Spaines rod, Romes ruine,
Netherlands reliefe,
Earths joy, Englands Iem,
worlds wonder, Natures chiefe.*

*She was, and is,
what can there more be said?
On Earth the Chiefe,
in Heaven the second Maid.*

In a booke held over her by an Angell these words.

Verbum Dei.



Mary Bothaw.

THIS Church was repaired and beautified at the charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1621.

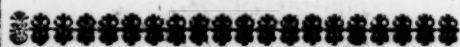
John Bennet } Churchwardens.
Thomas Dight }

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

Elizabeth Queene of England, France, and Ireland, &c. Daughter to King
Cccc. 3. *Henry*

Henry the eighth, and Grandchild to King Henry the seventh, by Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of Edward the fourth, Having restored true Religion, reduced Coyne to the just value, assisted France and the Low-Countries, and overcame the Spanish invincible Navy, enriched all England, and administered most prudently the Imperiall State thereof 45. yeeres in true piety, In the 70. yeere of her age, in most happy and peaceable manner she departed this life, leaving her mortall parts interred in the famous Church at Westminster.

I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, &c.



Mary Colechurch.

This Church was repaired and beautified at the charge of the Parishioners, February 1623.

William Shamrocke } Churchwardens.
Thomas Pulcher }



Mary Hill.

This Church, in the many decayed parts and places of it, was repaired, richly and very worthily beautified, at the cost and charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1616.

To the continuing of which, the carefull overseers of it, every third or fourth yeere ever since, have bestowed a new trimming upon it: No sooner (as I am informed) finding any defect, fayling, or declining of it, than applying their care to revive, refresh, and restore it, which appears in its present beauty.



Mary Mountbaw.

This Church was in part new built, and very much enlarged and beautified, in the yeere of our Lord 1609.

Robert Ploncker } Churchwardens.
Marka Bateman }

Benefactors towards this building: Robert Benner, Bishop of Hereford, Sir William Craven, Sir Thomas Middleton, and Doctor Edmold.

In the yeere 1610. this Church was wholly Glazed at the cost and charges of Thomas Tyler, Haberdasher, and Richard Tichburne, Skinner.

In the South Ile of this Church hangs a very faire Picture of King IAMES, with the figures of Peace and Plenty on either side of him; Peace with her Olive Branch, and Plenty with her Sheafe of Wheat in her hands. The gift of the aforementioned Robert Ploncker, then Churchwarden.



Mary Summerfet.

This Church was repaired and beautified, in the yeere of our Lord, 1624.

Robert Violet } Churchwardens.
Thomas Cumbers }

In a Table hanging close by the Pulpis are these words.

Dixum Thoma Burtoni, Rectoris Ecclesie, tempore Reparationis, & exornationis huius Edificii.

Dominus Petra mea, & Arx mea, & Liberatorem meum, Deus meus, Adjutor meus, Spero in eum. Plal. 18. 2.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

Plal. 112.

The righteous shall bee had in everlasting remembrance.

Prov. 6.

The memoriall of the just shall bee blessed, but the name of the wicked shall rot.

2 Tim. 4. 7, 8.

I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, &c.

Mary

Mary Staynings.

THis Church was repaired and beautified at the cost of the Parish, in the yeere of our Lord, 1630. August 23.

Charles Medowes } Churchwardens.
Thomas Francis }

The Armoriall Atchievements of Sir Arthur Savage, Knight.

In the Vault underneath, lyeth the body of the honourable Sir *Arthur Savage*, Knighted at *Cadex* in *Spaine*, 1596. Generall of her Majesties forces in the Kingdome of *France*, at the siege of *Amyaunce*, the 39. of *Queene Elizabeth*: Colonell, Vice-Treasurer, Receiver generall, and Councillor of estate in *Ireland*: He had Issue by his second Wife, *Sarah* Daughter of *Anthony Woolhouse*, of *Clapwell*, in the County of *Darby* (Widow of *George Smishes*, Sheriffe and Alderman of *London* 1611) one onely Daughter named *Jane*. Hee died the 13. of *March*, 1652.

Mary Woolchurch.

THis Church was richly repaired and beautified, at the charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord 1629.

Francis Browne } Churchwardens.
Robert New }

A very faire Screene at the middle West doore of this Church, was the gift of *Captaine Edward Dichseyld*, at the time of his going out of the Office of Churchwarden, in the yeere 1620.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

Elizabeth Queene of *England*, *France*, and *Ireland*, &c. second Daughter to *Henry* the eighth, begotten of the

Lady Anne Bullen his second Wife, and Grandchild to *K. Henry* the seventh, and *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter to *Edward* the fourth, borne at *Greenwich* the 17. of *September*, 1534. Shee succeeded her Sister *Queene Mary*, as *Queene of England*, restoring true Religion, reduced Coine to the just Value, assisted *France*, and the Low Countries, overcame the Spanish invincible Armies, and was for Prudence, Justice, and Piety, not onely the Patron of her Sex, but a Patterne for all Princes of Christendome.

She died at *Richmond* the 24. of *March*, 1602. being 69. yeeres, sixe moneths, and seventene dayes old, when shee had reigned 44. yeeres, 4. moneths, and 7. dayes.

*If Royall Vertues ever crown'd a Crowne,
If ever Mildnesse shin'd in Majesty,
If ever Honour honour'd true Renowne,
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency,
If ever Princeesse put all Princes downe,
For Temperance, prowesse, prudence, equity,
This, this was she, that in despite of death,
Lives still admir'd, ador'd, ELIZABETH.*

As in a Booke.

They that trust in the Lord, shall bee as Mount Sion, which cannot be removed, but remaineth for ever.

*Spaines Rod, Romes ruine,
Netherlands reliefe,
Heavens Iem, Earths joy,
Worlds wonder, Naturas chiefe,*

Vnder her.

*Th'admir'd Princeesse
through the world applauded,
For supreme Vertues
rarest imitation;
whose Scepters rule, Fames
loud voic'd Trump hath lauded,
Vnto the eares
of every forraigne Nation,
Canopied under
powerfull Angels wings,
To her immortal praise
sweet Science sings.*

Mary

Mary Woollnoth.

IT is so long since this Church was repaired and beautified, that wee now rather looke upon what it is, than what it was; and forward to a repaire to come, then backward to that that is gone. VVee see it seemes to call upon the Parishioners for it, and heare it is shortly to have it: for (as I am informed) it is promised and preparing; the preparation likewise promising a great deale of cost and beauty.

Martins Fronmongerlane.

THis Church was repaired and beautified, at the cost and charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord 1629.

A very faire Screene at the entrance into this Church, with this Inscription:

Me fieri fecerunt Hamletus Clarke, Generosus, & Radulphus Latham, Armiger, 20. Martii 1629.

In the yeere 1627. a great part of the North wall of this Church, being very much decayed and perished, was at the cost of the Parish rebuilded: but in it a very faire Window, with these words:

This window was new built and finished, at the sole cost of Iohn and Humphrey Slany, 1627.

The Armes of these Gentlemen over it, with this Motto:

Deo Duce, Comite Industria.

A faire Monument at the upper end of the Chancell, on the North side, with this Inscription.

Here under lyeth buried *Eleanor*, Wife of *Hamlet Clarke*, free of the Wor-

shipfull Company of Fishmongers *London*, and one of the foure Clerkes of the Lord Maiors Court, *London*, aforesaid. She died on Sunday the 14. of January, 1626. and was buried on Fryday the 19. of the same, after they had beene married 33. yeeres and about two moneths. And they had issue onely *Mary*, married to *Ralph Latham* of *Wpminster*, in the County of *Essex*, Esquire, Common Sergeant at Law of this Honourable City.

And the said *Eleanor*, had also *Elizabeth*, another Daughter, by *Charles Barnard*, a former Husband, married to *Thomas Latham* of *Stilford* in *Essex*, Gentleman.

A very faire Stone in the North Ile, with this inscription about it.

Here lyeth interred the body of *Randoll Pickering*, late Citizen and Haberdasher of *London*, borne at *Turwine* in the County of *Chester*, who put off this mortality, March 10. 1629. And *Alice* his Wife, daughter of *William Madox*, and borne in this Parish, who departed this life the 20. of Iune, 1618. By her hee had Issue three Sonnes and three Daughters, *William*, *Randoll*, *Anne*, and *Elizabeth* surviving, *Iohn* and *Mary* deceased.

Martins Ludgate.

THis Church was repaired and beautified at the cost & charge of the Parish, in the yeere of our Lord God 1623.

Henry Johnson } Churchwardens.
William Liod }

A very handsome Monument in the wall, at the upper end of the Chancell, with this Inscription.

M. S.

Here lieth the body of *Thomas Allen*, of *London*, Gentleman, who died the

the 22. day of October 1630. divers
of whose Ancestors have beene in-
terred in this Church.

*No Epitaph need make
the just man fam'd,
The good are prais'd,
when they are onely nam'd.*



Martins Orgars.

IN the yeere 1630. the Steeple of
this Church was repaired, the East
Window in the Chancell, and
three great South Windowes, were
new Glazed, which with the Plumb-
ers worke and Tiling, amounted to
the summe of 122. li. 6. s. 6. d.

Richard Tomes } Churchwardens.
James Pickering }

*A rich and very beautifull Monument
in the Chancell, with this
Inscription.*

M. S.

Sir Allen Cotton, Knight, and Alderman
of London, sometime Lord Maior of
this Honourable City, son of Ralph
Cotton of Alkington, in the Parish of
Whitchurch, in the County of Salop,
Gentleman, was espoused unto Elli-
nor, the Daughter of Edmond Moore,
Citizen and Draper of London, by
whom he had Issue seven Sons and
seven Daughters, and lived unto the
age of 70. yeeres, generally belo-
ved; and died the 24. of December,
1628. being the Eve of the celebra-
tion of our blessed Saviours Nativi-
ty; which fell out by Gods provi-
dence, to bee the day of his second
birth, and convoy to eternall blisse.
He left behind him three Sonnes,
Edmond, Iohn, and William, and two
Daughters; which sonnes, in a fili-
all expression of their duties, have
caused this Monument to be erected;
in memory of their deare deceased
Father.

*when he left Earth, rich Bounty di'd,
Mild Courtisie gave place to Pride;*

*Soft Mercy to bright Iustice said,
O, Sister, we are both beerraid;
White Innocence lay on the ground
By Truth, and wipt as eithers wound.
The sonnes of Levi did lament,
Their Lamps went out, their Oyle was spent;
Heaven hath his soule, and onely we
Spinne out our lives in misery.
So Death, thou missest of thy ends,
And kilst not him, but kilst his friends.*

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

*Here lies her Type, who was of late,
The prop of Belgia, stay of France, (State,
Spaines foile, Faiths shield, and Queene of
Of Armes, of Learning, Fate, and Chance:
In brieft, of Women ne re was seene,
So great a Prince, so good a Queene.*

*Sith Vertue Her immortall made,
Death (envying all that cannot dye)
Her earthy parts did so invade,
As in it wrackt selfe Majesty.
But so her Spirit inspir'd her Parts,
That she still lives in loyall hearts.*

Prov. 31. 29.

*Many Daughters have done vertuously, but
thou surmountest them all.*

She is is not dead, But sleepeeth.

*I have fought a good fight, I have finished
my course, &c.*



Martin Outwitch.

IT is since this Church was repaired
and beautified 39. yeeres, in the
passage of which time, that repaire
and beauty being lost, it is (as I am in-
formed, by some that belong to the
Church) to bee repaired againe very
shortly, with a great deale of cost and
beauty.



Martins Vintrey.

THis Church was in part Re-edi-
fied, and in many parts Repai-
paired and beautified, at the
cost

cost and charge of the Parishioners, in the second yeere of the reigne of our Sovereigne Lord King *James*, King of great *Britaine, France, and Ireland.*

John Woodbridge } Churchwardens.
William Barnaby }

The charge then amounting to the summe of foure hundred sixty and odde pounds.

It was againe repaired, richly and very worthily beautified, in the yeere of our Lord 1632. as before, at the cost of the Parish.

John Norton } Churchwardens.
Richard Travers }

In this Church, at the upper end of the South Ile, lyeth buried the body of Sir *Cusberd Hacket*, sometime Lord Maior of this City; his Coat, Streamers, and other Adornments, hanging over his Grave, but no other Monument.

Queene *Elizabeths* Monument.

To the eternall memory of *Elizabeth*, Queene of *England, France, and Ireland*: Daughter to King *Henry* the eighth, Neece to King *Henry* the seventh, by the Daughter of King *Edward* the fourth; a Mother to her Country, a Nurse to Religion, and all good Arts, being of incomparable Knowledge in very many Languages, and indued with rare Ornaments of Body and Minde, in all Princely Vertues above the Sex of Women.

I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, &c.

Matthew Frydaystreet.

This Church was repaired and very worthily beautified, at the cost of the Parishioners, in the yeeres of our Lord, 1632. and 1633.

Richard Clay } Churchwardens.
Ioseph Stacy }

The charge 140. pounds.

Maudlin Milkestreet.

This Church was repaired and beautified at the charge of the Parish, in the yeere of our Lord God 1619.

Gilbert Ward } Churchwardens.
Thomas Smith }

All the Chancell Window was built at the proper cost of Master *Benjamin Henshaw*, Merchant-Taylor, and one of our City Captaines, the charge of it arising to 60. pounds and upwards.

In the yeere 1633. there was added to this, a faire Communion Table, with a faire Frame about it, which with some other things then done to the further beautifying of the Church, amounted to the summe of 30. pounds.

John Rundell } Churchwardens.
John Clutterbucke }

Queene *Elizabeths* Monument.

Obiit 24. die Martii 1602.
Anno Regni 45.
Ætatis suæ 70.

In the figure of a Booke over Her, these words.

Verbum Dei, manet in Æternum.

Vnder her.

I have fought a good fight, &c.

On the one side.

Elizabeth Queene of *England, France, and Ireland, &c.* Daughter to King *Henry* the eighth, and Grandchild of King *Henry* the seventh, by *Elizabeth*, eldest Daughter of *Edward* the fourth, Having restored true Religion, reduced Coyne to the just value, assisted *France* and the Low-Countries, and overcame the Spanish invincible Navy, enriched all *England*, and administred most prudently the Imperiall State thereof 45. yeeres in true piety, In the 70. yeere of her age, in most happy and peaceable

peaceable manner departed this life, leaving her mortall parts interred in the famous Church of Westminster, till the second comming of Christ.

On the other side.

Monumentum Elizabethæ Reginae.

If Royall Vertues ever crown'd a Crowne,
If ever Mildnesse shin'd in Majesty,
If ever Honour honour'd true Renowne,
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency,
If ever Princeesse put all Princes downe,
For temperance, promise, prudence, equity,
This, this was she, that in despight of death,
Lives still admir'd, ador'd, ELIZABETH.

Spaines rod, Romes ruine,
Netherlands reliefe,
Heavens Iem, Earths Ioy,
worlds wonder, Natures chiefe.



Maudlins Oldfishstreet.

THis Church was repaired and beautified, at the charge of the Parish, in the yeere of our Lord, 1630.

Richard Hubbard } Churchwardens.
John Blew }

The charge of it amounting to the summe of 140. pounds.

A very Monument in the same Church with this Inscription.

Epitaphium. 1622.

Clarissimi viri Gulielmi Druræi, ex Antiqua & Illustri Druræorum Familiâ oriundi, Juris Cæsarii Doctoris, & Amplissima Curia prærogativa in Angliâ Dignissimi Iudicis, jam olim defuncti, Recenter verò Mariae Vxoris ejus Fæminæ laudatissima, ex spendidissimo Southwellorum genere prognatae.

Hæc Gulielmus humo
Terdenis dormit Annis,
Nunc subiit tumulum
juncta Maria viro.

Iustitiæ fuit hic cultor,
jurisque Magister;
Hæc quoque Magnanimâ
Nobilitata fide.
Senâ prole ferax, virtutum
exempla futuris,
Æternanda Ævis
liquit uterque Parens,
Felices nimium utrâque,
& Funere sponso,
Dant quibus hæc unum
Cor, Humus, Astra, Locum.

Charissimis suis Patri &
Matri hoc Carmine
Parentavit
Gulielmus Druræus.

Hoc Monumentum in memoriam defunctorum Amicorum poni curavit Tho. Cotton, A. R.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

Here lies her Type, who was of late,
The prop of Belgia, stay of France, (State,
Spaines foile, Faiths shield, and Queene of
Of Armes, of Learning, Fate, and Chance:
In brieft, of women ne was seene,
So great a Princ good a Queene.

Sith Vertue Her immortal made,
Death (envying all that cannot dye)
Her earthy parts did so invade,
As in it wrackt selfe Majesty.
But so her Spirit inspir'd her Parts,
That she still lives in loyall hearts.

Many Daughters have done vertuously but
thou excellest them all.

I have fought a good fight, I have finished
my course, &c.



Michael Bassishaw.

THis Church was repaired and beautified at the cost and charge of this Parish, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1630.

Thomas Barnie } Churchwardens.
Christopher Price }

Michael

Michael Cornehill.

Here a Repaire follows a Repaire so close, that while I speake of the one I must not forget the other, the former being in the yeeres of our Lord God, 1618, 1619, and 1620. at the finishing.

William Stannard

George Hill

Francis Mosse

} Churchwardens.

Of the beauty conceive by the cost, the charge of it amounting to 644. li.

The other in this present yeere of our Lord, 1633. in which the Roofe over the Chancell was new trim'd, the Chancell likewise enriched with a faire and very curious Table of the Commandements, the Windowes about it were new Glazed, the Stones thorew the whole body of the Church taken up, new layed and levelled, and in a word, every part of it at the cost and charge of the Parishioners, was well and very worthily beautified.

John Collison

Richard Norton

Francis Middleton

} Churchwardens.

The charge of this arising to 300. li. and upward.

A very faire Monument on the Wall, in the North Ile, with this Inscription.

Memoria Sacrum

Laurentio, & Maria Caldwell Conjugibus, sacro Fœdere Iunctis, & Duodena prolis Parentibus; Quorum Vxor, & Mater Maria obiit Oâobris xx. Anno Dom. 1621. Maritus, & Pater Laurentius, Novemb. xxj. 1625. Septuagenariis utrisque; Liberalibus & suis, & de suis; Hoc sepulcrum posuere, parentalibus Heredes bonitatis, Filii eorum observantissimi, quos defunctos, & Deum habet, & pauperes Carendo lugent.

As it were in a Scroll, held by an Angell.

Omnia ossa iusti custodit Dominus.

Vnder this upon the figure of a Tombe.

Heere is lodg'd a loving paire,
Sleeping rest they free from care;
Though their journey, from their birth,
Hath beene tedious long on earth,
He that freed them from their sinne,
Sent them to this holy Inne,
Joyfull Requiems for to sing,
Hallelujahs to their King,
Till the summons, till the day,
Till the Trumpe sound, Rise, Away.

Michael Crookedlane.

This Church was repaired and beautified, in the yeere of our Lord God 1610.

In the yeere 1621. the whole Roofe of it found to bee greatly decayed and perished was taken downe, with strong and sufficient Timber re-built, and with the Lead new cast Re-covered.

The charge of it amounting to 500. pounds.

Not long after this, two Windowes at the East end of the Church, very much defaced and decayed, were repaired; the charge of it 40. li.

A rich and very beautifull Monument on the South side the Chancell, this Ile called *The Fishmongers Chappell*.

S. S.

*Nec non pia Memoria
Ioanni Lemanni.*

*Viri Clariss. civis, ac Senatoris integerrimi,
Equitis Aurat. olim hui Vrbis Pratoris.
Qui se, in suo munere, laudatissime Gessit,
Pietatis Cultor, Iustitiæ vindex.
Suis in Cœlibatu perpetuo vixit Parens.
Et suis plus quam pater munifice mortuus.
Hic R. Exp.*

Sallinghamia

ex

*Agro Norfolciensi
oriundus*

Probitate,

Probitate,
Simplicitate,
Nixu.

Anno salut. Hn. CID. IDC. XXXij.

Et suo octagesimo octavo,
die Mart. 26.

Reg. Cœleste,
Certa Fide
Præstolatur.

Vpon a Marble stone in the Chancell
is this Inscription.

*Sub hoc Marmore Requiescit, in spe resur-
rectionis ad Gloriam, Maria, fidelis
Vxor Iohannis More Mercatoris, Filia
Edwardi Whorwood, Grocer.
Obijt 10. Decemb. Anno Christi 1632.
Ætatis 35.*

The figure of a Deaths head.

Memento Mori.

*Hic
Mitis, Amans, Humilis, Pia,
pulchra, pudica, Modesta,
Grata Deo, sponso Chara,
Maria jaces. I.M.*

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

The Righteous shall bee had in remem-
brance.

*Queene Elizabeth both was, and is alive,
what then more can be said? (Maid.
In Heaven a Saint, in Earth a blessed*

*She ruled England yeeres 44. and more,
and then return'd to God,
At the age of 70. yeeres, and somewhat od.*

*Christ is to me life, Death is to me ad-
vantage. Phil. I. 21.*

*I have fought a good fight, I have finished
my course, &c.*



Michael Queenehithe.

THis Church was repaired and
beautified, great cost bestowed
on the Rooffe, the East and West

Windowes new built and glazed, with
other Repaires about it, at the cost and
charge of the Parish, in the yeere of
our Lord 1615.

Miles Gunthorpe } Churchwardens.
Stephen Scot }

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

*Many Daughters have done vertuously,
but thou excellest them all.*

She is not dead, But sleepeth.

On the one side.

*Here lies her Type, who was of late,
The prop of Belgia, stay of France, (State,
Spaines foile, Faiths shield, and Queene of
Of Armes, of Learning, Fate and Chance:
In brieft, of Women ne're was seene,
So great a Prince, so good a Queene.*

On the other side.

*Sith Vertue her immortal made,
Death (envying all that cannot dye)
Her earthy parts did so invade,
As in it wrackt selfe Majesty.
But so her Spirits inspir'd her Parts,
That she still lives in loyall hearts.*

*I have fought a good fight, I have finished
my course, &c.*



Michael Querne.

THis Church was repaired, and
with all things, either for use
or beauty richly supplied and
furnished, at the sole cost and charge
of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our
Lord 1617.

*A faire Monument in the North Ile,
with this Inscription.*

*John Bankes, Mercer, and Esquire, whose
body lyeth here interred, the Sonne
of Thomas Bankes, free of the Bar-
ber-Surgeons; this John was aged
59. and expired the ninth of Sep-
tember, Anno 1630.*

Dddd

His

His first Wife was *Martha*, a Widow, by whom he had one onely Sonne deceased: his second Wife was *Anne Hasell*, who left unto him one Daughter and Heire, called *Anna*, since married unto *Edmond Waller*, of *Berkenfield* in *Buckinghamshire*, Esquire. He gave by his last Will and Testament (written with his owne hand) to unbenedicted Ministers; to decayed Housekeepers; to the poore of many Parishes; to all (or the most) of the Prisons, Bridewells, and Hospitalls, in and about *London*; to young Beginners to set up their Trades; to the Artillery Garden, and towards the maintenance thereof, for ever, very bountifully; to his owne Company, both in Lands and Money; to his Friends, in tokens of remembrance; to divers of his Kindred; and to other charitable and pious uses, the summe of 6000. *li.* notwithstanding Noble and sufficient Dower to his Daughter reserved. And all these severall Legacies, by his carefull Executor *Robert Tichborne*, and his overseers, punctually observed, and fully discharged.

Inbalm'd in pious Arts,
wrapt in a shroud
Of white in nocuous Charity,
who vow'd,
Having enough,
the world should understand
No deed of mercy
might escape his hand,
Bankes here is laid to sleepe,
this place did breed him,
A president to all
that shall succeed him.
Note both his life
and imitable end,
Know he th'unrighteous
Mammon made his Friend,
Expressing by his Talents
rich Increase,
Service that gain'd him praise
and lasting Peace.
Much was to him committed,
much he gave,
Entring his treasure there,
whence all shall have
Returne with use:
what to the poore is given,

Claimes a just promise
of Reward in Heaven:
Even such a Banke,
Bankes left behind at last,
Riches stor'd up, which
Age nor Time can waste.

A faire Monument in the South Ile,
with this Inscription.

Pie Memoria Sacrum,
Gilberto Erington, de Wollington Armigero, ex antiqua Eringtonorum Familia, de Denson in Comitatu Northumbriae orto. Qui ex Dorothea Vxore Charissima una filiarum Iohannis de Lavale, de Seaton de Lavale, in dicto Com. Militis, tres filios Marcum, Robertum & Cuthbertum, & sex Filias Annam, Margaretam, Katherinam, Elizab. Dorotheam, & Graciam, suscepit. Ex agro Nativo huc in hanc Civitatem profectus, morboque correptus, obiit xvij. die Iunii, Anno Domini 1578. Aetatis suae 63. Patri optima & Charissimo, officiosa pietatis, & Memoriae perpetuum testem, novissimum hoc parentale Munusculum persolvit, posuit, praestitit Marcus Erington filius Mærens xx. die Feb. 1618.

In te Domine speravi, non confundar in Aeternum, Psal. 31.

*Vita bonos sed poena malos,
eterna caepit,
Vita bonis, sed poena malis,
per secula crescit.
His mors, his vita, perpetuatur
ita.*

Queene Elizabeths Monument,

Here lies her Type, who was of late,
The prop of Belgia, stay of France, (State,
Spaines foile, Faiths shield, and Queene of
Of Armes, of Learning, Fate, and Chance:
In briebe, of Women ne re was seene,
So great a Prince, so good a Queene.

Sith Vertue Her immortal made,
Death (envoying all that cannot dye)
Her earthy parts did so invade,
As in it wrackt selfe Majesty.
But so her Spirit inspir'd her Parts,
That she still lives in loyall hearts.

Monumentum Regina Elizabethæ.

*Many Daughters have done well, but thou
surmountest them all.*

*She is not dead, But sleepeth.
I have fought a good fight, I have finished
my course, &c.*



Michael Royall.

THis Church was repaired and beautified at the proper cost of the Parish, in the yeere of our Lord, 1630.

*Richard Mills } Churchwardens.
William Hawes }*

The charge of it amounting to 120. li. 9. s.



Michael Woodstreet.

THis Church was repaired, and thus beautified in the yeere of our Lord God, 1620. at the charge of the Parishioners.

*Thomas Wilson } Churchwardens.
Humphry Michael }*

In the yeere 1627. the Parishioners made a new doore to this Church, through the head of the North Ile (being the Chancell end) into Woodstreet; where till then it had onely one doore in the middle of the South Ile, standing in *Huggin lane*.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

*Here lies her Type, who was of late,
The prop of Belgia, stay of France, (State,
Spaines foile, Faits shield, and Queené of
Of Armes, of Learning, Fate and Chance:
In brieft, of Women ne're was seene,
So great a Prince, so good a Queene.*

*Sith Vertue her immortall made,
Death (envying all that cannot dye)
Her earthy parts did so invade,
As in it wrackt selfe Majesty.
But so her Spirits inspir'd her Part,
That she still lives in loyall hearts.*



Mildred Breadstreet.

THis Church was repaired and very worthily beautified, in the yeere of our Lord 1628.

The greatest part of the North wall was new built, the Arches in the middle of the Church, foure faire Windows over them, and a very faire Gallery, at the cost and charge of the Parish.

*M. Nicholas Crispe } Churchwardens.
M. Ralph King }*

This for a generall charge, somewhat of particular bounties.

At the upper end of this Church, on the South side, is a faire Window with this Inscription.

*This window was glazed at the charge of
Hester Crispe, late wife of Ellis
Crispe, Citizen and Alderman of Lon-
don, who lieth fixt in a Vault at the
bottom of this window 1629.*

At the upper end of the Church, on the North side, another with this Inscription.

*This Window was glazed at the charge of
Samuel Crispe, Citizen and Salter of
London, 1630.*

Betweene these two, at the upper end of the Chancell, is a faire Window full of cost and beauty, which being divided into five parts, carries in the first of them a very artfull and curious representation of the Spaniards great Armado, and the battell in 1588. In the second, of the Monument of Queen Elizabeth. In the third, of the Gunpowder plot. In the fourth, of the lamentable time of infection 1625. And in the fifth and last, the view and lively Portraiture of that worthy Gentleman, Captaine Nicholas Crispe, at whose sole cost (among other) this beautifull piece of worke was erected, as also the figures of his vertuous Wife and Children, with the Armes belonging unto them: The Verses to every Story are these:

The Story of Eighty eight.
 Starre-gazing Wizards
 fate upon this yeere,
 Matter of wonder,
 and did threaten feare
 Towards us, in so much
 that *Rome* and *Spaine*,
 This Land accounted
 their assured gaine.
 But marke how God did
 quite their hopes confound,
 Both Ships and men
 we did see flee and drown'd.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

Marvell not why
 we doe erect this Shrine,
 Since dedicated tis
 to Worth divine;
 Religion, Arts,
 with Policy and Armes,
 Did all concur
 in her most happy Raigne,
 To keepe Gods Church and us
 from plotted harmes,
 Contriv'd by Romish wits,
 and force of *Spaine*.

The Powder Plot. 1605.

When force could not prevaile,
 nor plots abroad
 Could have successe,
 finne now invents new fraud:
Guy Faux is sent
 Ambassador to *Syxx*,
 And thence returning,
 furnisheth with trickes
 His damned Crew,
 who forth withall conclude,
 To blow up King, the State,
 and Multitude.

The great Plague 1625.

The Stories past,
 Gods blessings to the State
 Doe clearely shew;
 But sure we were ingrate,
 For now, behold,
 in stead of sweet protection,
 Thousands are swept away
 by foule Infection.
 But marke Gods mercy,
 in midst of greatest cryes,
 He sheath'd his sword,
 and wip't teares from our eyes.

*The Founders Figure, with his wife,
 Children, and their Armes.*

These Ensignes which you see,
 and Monument,
 Are not so much
 to represent
 The Founders Person,
 as his zealous care
 T'expresse Gods love,
 and mercies rare
 To this his Vineyard;
 for to that sole end
 Did he these Stories
 thus commend
 To after ages, that
 in their distresse,
 They might Gods goodnesse
 still expresse.

With this, this Gentleman gave to-
 wards the repaire of this Church, a-
 mong the Parishioners, above his share
 as a Parishioner 75. *li*.

Also for the Communion Table,
 two great Flagon Pots, to the value of
 57. *li*.

Also a very faire Font, in which a
 Childe of his owne was first Chri-
 stened.

His Brother, Master *Samuel Crispe*,
 beside his Window, above his ordina-
 ry share as a Parishioner, gave to this
 faire Reparation 25. *li*.

The Mother of these worthy Gentle-
 men, the aforementioned *Hester Crispe*, the
 late Wife of *Ellis Crispe*, Citizen and
 Alderman of *London*, now (by a se-
 cond, and thrice happy Nuptials) the
 Lady *Pie*, beside her Window, gave
 to this faire Reparation 20. *li*, though
 at that time out of the Parish, and re-
 moved from thence to Christ-Church.

*A faire Stone in the South side of
 the Chancell.*

This Stone openeth upon the Staires of
 a Vault, made by Captaine *Nicholas
 Crispe*, Anno 1628. wherein lyeth
 buried his Grandfather, Master *Iohn
 Ireland*, late Deputy of this Ward, he
 was

was buried the 29. day of Iune, 1614. And Mistresse Elizabeth Ireland his Wife, buried the 13. day of Aprill, 1613. And his Father Ellis Crispe, late Alderman, and died Sheriffe, he was buried the 10. day of November 1615. And his Sonne Nicholas Crispe, who was buried the 23. day of Ianuary 1626.

Nicholas } Children of Captaine Nic-
Elizabeth } holas Crispe, buried Anno
John } Dom. 1632.

*A faire Monument belonging to this Stone
standing over it, with this
Inscription.*

Ere his worth was fully knowne,
London lost him, once her owne;
Let that yeere lye buried here,
In which London two did gaine,
Sheriffes good, and lost againe.
City, Church, Wife, Children, weepe,
Reason good, though he but sleepe.
Ill can London not lament,
Spoil'd of one chiefe Ornament,
Pity Death had him oregrowne,
Ere his worth was fully knowne.



Mildred Poultre.

THis Church was repaired and beautified, at the proper cost of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord God 1626.

George Besse }
Thomas Brownell } Churchwardens.

The charge of it amounting to the summe of 183. li. and upwards.

*A Monument on the wall in the North Ile,
with this inscription.*

In this Ile lyeth buried the body of Susan Lewin, Daughter of Thomas Lewin, of Broxborne, in the County of Hertford, who had first to Husband, John Palmer, having Issue only one sonne, which Husband deceased Anno 1589. And after some yeeres, the said Susan married with John Kirby, Citizen and Merchant-

Taylor, of this Parish, by whom she had foure Sonnes and eight Daughters, who departed this life after 30. yeeres living, the 20. of September 1624.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

Elizabeth Queene of England, France, and Ireland, &c. Daughter to King Henry the eighth, and Grandchild of King Henry the seventh, by Elizabeth, eldest Daughter of Edward the fourth, Having restored true Religion, reduced Coyne to the just value, assisted France and the Low-Countries, and overcame the Spanish invincible Navy, enriched all England, and administred most prudently the Imperiall State thereof 45. yeeres in true piety, In the 70. yeere of her age, in most happy and peaceable manner departed this life, leaving her mortall parts interred in the famous Church of Westminster, till the second coming of Christ.

*If Royall Vertues ever crown'd a Crowne,
If ever Mildnesse shin'd in Majesty,
If ever Honour honour'd true Renowne,
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency,
If ever Princeesse put all Princes downe,
For temperance, prowesse, prudence, equity,
This, this was she, that in despite of death,
Lives still admir'd, ador'd, ELIZABETH.*

On the other side of the top of
the Monument.

*If prayers or teares
of subjects had prevail'd,
To save a Princeesse
through the world esteem'd,
Then Atropos
in cutting here had fail'd,
And had not cut her thred,
but beene redeem'd,
But pale fac'd Death,
and cruell churlish Fate,
To Prince and people
brings the latest date.
Yet spite of Death and Fate,
Fame will display
Her gracious Vertues
through the world for aye.*

*Spaines rod, Romes ruine,
Netherlands reliefe,
Heavens Iem, Earths loy,
worlds wonder, Natures chiefe.*

On the other side.

*Britaines blessing, Englands splendor,
Religious Nurse, the Faiths defender.*

In the figure of a Booke over Her,
these words.

*They that trust in the Lord, shall bee as
Mount Sion, which cannot be remo-
ved, but remaineth for ever. Psal. 125.*

Vnder her.

*Th'admired Empreffe
through the world applauded,
For supreme Vertues,
rarest Imitation,
whose Scepters Rule, Fames
loud voyc'd Trumpet lauded,
Vnto the eares
of every forraine Nation.
Canopied under
powerfull Angels wings,
To her immortal praise
sweet Science sings.*



Nicholas Acons.

THis Church was repaired and
beautified in the yeere of our
Lord God 1615. at the cost and
charge of the Parishioners.

Robert Old }
Nathaniel Buckcock } Churchwardens.

*A handsome Monument on the South side
of the Chancell, with this
Inscription.*

*This Picture is for others,
not for me,
For in my breast
I weare thy memory.
It is here plac'd,
that passengers may know,
Within thy ground no weeds,
but Corne, did grow.*

*That there did flow
within thy vitall blood,
All that could make one
honest, just, and good.
Heere is no Elbow roome
to write of more,
An Epitaph yeelds taste,
but seldome store.
Thy troope of Vertues
grac'd thee amongst men,
And now attend thee
at the Court in Heaven.
Thy worth, sweet Charles,
deserves the rarest wit,
Thy Iane, for such a taske,
is most unfit.*

*Corpus Caroli Haukins, Civis & Aroma-
tarii Londinensis, in hoc Tumulo deposti-
tum est. Erat Deo devotus, Charitatis
plenus & virtutis; adeo studiosus, ut
vitam laudabilem, fixemque optimum
peregerit. Iana Vxor ejus, filia Iohan-
nis Reeve Armigeri natu minima, postea
nupta fuit Iohanni Suckling Equiti
Aurato, Regie Majestati à supplicum
libellis, prædicti Caroli & Iana insig-
nes Dotes tanti Æstimavit, ut Monu-
mentum hoc, sumptibus propriis, in ho-
norem defuncti pie posuerit, Anno Dom.
1621.*

Over these lines, as in a Booke in the
hands of this Gentleman,
these words:

*Beatus vir, cui Dominus non imputavit
peccatum, & in cuius Spiritu, non est
Dolus.*

*A Monument on the North side the Chan-
cell, with this Inscription.*

*In God is all my hope.
All men are borne to dye.
In Christ is my Redemption.*

*John Hall, Draper, of the age of 90.
yeeres, a Householder in this Parish
58. yeeres, and in that time, by the
providence of God, the Father of
27. Children, all borne here. These
great mercies, I doe confesse in my
heart, not to be of my deserts, but
of God his good grace only, shewed
unto mee more abundantly, than
unto*

unto many thousands in my time,
wherefore with heart and tongue,
I yeeld all honour and praise unto
thee, O God.

Here under lyeth interred the body of
John Hall, once Master of the Wor-
shipfull Company of the Drapers,
and 25. yeeres one of the Bridge-
masters of the City of *London*, who
deceased the 19. day of November,
1618. aged 93. yeeres. And also
the body of *Anne Browne*, Daughter
of Master *John Browne*, Gentleman,
being his third Wife, by whom he
had 23. Children: she died the 17.
of December 1619. being aged 73.
yeeres.



Nicholas Coleabby.

THis Church was repaired and
beautified, at the cost of the
Parish, in the yeere of our Lord
1630.

Robert Bromly } Churchwardens.
Henry Hewes }

In the yeere 1626. new Frames were
made for their Bells. And in the yeere
1628. new Battlements added to the
Steeple.



Nicholas Olaves.

THis Church was repaired and
beautified in the yeere of our
Lord God 1623.

Edward Whitwell } Churchwardens.
Alexander Colson }

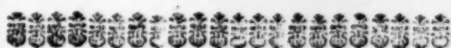
The cost of it 24. pounds.

Since that, in the yeere 1628. the
South Ile, that like a Cottage before,
was onely Tyled (and in that unseemly
and unbecoming manner so left) was
Seiled, and in that decently and very
gracefully beautified, which with some
cost bestowed on the Steeple, did arise
to the summe of 22. li.

This, as the former, being the sole
cost and charge of the Parish.

*An ancient Monument on the North wall,
revived and beautified with the
Church, with this Inscripti-
on hanging by it.*

This Monument of *Thomas Lewyn*, and
Agnes his Wife, was newly revived
and beautified. at the charge of the
Right Worshipfull Company of
the Ironmongers, whereof hee was
free, the 29. of May, *Anno Dom.*
1623.



Olaves Hartstreet.

THis Church in the many de-
cayed places of it (which in-
deed were many and great) was
repaired richly, and very worthily
supplied with whatsoever it wanted,
and furnished with whatsoever might
further decke and adorne it (at the pro-
per cost and charge of the Parishio-
ners) in the yeeres of our Lord God,
1632. and 1633.

In the first *Thomas Redding* and *Roger
Dreyton*, Churchwardens; in the next,
Roger Dreyton and *Christopher Wigley*.

The charge of this repaire amount-
ing to the summe of 437. pounds and
upwards.

Some especiall particulars (leaving
the Steeple, Walls, and Battlements)
within the Church, were these: The
Roofe in the middle Ile decayed, to
the danger of falling, was with new
Timber rebuilt, new Leaded, and the
inside very worthily garnished. The
Stonework of all the Windowes great-
ly defaced and perished, were new
wrought, and all the Windowes new
Glazed. And within some few yeeres
before this, two very faire Galleries at
the lower end of the Church, one on
the North side, the other on the South
were erected.

*A very faire Monument on the North side
of the Chancell, with this
Inscription.*

Paul Bayning, Esquire, sometimes
Sheriffe and Alderman of *London*,
lived

lived to the age of 77. yeeres, and
died the 30. of September, *Anno*
Dom. 1616.

*Consecrated to the Memory of Paul and
Andrew Bayning, Esquires.*

If all great Cities
prosperously confesse,
That he by whom
their Trafficke doth increase
Deserves well of them,
then th'Adventure's worth
Of these two, who
were Brothers both by birth,
And Office, prove,
that they have thankfull bin,
For the Honours which
this City plac'd them in.
And dying old,
they by a blest consent
This Legacy bequeath'd,
Their Monument.
The happy summe and end
of their Affaires,
Provided well both
for their Soules and Heires.

*This Monument of his Brother
adjoyning to this.*

*Andrew Bayning, sometimes Alderman
of London, lived to the age of 67.
yeeres, and died the 21. of Decem-
ber, Anno Dom. 1610.*

Over the Tombe of *Paul Bayning*,
Esquire, hang the Ensignes of Honour,
as his Coat, Streamers, and the like
of the Lord *Bayning*, Vicount *Sudbury*,
his Sonne, there buried in the Monu-
ment of his Father.

Next to that of *Paul Bayning*, Esquire,
is this, having this In-
scription.

*Cave sis Gradum
pergas Viator,
priusquam hæc
perlegeris.*

*In certam beata Resurrectionis spem, Ter-
ra sequestratum,
Hic est exanime Corpus, præclara quan-
dam Mentis Hospitium, viri juvenis*

*Domini Ludolphi de Werder, Anhal-
tini, prænobili ac Antiquâ werdero-
rum Familiâ Orti: Cujus summam
in Deum pietatem, inclyti Generis
seriem, Amplas eruditi pectoris Do-
tes, cum tam angusto Marmoris non
Comprehendantur, sacro silentio meri-
tò obsignamus. Generosus hic vir Mxām
partem, primum Germaniam lustra-
vit, in quâ Famigerabilium aliquot
Academiarum, puta Lipsien. Ienew.
Gissen. non Degenerem Incolam, diu
egit, magnis literarum numinibus mi-
rum quantum carnis. Deinde in Belgi-
am concessit, ubi veram Nobilitatem,
decentibus studiis Quadrien. Leida
Combussit. Tandem in Angliam perve-
niens hic Londini sesquiannum phibiti-
solito vehementius laboravit; cuius ma-
lignâ obstinatione, etiam Factum est,
ut die 26. Decemb. Anno 1628. Na-
tus Annos 29. Rebus humanis valere,
suis verò plangere, dixerit, Animâ
suâ, Creatori suo, unde tam nobile de-
positum acceperat, Magnâ in Christum
Fide Redonatâ. Monumentum hocce Ag-
nati, quibus acerbum sui desiderium
Reliquit, pio ducti Affectu erigi Cu-
rarunt.*

Lectori.

*Quisquis adhuc vitam vivis,
sic vivito vitam,
Linguere eam quovis
tempore xire queas.*

*Neere unto the other this, having
this Inscription.*

*D. O. M S.
Viator Commorare, Rimare,
Mirare.*

*Christophorus Iacobus Elssenhaimer, ab
Elssenhaim in Preprunn Junior, Welsin-
sis Austris Generis splendore, verâ in
Deum Religione, pietate in parentes, ob-
servantia in superiores, Charitate &
Comitate in quosvis, verè Nobilissimus
juvenis, Nobile Familia Columna, Ju-
ventutis exemplar, Artium & Lingua-
rum Cognitionem insignem, pro divinis
ingenii sui dotibus, in Ratissponensium
Gymnasio Poetico Altorfiana Argenti-
nensi, Basiliensi, Leidensi Academiis
acquisitam*

acquisitam peregrinationibus adaucturus, hic in Anglia, ad Angelorum Sanctorum Cælum advocatus, Animam suam Christo Redemptori reddidit, corpus verò huic solo commisit, Desiderium sui tristissimum omnibus bonis relinquens, Inprimis parentibus Christophoro Iacobo Elsenhaimero ab Elsenham in Preprunn Seniori, & Dorotheæ ex Nobili Hendeliorum Familia profata, Qui Filio unice unisoli senectutis portui extremum hoc quod sibi ab illo desideravere animitus Amoris Monumentum inter Candissimas Lacrymas statuerunt.

Obiit Anno Etatis 21. Men. ix. die 28. Anno Christi M.DC.XVIII. die vj. August.

Nemo nostrum sibi vivit, & nemo sibi moritur, sive enim vivimus, Domino vivimus, sive morimur Domino morimur, sive ergo vivimus, sive morimur, Domini sumus. Paul ad Rom. cap. 14. vers. 17.

Fili ad Parent.

Vivo fruor tandem veris, ne flete parentes,
Deliciis, Cælo posteritate Deo.

On a faire Stone in the middle Ile, with these words about it.

Here lyeth the body of Alice Hull, the Wife of Walter Hull of London, Gentleman, who was buried the 16. day of November, Anno Dom. 1627.

In the middle of the Stone, with their Armes over it, these words.

Though we are dead, yet our lives are hid in Christ with God.

Christ is to me both in life and death advantage.

Though my flesh faileth, and my heart also, yet God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever.



Olaves Jewrie.

THis Church was repaired in the yeere 1608. and againe repaired and beautified in the yeere of our Lord God, 1628,

A faire Monument in the same Church with this Inscription.

Atemoria Sacrum,

Roberti Bowyer, Mercatoris London, ex Antiqua Familia Bowyer: De Knipperstey, in Com. Staffordia oriundi, secundi filii Francisci Bowyer Ar. Quondam Aldermani hujus Civitatis, Honorabilis Societatis Grocerum London, olim pro tempore praefici. Margaretam unum Filiarum Thomæ Cordall, quondam etiam Mercator London, ac Honorabilis Societatis Mercorum, ejusdem Societatis praefici, in Vxor: ducentis amplissimam suscipiens prolem quinque Filios, viz. Thomam, Robertum, williclmum, & Henricum, modo Cælebes, superstites existentes, & Iohannem defunctum, & secundum Christi adventum hic expectantem.

Margareta Vxor, Thomas, & Robertus filii ejus, ac ultimi Testamenti Executores, pietatis, & observantia ergo, Mærentes posuerunt.

Vnder this Tombe,
the sacred Ashes hold,
The drossie part
of more Celestiall gold;
The body of a Man,
a Man of men,
Whose worth to write at large,
would loose my Pen.

Then doe thy worst, Death;
glut thy selfe with Dust,
The precious Soule
is mounted to the Just.
Yet Reader, when thou read'st,
both reade and weepe,
That men so good, so grave,
so wise, doe sleepe.

N. S. Mærens Posuit.



Olaves Silverstreet.

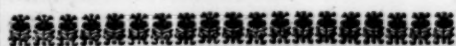
THis Church, being greatly decayed and perished, was in the yeere of our Lord God 1609. new built, and enlarged in the breadth seven foot and above.

In

In the yeere of our Lord, 1619. it was againe repaired and beautified. And in the yeere of our Lord, 1632. inriched with a very faire Gallery, with this Inscription in the severall panes or parts thus:

*Deo Patri Filio Spiritu Sancto
Trino & uni Gloria in aeternum.*

*Richardus Turner, & Iohannes Morrell,
Hanc porticum suis sumptibus exere-
runt.*



Pancras Soperlane.

THis Church was repaired and beautified, in the yeere of our Lord 1621. towards which Reparation, Sir *Thomas Bennet*, Alderman, Dame *Anne Soame*, and Master *Thomas Chapman*, were free and bountifull Benefactors.

The last of these, Master *Thomas Chapman*, having in the yeere 1617. given a faire and very costly Table, bearing the figure of the Monument of that ever famous after death, as in her life; *Queene Elizabeth.*

In the yeere 1624. the Sonne of this worthy Gentleman, Master *Thomas Chapman* the younger, to the further beautifying of this Church, in the more gracefull entrance into it, built a very faire Porch, at his owne proper cost and charges.

Also a faire Communion Table, with some other repaires in the South Wall, was the cost of Master *William Doricke*, Citizen and Grocer of *London.*

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

Mors mihi lacrum Spiritus Asra petat.

To the most happy, blessed, and precious Memory, of the late famous, renowned, and never to bee forgotten Monarch,
Q. Elizabeth.

The Restorer of true Religion, A tender nursing Mother of the Church

of God, A powerfull Protector (under Almighty God) of her owne Dominions, A ready helper of her neighbouring Princes, A hearty and unfeyned Lover, and beloved of her Subjects; who lived gloriously full of dayes, and whom the eternall Iehovah blest with the longest life of any Prince of *England* since the Conquest.

By way of due thankfulnessse to the most holy, sacred, and individuall Trinity, and her ever honoured Royall Vertues, this Memoriall of hers was here erected, set up, and Consecrated, the 17. of November, 1617.

Terram Terra Tegas.

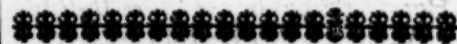


Peters Cheape.

THis Church was repaired and beautified at the charge of the Parishioners, in the yeeres of our Lord, 1616. and 1617.

James Ridgeward } Churchwardens.
Walser Eldred }

The charge of it amounting to 314. pounds.



Peters Cornehill.

THis Church is yet in repaire; the Steeple beganne to be repaired in the yeere of our Lord, 1628. and was finished 1629.

The Church it selfe was begunne to be repaired in March, 1632. and is (as they make account) about *All Saints* day, in this present yeere 1633. to be finished, and (at the sole cost & charge of the Parishioners) without, within, in all and every part of it, richly and very worthily beautified.

The certaine charge cannot yet bee knowne, but as I have heard (probably imagined by what is done and to doe) it is about 1400. pounds.

The Churchwardens this yeere of finishing, *Thomas Birker* and *Theophilus Boulton.*

In a Vault in the Chancell, upon the 18. day of December, in the yeere of our Lord 1625. was buried the body of *Thomas Westrow*, Alderman and Sheriffe of London, the sonne of *Timothy Westrow*, sometime Citizen and Grocer, in this Parish.

His Hatchments, and such Ensignes as were to his name and degree, hanging over him.

Neere to this in the Chancell, about a faire Marble stone is this inscription.

Here lyeth buried the body of *Indish Fowler*, with her new borne sonne, decaled the 22. of November, Anno Dom. 1613. *Stilo Anglie.*

Vpon it thus:

She was borne in *Antwerpe*, the daughter of *Iohn Schine*, Merchant (stranger) of *Middlebroche*, and Wife of *Iaspar Fowler*, Citizen and Mercer of London; she died in Childbed in the faith and love of God. Shee left behind her living, one onely sonne, and one daughter, *Richard* and *Cornelia*.



Peters Pauls Wharfe.

THis Church was repaired and beautified, at the cost and charge of the Parish, in the yeere of our Lord 1625. and in the first yeere of the raigne of our Sovereigne Lord King **CHARLES.**

Thomas Finch } Churchwardens.
William Stansby

There is a very faire Table of the Commandements at the upper end of the Chancell, dated 1619. for then it was set up, standing so long as to the aforementioned date to shrink, and was then finished.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.

From henceforth is laid up for me a Crowne of Righteousnesse, which the Lord, the righteous Iudge shall give mee at that day; and not me onely, but to them also that love his appearing, 2 Tim. 4. 7, 8.



Peters Poore.

THere hath beene in this Church since the beginning of the yeere 1615. to the yeere 1630. many costly repaires and charges.

In the yeere 1615. this Church was on the West side enlarged in the breadth eight foot and better, by the taking downe of the North wall, and over a slip of ground that formerly lay behind it so farre outward, erecting another,

Vpon the foundation of the old wall were erected new Pillars and Arches, and from them to the new, a faire Roofe.

This empty uselesse and rude piece of ground, being turned to this use and beauty (with the very faire Windows in it) at the sole cost and charge of Sir *William Garway*, Knight, who at the East end of this wall, in a Vault (made likewise at his owne cost) lyes under his faire Monument interred. The charge of this Ile was 400. pounds.

In the yeere 1616. this new Ile, and the whole Church was new pewed, and the great Window in the Chancell enlarged.

In the yeere 1617. the Roofe, and the inside of the Church thorowout, was richly and very worthily beautified.

In the yeeres 1629. and 1630. the Steeple, and a very costly Gallery at the West end of the Church, were new built and beautified, and the Bells new cast and hung.

The charge of all this amounting to the summe of 1587. pounds and upwards, all which, deducting the 400. pounds cost of the Ile, was the cost and charge of the Parish.

A very faire Monument at the upper end of the North Ile in the Chancell, with this Inscription.

Hic vivit Gulielmus Garway, Eques Auratus, Civis Londinensis, qui Annos egit 54. cum Elizabetha Vxore integerrima, Filia Thoma Anderson, Civis etiam Londinensis, beatitudine Læti fructifera, Pater erat 17. liberorum, illustre probitatis, & pietatis exemplar, Industria singulari, universalem expectavit Mercaturam. Feliciter magis quam avaræ, his ad Senatoriam dignitatem vocatus, qui Purpuram recusavit, nunc triumphat in Albis. Tandem postquam Alam hujus Templi sinistram construxisset, placide corpus suo operi, Animam suo opifici reposuit.

*Anno Ætatis sue 88. Domini 1625.
Septemb. 26.*

*Templa Dei in terris duo sunt,
Ecclesia, Corpus,
Vna Domus carnis, cultus
domus altera, & Ambo
Conveniunt tamulo,
parvo coeuntque sacello.
Non quaras igitur Cineres
sub cespere Lætor,
Est templum in templo clausum,
non ossa sepulchro.
Marmore sublato,
subsellia, porta, columna,
Ala hac, & paries, spatium
totum, atque Fenestra,
Omnia struïtorem monstrant,
resonantque patronum,
Sic tenet immortalem,
& mortalem locus idem.
Conditur in Templo quod condidit,
& Monumentum
Hoc unum vita, & mortis
commune Relinquit.*

*In the North Ile, upon a faire Marble
Stone is this Inscription.*

As in a Sheafe of Arrowes,

Vis unita Fortior.

*The band of love,
The unitor of brethren.*

Here lyeth the body of *Thomas Harvy*,
of *London*, Merchant,
Who departed this life the 2. of Feb.
Anno Dom. 1622.

With his first Wife *Elizabeth*, (the
Daughter of *Nic. Exton*, of *London*,
Merchant) she died the first of January
Anno 1618.

*He was a faithfull man, and feared God
above many, Jer. 7. 2.*

A faire Monument at the upper end of the
Chancell, with this Inscription.

Anno 1624. Ætatis 54.

A Memoriall
Of the Worshipfull Master *Robert Wadson*, late Citizen and Merchant-
Taylor of *London*.

Epitaphium.

So fraile and brittle
is the life of man,
That who lives longest
liveth but a span;
In youth an age all dye,
God hath so doom'd,
That Earth returns to Earth
to be intomb'd.
wadson, who of that substance
was compos'd,
Lies in his Mothers Center
here inclos'd;
A sheet doth hide his face,
but not his fame,
The Grave containes his corps,
not his good name:
For his good name outlives
(O blessed man)
When others good names dye
before they can.
The fixt of January
(that fatall day)
Sixteene hundred twenty foure,
he did pay
The debt to Nature,
which all men doe know,
He was no sooner borne
but he did owe.
If Vertues could have staid
the hand of Death,
Then *wadson* still
had drawne his vitall breath.
His

His soule above,
his worths doe here remaine,
Till Christ shall come
to raise him up againe:
Thus he enjoys
Heav'ns immortality,
And here on Earth,
Earths happy memory.

*Post varios vite casus,
dabit urna quietem.*



Stevens Colemanstreet.

THis Church was (in many parts
of it) carefully repaired, and
thorowout fairely and com-
mendably beautified at the proper cost
and charge of the Parishioners, in the
yeere of our Lord God, 1622.

Francis wheeler } Churchwardens.
Thomas Newton }

And further enriched and beautified
with a very faire Gallery in the South
Ile, in the yeere 1629.

Robert Kay } Churchwardens.
Robert Daukes }

In the Chancell lyeth buried the body
of Master *Samuel Aldersey*, Mer-
chant, Citizen and Haberdasher of
London, July 25. 1633.

His Hatchments and Ensignes proper
to his Name and estate hanging over
him.

To the memory
Of that ancient Servant to the City,
with his Pen, in divers employments,
especially the Survey of London,
Master *Anthony Munday*,
Citizen and Draper
of London.

He that hath many an
ancient Tombstone read,
(Ith labour seeming, more
among the dead
To live, than with the living)
that survaide
Obstruse Antiquities,
and ore them laid

A

Such vive and beauteous colours
with his Pen,
That (spite of time)
those old are new agen,
Vnder this Marble lies inter'd:
His Tombe,
Clayming (as worthily it may)
this roome,
Among those many
Monuments his Quill
Has so reviv'd, ^{fcc}
helping now to fill
A place (with those)
in his Survey: in which
He has a Monument,
more faire, more rich,
Than polisht Stones
could make him, where he lies
Though dead, still living,
and in That, nere dyes.

*Obiit Anno Etatis sue 80. Domini 1633.
Augusti 10.*

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

*Elizabeth Queene of England, France,
and Ireland, &c. Daughter to King
Henry the eighth, and Grandchild of
King Henry the seventh, by Eliza-
beth, eldest Daughter of Edward the
fourth, Having restored true Reli-
gion, reduced Coyne to the just va-
lue, assisted France and the Low-
Countries, and overcame the Spa-
nish invincible Navy, enriched all
England; and administred most pru-
dently the Imperiall State thereof
45. yeeres in true piety, In the 70.
yeere of her age, in most happy and
peaceable manner departed this
life, leaving her mortall parts inter-
red in the famous Church of West-
minster, till the second comming of
Christ.*

*If Royall Vertues ever crown'd a Crowne,
If ever Mildnesse shin'd in Majesty,
If ever Honour bonor'd true Renowne,
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency,
If ever Princeesse put all Princes downe,
For temperance, prowess, prudence, equity,
This, this was she, that in despight of death;
Lives still admir'd, ador'd, ELIZABETH.*

*I have fought a good fight, &c. 2 Tim. 7, 8.
Eeee Ste-*



Stevens Walbrooke.

THis Church within the time of 12. yeeres past, hath had these many and costly repaires.

As first, in the yeere 1622. all the Chancell, and the two side Iles, as farre as the Chancell, repaired; the Pulpit, Pewes, and Communion Table new.

The charge of all this amounting to the summe of 126. li. 15. s. 6. d.

Tobias Massie
Affable Faireclonghe } Churchwardens.

In the yeere 1623. in the North side of this Church two Windowes new made, and certaine other Windowes repaired, the charge of this amounting to the summe of 16. li. and upwards.

Tobias Massie
Griffith Morgan } Churchwardens.

In the yeere 1626. the whole body of the Church was new Pewed, the charge of it amounting to 333. li. and upwards.

John Warner
Ellis Southerton } Churchwardens.

In the yeere 1632. the repaire of the Steeple, the North side of the Church, the Tower on the South side, with other repaires and mendings, amounted to the summe of 35. li.

John Booker
Richard Winston } Churchwardens.

The whole cost of these Repaires 510. li. 15. s. 6. d.



S. Swithins.

THis Church hath had no repaire since the yeeres of our Lord 1607. and 1608. In the first of which it was begunne to be repaired, *Richard Glover* and *Thomas Wood* Churchwardens: and in the last fully beautified and finished at the cost and charge of the Parishioners.

Thomas Wood
Richard Hewis } Churchwardens.

A very faire Monument on the South side of the Chancell, with this inscription.

This Monument

Was erected at the sole cost and charges of *Jone*, Lady *Bolles*, in memory of her late deare and worthy Husband, the Right Worshipfull, Sir *George Bolles*, Knight, sometimes Lord Maior of the City of *London*, a Gentleman worthily descended, of an ancient and unblamed Family, seated in *Lincolnsbire*, which Lady *Jone* was the eldest Daughter of that worthy & famous deceased Knight, Sir *John Hart*, sometimes likewise Lord Maior of the said City of *London*, and both Brothers of the Right Worshipfull Fraternity of the *Grocers*. Two branches of that vertuous Stem now flourishing: his Son *John Bolles*, Esquire, now living at *Skampton* in *Lincolnsbire*, and his eldest Daughter *Anne*, the Wife of Captaine *Humphry Smith*, of *London*, Grocer, who deceased the first of September 1621. being aged 83. yeeres.

Epaph.

Honour, Integrity,
Compassion,
Those three fill'd up
the life time of this man:
Of Honour, the grave
Pratorship he bare,
Which he discharg'd with
Conscience, Truth, and Care,
He posses'd Earth,
as he might Heaven possesse,
Wife to doe right,
but never to oppresse.

His Charity was better
felt than knowne,
For when he gave,
there was no Trumpet blown.
What more can be compriz'd
in one mans fame,
To crowne a soule,
and leave a living name?
All his just praise
in her life may be read,
The true Wife of his worth
as of his bed.

Over

Over against the other, in the same Ile,
is a faire Monument, with
this Inscription.

Epitaphium

Generosi, & summa spei juvenis, Georgii
Bolles Armigeri, Domini Iohannis
Bolles, Baronetti, de Skampton in Co-
mitatu Lincolnienfi, & Domina Ka-
tharinae uxoris filii primogeniti, qui
cum ageret Annum Aetatis viceffimum,
exiit ex hac vita, Anno Dom. 1632.

Nil opus hos cineres,
florum decorare corollis:
Flos, hic composuit
qui jacet ipse fuit.

Moribus, Ingenio,
Natura suavis, aperto
Pectore, cui nixem
nil nisi Candor, erat.
Quem Sidneciani spatii,
umbraque lycei,
Artibus excoluit
Granta diserta suis.

Bis denos vita, nondum
numeraverat Annos,
Cum brevis extremum
clauderet hora diem.

O quantos gemitusque suis
luctusque reliquit,
Tam prope Angelicas
dum fuit ire domos.

Euge Beate, tuo cum Christo
sorte fruaris,
Sentiat & similem,
qui legit ista sitim.

Ri. Dugard, Marens composuit.



Thomas Apostle.

THis Church was repaired, and
very worthily beautified at the
cost and charge of the Parishio-
ners, in the yeere of our Lord God,
1630.

Henry Whaley } Churchwardens.
Robert Perkins }

The charge of it amounting to neere
300. pounds.

Queene Elizabeths Monument.

If Royall Vertues ever crown'd a Crowne,
If ever Mildnesse shind in Majesty,
If ever Honour honour'd true Renowne,
If ever Courage dwelt with Clemency,
If ever Princeps put all Princes downe,
For Temperance, prowess, prudence, equity,
This, this was she, that in despite of death,
Lives still admir'd, ador'd, ELIZABETH.

If prayers or toares
of Subjects had prevail'd,
To save a Princeps
through the world esteem'd,
Then Atropos
in cutting here had fail'd,
And had not cut her thred,
but beene redeem'd,
But pale fac'd Death,
and cruell churlish Fate,
To Prince and people
brings the latest date.
Yet spite of Death and Fate,
Fame will display
Her gracious Vertues
through the world for aye.

Monumentum Elizabethae
Angliae Reginae.

As in a Booke.

Psal. 112.

The righteous shall bee had in everlasting
remembrance.

On the one side.

Spaines rod, Romes ruine,
Netherlands reliefe,
Heavens Iem, Earths Ioy,
worlds wonder, Natures chiefe.

On the other side.

Britaines Blessing,
Englands Splendor,
Religions Nurse,
The Faiths Defender.

Vnder her Monument.

Many Daughters have done well, but thou
excellest them all.

E e e e 2

Trinity



Trinity Parish.

THis Church was repaired and beautified at the cost & charge of the Parish, in the yeere of our Lord 1626.

Nicholas Salbye
Thomas Allam } Churchwardens.

This Church, in the yeere 1606. was so lamentably decayed and perished, that (in that great necessity of it) they were constrained to pull it downe to the ground, and from thence, with what speed they could, with much care and cost to rebuild it, which in the yeeres of 1607. and 1608. was finished.

In the South Ile in the wall, hang two large Tables, the one shewing the

Contributions of all her owne Parishioners; the other the Contributions of all the Parishes within and without London, towards the rebuilding of it; the particular summes of every man in the first, and of every Parish in the last, there fairely set downe before them.

Richard Owsfall
George Haffeld } then Churchwardens.

To this pious worke also, the worshipfull Companies of the Merchant-Taylors and Vinteners were very free and bounteous Benefactors.

As also these Aldermen:

Sir Thomas Cambell.

Sir Iohn Swinnerton.

Sir Iohn Gore.

Sir William Craven.

Sir Thomas Middleton.

Their Names and Armes standing in a faire Window at the upper end of the Chancell.

A Review also of the sixteene Parishes without the Walls of this City.



Andrew Holborne.

THis Church hath had no re-paire or cost bestowed upon it (worthy any record or memory) for the space of many yeeres; indeed so many, that the many decayed parts & places of it, call rather for a Re-building, than a Repairing. Which is (as I am told) now providing for; the Parishioners purposing very shortly to pull it all downe, and rebuild, enlarge, and enrich it, with that beauty that becomes so great a worke, and the House of the great God Almighty.

What I have heard, I relate, and beleeve, both for the truth and speed: which when it begins, in the progression and finishing, the blessing of God goe with it.

A very comely Monument upon a Pillar in the South Ile, with this Inscription.

Aspice, Respice, Prospice.

Neere to this place lyeth buried the body of *Elizabeth Ade*, late the wife of *Iohn Ade*, of *Doddington*, in the County of *Kent*, Gentleman: and eldest daughter of *Thomas Waller*, of *Beckenfield*, in the County of *Buckingham*, Esquire, who in her time was the Mirror of her Sex, repleat with all the gifts that Grace or Nature could afford: Religious towards God, and charitable towards men; loving and faithfull to her Husband, beloved of all, hated of none.

This world not worthy of her, she was translated to a better, the third of May, 1619. and about the 32. yeere of her age, leaving by her death a most infortunate Husband, three Sonnes, *Iohn*, *Edward*, and *Nicholas*, and

and foure Daughters, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Mary and Francis.

Whosoever thou art, that passest by,
Learne here to live, and here to dye.

On the South side of the Quire, upon a faire Marble stone, is this Inscription.

Here lies buried the body of Christopher Sherland, Esquire, Reader of Greys Inne, who died the 27. day of Ianuary, Anno Dom. 1631.

On a stone neere unto the other, is this Inscription.

Here lyeth the Body of Henry Topham, Esquire, one of the Readers of Greys Inne, who died the first day of May, Anno 1612.

Vpon a Brasse plate, neere the North doore, is this Inscription.

Here lies a Maid,
for Heaven by her pure life
So fit, she could not stay
to be a Wife;
And with her, halfe a man
lies buried,
That is but halfe himselfe,
now she is dead:
His other halfe lives
but in hope to be
Inclosed in this Vrne,
as well as she.

In losing her, the Lovers
lost a Lemme,
A Margarite, too rich
(indeed) for Them,
But not for Him, to whom
she went from hence,
Vsher'd by Faith, Hope, Love,
and Innocence.
Then you that are her friends,
your Griefe forget.
In Heaven your Margarite
is richly set.

Obiit 4. die Februarii, Anno Domini,
1631.

Bartholomew the Great.

OF this Church we are certainly informed, that from the yeere of our Lord, 1622. to this present 1633. there hath not beene a yeere in the passage of which, there hath not beene (in one part or another of it) a great deale of money expended.

What was done in every particular yeere, I doe not certainly know, but what I could learne take thus:

In the yeere of our Lord 1620. the Porch at the West end of the Church was new built, which in the yere 1632. was againe repaired and beautified.

In the yeere 1622. the inside of the Church was new painted, richly and very worthily beautified.

In the yeere 1624. the Gallery at the lower end of the Church, was rebuilt, very much enlarged, and beautified.

In the yeeres of our Lord 1625. and 1626. great cost was bestowed in Lead, and in the Plumbers labour.

In the yeere 1628. the Steeple of this Church, being formerly part of Stone, and part of Timber, the upper part especially Timber, being all ruined and decayed, was pulled downe to the very foundation, and a new re-built of Bricke and Free-stone, very richly and fairely finished.

Also the East Ile, and some other parts of this Church (very defective) were repaired and beautified at the cost and charge of the Parishioners.

The charge of this yeere amounting to 698. pounds and upward.

Richard Glover } Churchwardens.
Richard Toppin }

A Monument in the North Ile in the Chancell, with this Inscription.

Sacred to the memory of that worthy and learned, Francis Anthony, Doctor in Physicke.

There needs no Verse
to beautifie thy praise,
Or keepe in memory
thy spotlesse Name,
Religion, Vertue,
and thy skill did raise

E e e e 3

A

A threefold pillar
to thy lasting fame:
Though poysonous envy
ever sought to blame,
Or hide the fruits
of thy intention;
Yet shall all they
commend that high designe,
Of purest Gold
to make a Medicine,
That feele thy helpe
by that thy rare invention.

Hee died the 26. of May 1623.
his age 74.

His loving Sonne, *John Anthony*, Doctor
in Physicke, left this remembrance
of his sorrow.

*Another Monument weere the Pulpit, with
this Inscription.*

*Roberto R. F. Chamberlano, Iacobi Mag-
no-Britanici, Francici, Hibernici, Pii
Felicis semper Augusti Inauguratione
Nobiliss. De Balneo ordinis Militi,
Castelli de Sherburne in Agro Oxoni-
ensi Domino, ab Antiquiss. Tankeville
in Normandia Comitib. longa Majo-
rum serie demisso. Quanteunque for-
tuna capaci Animo Magna nato, nec
virtutibus Minorib. Quas dum sibi,
suisque fueret, exteris Nationes com-
plurimas lustravit, Morum Calidus
Linguarumque. Terram postremo san-
ctam, & sepulcrum domini venerandum
adiit, suumque (Hensata) quale, aut
ubi incomperito Reperiit, littore signi-
dem solvens, Anno Virginis partu,
1619. Tripolim inter Cypriumque
(quantum Coniicias est) fatorum an
hominum inclementia,*

Calebs à suis procul periit.

*Tam dulcis olim contubernii memor, tan-
toque dolori & desiderio impar, Amico
Amicus merenti Mærens. P.*

Vixit Annos circiter 30.

Cælo regitur qui non habet urnam.

*A faire Monument in the South Ile, close
by the Vestry doore.*

Here lyeth interred the body of *Eliza-
beth Freshwater*, late Wife of *Thomas*

Freshwater of *Heubridge*, in the
County of *Essex*, Esquire, eldest
Daughter of *John Orme*, of this Pa-
rish, Gentleman, and *Mary* his wife.
She died the 16. day of May, *Anno
Domini*, 1617. being of the age of
26. yeeres.

*Mors properans, quali
tinxisti tela veneno,
Vt sic trina uno
vulnere præda cadat:
Vnam seua feris, sed & uno
hoc occidit Ihu,
Vxor dulcis, Amans filia,
Chara soror.*

Here also lieth the body of the said
John Orme, who died the 12. of Janu-
ary, *Anno Dom.* 1617. And the bo-
dy of the said *Mary Orme*, who died
the 16. of Aprill; 1618.

Vpon a faire Marble Stone close by the
last Monument, is this
Inscription.

*Hic jacet Nicholas Orme, de Hospitio Lin-
colniensi Armiger, qui postquam Annos
28. explevisset 4. die Februarii, Anno
salutis 1628. expiravit; & jam pla-
cidè requiescit unâ cum utroque paren-
te, duobus fratribus, unâ sorore, & du-
obus sobrinis, ex Thoma Gundroy Ge-
neroso oriundis, qui quod mortale in illis
fuit, hoc in pulvere prius deposuerunt.*

Vpon a faire Stone close to the other is
this Inscription.

In the figure of a Rose.

Oritur & Moritur.

Here lyeth the body of *Abigail Coult*,
the Daughter of *Maximilian Coult*,
who departed this life the 19. day
of March, 1629. in the 16. yeere of
her Virginity.

~~~~~

*Bartholomew the Lesse.*

**O**F this Church I can say but lit-  
tle; receiving in my enquiry  
of it, touching its repaire and  
beauty,



beauty, so little and so sleight an answer; for all that I could get, of those that might best have informed mee, was, that either for Monument or cost, there was nothing they thought, worth the Recording.

My carefull inquiry and entreats, for the knowledge of that that was, prevailing no farther with them: If any man seeme offended, that I speake neither more or better, hee sees where to place his displeasure.

Notwithstanding all this, though I cannot point upon the yeere, yet I must tell you, that within these few yeeres, it hath had some repaire and beauty, though in respect of many other Churches, the cost was but sleight and easie: yet such as is worth remembrance, and such as in that, it yet remaines decent and comely.



### S. Brides.

**T**His Church was repaired, and every part of it richly and very worthily beautified, at the proper cost and charge of the Parishioners, in the yeeres of our Lord God, 1630. 1631. and 1632. In the last

Thomas Lee }  
Thomas Turner } Churchwardens.

Some memorable particulars (though included in the general commend) are these: The Battlements were new built, the middle Roofe, and a very faire Gallery on the North side of this Church, answerable to that on the South, which was erected in the yeere of our Lord, 1607.

*A very faire Monument standing in the South Ile, in the Chancell, with this Inscription.*

In this Chancell lyeth buried *Frances Trevor*, Wife of Sir *Thomas Trevor*, Knight, Solicitor Generall to the Prince, at the time of her death, and now one of the Barons of the Exchequer; shee was Daughter and Heire

of *Daniel Blewerhasset* of *Norfolke*, Esquire. Shee died the 6. of January, 1624. In whose memory her said Husband, *Hæc piè posuit.*

They had a Daughter buried neere unto her.

In this Chancell also was buried, the sixth of January 1614. *Prudence Trevor*, Daughter of *Henry Butler*, and former Wife to the said Sir *Thomas*, who bare him a Sonne, named *Thomas*, now living. Also *John Trevor* of *Trevallyn*, in *Comitatu Denbighe*, Esquire, Father to the said Sir *Thomas*, died the 15. of Iuly, 1589. and lieth buried here.

*Randulph Trevor*, Brother to the said Sir *Thomas*, died the 21. of Iuly, 1590. and is buried here.

*Margarite*, Neece to the said Sir *Thomas*, and Daughter of Sir *Richard Trevor*, of *Trevallyn*, Knight, was married to *John Griffith*, of *Lyn*, in *Comitatu Carnarvon*, Esquire, and left many children, and was buried here the 19. of March, 1624.

*In the same Ile, at the upper end of this Church, on a faire Monument, in this Inscription.*

Here resteth the body of Sir *George Curzon*, of *Croxall*, in the Countrey of *Derby*, Knight, descended from ancient Gentry, and of long continuance in that place; who, like the Race from whence hee came, was a Man of upright life, Religious, and Hospitable. Hee tooke to Wife *Mary*, the Daughter of Sir *Richard Levison*, of *Lellesbull*, in the Countrey of *Salop*, Knight, by whom hee had *walter*, who dyed young, and *Mary* then his onely Daughter and Heire, who was married to *Edward Sackville*, Earle of *Dorset*, Knight of the Honourable Order of the Garter. Which Lady caused this Monument to bee here infixed, to the sacred memory of her deare Father. He departed this life the 17. of November, 1622.

Bride-



### Bridewell Precinct.

**T**His Chappell was enlarged and beautified, at the proper cost and charge of the Governours and Inhabitants of this Precinct, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1620. Sir Thomas Middleton being then President, and Master Thomas Johnson Treasurer of this Hospitall.

This enlargement was by the taking in of a large Roome, that (before the date above named) joyned upon the head of the Chappell. This ground adding to the length of it (all the full breadth going with it) 24. foote and better.

This Roome thus taken in, trim'd, beautified, and consecrated, is now a beautifull Chappell, it being before a Roome empty, vast, rude, and unsightly: though then, in the use, deserving a faire commendation.

For then, that ground that is now a Chancell to the Prisoners of the house, was a Chappell, into which every Sabbath (through a bye or backward passage) they were brought from their severall Lodgings, to heare divine Service and Sermons.

So that then, and now, in that worthy use, and this worthy alteration and beauty, we may see the Pious and Religious care of these worthy and right Worshipfull Governours, continually employed, and applyed to things of this excellent nature.

*Close by the Pulpit hangs the Picture of  
King EDWARD the sixth, with  
these lines under it.*

This Edward of  
faire memory, the sixth,  
In whom with greatnesse  
goodnesse was commixt,  
Gave this Bridewell,  
a Palace in old times,  
For a chastising house  
of vagrant crimes.

### Queene Elizabeths Monument.

*Here lies her Type, who was of late,  
The prop of Belgia, stay of France, (State,  
Spaines foile, Faiths shield, and Queene of  
Of Armes, of Learning, Fate and Chance:  
In brieft, of Women ne'r was seene,  
So great a Prince, so good a Queene.*

*Sith Vertue her immortal made,  
Death (envying all that cannot dye)  
Her earthy parts did so invade,  
As in it wrackt selfe Majesty.  
But so her Spirits inspir'd her Parts,  
That she still lives in loyall hearts.*

*I have fought a good fight, I have finished  
my course, &c.*

Obiit 24. die Martii 1602.  
Anno Regni 45.  
Ætatis suæ 70.



### Botolph Aldersgate.

**T**Hough I cannot here speake of a generall repaire and beauty, yet I may say for this Church, that the eye of the yeerely Gardians of it is so continually watchfull over it, that whensoever any part of it stands in need of either or both, they carefully and suddenly bestow it. An instance of this thus follows:

The Steeple of this Church, being very much decayed and perished, was (so farre as they found it needfull) pulled downe, and rebuildd with Portland stone, beautified with new Battlements, and a Turret; some part of the Church repaired, and many of the Pewes were new made; as also a new Clocke and Diall (at the cost and charge of the Parishioners) in the yeere of our Lord God 1627.

John Wooten } Churchwardens.  
Anthony Lerman }

The charge of all this 415. li.

And but three yeeres before (in the yeere 1624.) was a very faire new Pulpit set up, the cost of that (that likewise



wife being the charge of the Parish)  
35. li.

William Wells }  
George Graves } Churchwardens.

The whole cost of these times 450. li.

A very faire Monument on the South  
wall of the Chancell, with this  
Inscription.

*Vicesimum tertium ætatis Annum Ingres-*  
*sus obiit, vicesimo quarto die Novem-*  
*brii, 1616.*

Vnder this in an Ovall, these words.

*Percivallo Smalpage, Michaelis filie Per-*  
*civalli Pronepoti, ex Antiquis Baro-*  
*num Familiis Hooe Wells & Engane*  
*oriundo, optima spei Adolescenti, Im-*  
*matura Morte surrepto, fratri suo Cha-*  
*rissimo, Mæstissima soror Anna Monu-*  
*mentum hoc Amoris & gratitudinis*  
*ergo posuit.*

Vpon a Stone in the Chancell, is  
this Inscription.

*Hic jacet Iana, Filia Arthuri Duce,*  
*L. L. L. Doctoris, obiit 1. Aprilis*  
*1633. Hi sequuntur Agnum quocun-*  
*que iterit.*

On a Stone neere to the other, is this  
Inscription.

Here lyeth the body of Thomas Gillet,  
Gentleman, who deceased the 18.  
of October, 1624.

A very habdsome Monument on a Pil-  
lar on the South side of the Chan-  
cell, thus inscribed.

*Pars Terrestris*

*Ioannis Coston Registrarij sedis Archiepis-*  
*copalis Cantuarien. Principalis. Al-*  
*maque Curie Cant. de Arcubus Lond.*  
*Procuratorum generalium unius. Sex-*  
*aginta octo annos, cum multa pietate &*  
*probitate sub polo prætergressus, 3. Iulii*  
*1614. Animam efflavit. Relictis simo-*  
*ne, & Anna, filio & filia unicit, in sa-*

*cro cineres Redact. sub pedibus diem*  
*Novum expectat.*

A very faire Table full of rich Coats  
of Armes, hanging on a Pillar in the  
middle Ile, over against the Pulpit,  
with these severall Inscrip-  
tions in it.

1.

Francis Beaumont, 2. daughter, married  
to Sir Woolston Dyccy, of the County  
of Leiceſter, Knight.

2.

Farnham Beaumont, 2. sonne, married  
Luce Dawes, of Dawson, in the Coun-  
ty of Leiceſter.

3.

Sir Henry Beaumont, Knight, eldest  
sonne, married Elizabeth, daughter  
of Sir William Turpin of Knaptoft, in  
the County of Leiceſter, Knight.

4.

Thomas Beaumont, 3. sonne, lives un-  
married.

5.

Anne Beaumont, third daughter, marri-  
ed to Sir Iohn Dillon, of Northamp-  
tonſhire.

6.

Iane Beaumont, 6. daughter, married to  
William Temple, of London, Merchant.

7.

Elinor Beaumont, 4. daughter, lives un-  
married.

8.

Elizabeth Beaumont, eldest daughter,  
married to Sir Iohn Ashbornham, of  
Ashbornham, in Suffex, Knight.

9.

Iſabel Beaumont, 5. daughter, married  
to Hugh Snafell, of the County of  
Yorke.

10.

Mary Beaumont, 7. daughter, married  
to Richard Paramoure, Esquire.

In memory of the religious and vertu-  
ous Lady, Katharine Beaumont, late  
Widow of Sir Thomas Beaumont, of  
Stoughton, in the County of Leiceſter,  
Knight, Daughter and sole Heire of  
Thomas Farnham of Stoughton afore-  
ſaid, Esquire, who deceased on Aſ-  
cention day, Anno 1621. leaving  
Issue

Issue then alive, as above written, three sonnes and seven daughters.

This Table was set up out of the love and true affection of *Elizabeth*, Lady *Ashbornham*, Widdow, her eldest Daughter, Anno 1622.

And *Mary*, one of the Daughters of the aforesaid Lady *Ashbornham*, was likewise buried in this Church, November 25. 1619.



### Botolph Algate.

**T**His Church was repaired and beautified in the yeere of our Lord God, 1621.

In the yeere of our Lord, 1633. all the ground through the Church, was new laid and levelled. In the doing of which, where before from the lower end of the Church to the upper end, it was all but one even floore, without any ascent or rising, they have made a faire ascent at the beginning of the Chancel; and in that againe, at the place where they give the Communion: further gracing and enriching it with a faire new Table, and the whole Chancel with new Pewes, very decently wrought and disposed.

*A faire Monument upon a Pillar on the South side of the Chancell, over against the Pulpit the figure of the Gentleman for whom it was erected leaning upon a Deaths head.*

A Memoriaill erected by the Right Worshipfull, the Company of Merchanttaylors, for *Robert Dove*, Esquire, Citizen and Merchantaylor of London, Master of the same Company, and one of the Customers in the Port of London.

Who gave in his life time 3528. li. 10. s. 8. d. to performe divers charitable deeds for ever, to divers poore Brethren of the same Company, and other uses for the said Company, viz.

To Christs Hospitall. To Saint Sepulchers Parish. To the two Comp-

ters. To Ludgate, and Newgate. To the poore of this Parish. To Saint *John Baptists* Colledge in Oxford, and to *Queene Elizabeths* Hospitall at Bristol, 2958. li. 10. s. 8. d.

To the Company.

320. li. To Christ-Church Hospitall.

50. li. To Saint Sepulchers.

100. li. To Saint *Johns* Colledge in Oxford.

100. li. To the City of Bristol.

He lived vertuously all his life time, and died in the true faith of our Lord Iesus, the second day of May, An. Dom. 1612. being full of dayes, at the age of 90. yeeres.

His armes under him, *Three Doves*.

*Vpon a Marble Stone (in the middle of this Church) under the figure of a Deaths-head is this Inscription.*

Vnder this Marble stone, resteth in hope of a joyfull Resurrection, the bodies of two Sisters, *Elizabeth Roe*, Wife to *John Roe*, Mariner, who died the 16. day of Iuly 1625.

And *Sarah Stevens*, Wife unto *John Stevens*, Citizen and Cooke of London, who died the third of August, in the same yeere of our Lord, 1625.



### Botolph Bishopsgate.

**T**He North wall of this Church, with the Roofe thereof, and the middle Roofe likewise were new built, and the Church begun to be repaired in the yeere of our Lord, 1617. Master *Stephen Goffon*, being then Parson.

*William Whitwell* } Churchwardens.  
*Dominicke Lomlie* }

The repaire of it, in pewing the Church thorowout, in painting, altering, adding, and ordering, to its greater conveniency and beauty, continued to the yeere 1620. in which it was fully finished.



Samuel Fond } Churchwardens.  
John Day }  
The charge of it amounting to 600.  
li. and upward.

A Monument on the South side of the  
middle Ile, with this In-  
scription.

*Hugo Wicksteed, Filius Hugonis Wicksteed,  
nuper Civis & Mercatoris Scifforis  
London, & Alicie Vxorisejus, hoc Mo-  
numentum, & lapidem inferius positum,  
Parentibus suis, & sibi ipsi dicatum,  
ultimo Testamento suo curavit fieri:  
Fuit Iuvenis egregie indolis, Mira sua-  
vitate morum predictus, erga deum &  
parentes summe pius, Flore Iuventutis  
sua Arreptus, magnum dolorem amicis  
Reliquit.*

*Quis non, qui novit juvenem,  
sua funera deslet?  
Terra regit corpus,  
Spiritus astra tenet.*

*Obiit vicesimo septimo die Augusti, Anno  
Dom. 1625. & etatis sue, vicesimo  
primo.*

*Gualterus Stonus hanc Inscriptionem amici  
sui dilectissimi Memoria consecravit.*



### Dunstons West.

**I**T is since this Church was repaired  
20. yeeres, yet though so long, it  
hath more of that beauty still, and  
still remains fresher and fairer than  
many other Churches, that halfe so  
much time hath not wrought upon.  
And yet, as I am informed (which is  
more to the businesse in hand) It is  
shortly againe to bee repaired, richly  
and very worthily beautified.

*A faire Table in Glasse, upon a Pallar in  
the middle Ile, thus written on.*

The comfortable farewell of a young  
Infant, sighed out in his dying sick-  
nesse, to his mournfull Parents.

Let not my Father greeve,  
or Mother moane,

That I this wretched world  
have soone forgone,  
Better I dye  
before I doe amisse,  
Than live to sinne,  
and be bereft of blisse;  
All I can now be charg'd with  
at the Tribunall Throne,  
Is sinne originall,  
for actuall I have none:  
And that I know  
my Saviour with his blood  
Hath washt away,  
and made my badnesse good.  
And cause I know (though  
knowledge I have small)  
That Iesus Christ did dye  
to save us all,  
I passe with joy, in Heaven  
to meet my King,  
With Angels and Archangels  
there to sing.  
Then Father mourne,  
and Mother weepe no more,  
I now dye rich, that might  
have liv'd but poore;  
For had I progrest  
unto mans estate,  
It is not certaine  
what would be my fate:  
Whether a Crosse, or  
Blessing I should prove,  
Or merit Parents  
direfull hate, or love.  
For oft you see, how youths  
rebellious pranks  
Make sonnes ingrate, to those  
they owe most thanks:  
And might not I have beene  
amongst the number,  
Of those that doe their  
Parents states incumber?  
Yes, yes, I might perhaps  
have beene a slave,  
And kil'd your hearts with care,  
and dig'd your grave.  
But now my silly Dove-like  
soule doth part,  
In peace of God,  
and love of Parents heart;  
Sweet Innocence, my shield,  
I beare in hand,  
To guard me towards  
that most holy Land,  
Where Parents both,  
and Sister I shall see,

In

\*Simon signifies obedience.

In Gods appointed time  
triumphantly.

Till when

Adieu, sweet Parents,  
Jehovah calls away,

My name is \* Simon,  
and I must obey.

*Epitaphium.*

Young Simon up to Sion  
is ascended,  
His best life is begonne,  
his worst being ended.

A faire Alabaster Monument at the  
upper end of the South Ile, with  
this Inscription.

*Hic requiescant ossa Roberti Houghton,  
Militis, unius Iusticiariorum Dom.  
Jacobi nuper Regis ad placita coram  
Dom. Rege tenenda Assg. Qui natus  
est apud Gunthorpe, in Comitatu Nor-  
folcia tertio die Augusti, Anno Dom.  
1548. & ex hac vita Migravit infra  
hanc parochiam sexto die Februarii,  
Anno Dom. 1623. ex Maria Vxore  
Filia Roberti Rychers de Woortham, in  
Comitatu Cantia Armigeri, tres sus-  
cepit Filios, totidemque Filias, ex qui-  
bus (Roberto & Susanna in vita ejus ex-  
tinctis) Franciscus, Iohannes, Elizabe-  
tha, & Maria, tempore mortis sue, dei  
favore fuerunt superstites.*

A very faire Monument on the North  
side of the South Ile, at the upper  
end, with this Inscrip-  
tion.

*M. S. Nicholai Hare*

*Viri morum suavitate & elegantia, animi  
candore & magnitudine, ingenii denique  
Acumine & iudicii gravitate Incompa-  
rabilis: Disciplinarum & Linguarum,  
tam quæ ad Artes, quam quæ ad Aulas  
spectant cognitione ornatissimi, cuius  
Egregias & Raras Animi dotes, Ang-  
lia, Belgia, Gallia, ipsaque Italia jam-  
dudum suspexere & stupuere: Qui  
desiderio sui apud amicos, omnesque bo-  
nos relicto obiit, Eheu nondum quadra-  
genarium, Anno M. DC. XXI.*

*Iohannes Harvey, Amico dulciss. & B.M.  
in perpetuam grati animi memoriam  
P. Magnificentius positurus si ei suam  
ipsius pietatem magis quam amici vo-  
luntatem exequi licuisset.*

*Vale anima candidissima, vale tuorum  
quos dolore & luctu conficis Eternum  
desiderium, vale Patria & seculi sum-  
mum ornamentum.*

*A faire Monument in the South Ile, on the  
wall, under the Monument of one  
Cuthbert Fetherstone.*

Before this Pew doore, next to the bo-  
dy of the above named Cuthbert Fe-  
therstone, lyeth his beloved Wife,  
Katharine Fetherstone, who as they  
piously lived in Wedlocke forty  
odde yeeres together, so at their  
deaths they desired to bee interred  
together, not doubting at the gene-  
rall Resurrection, through Christs  
merits, to rise together, and for ever  
in Heaven to live together.

*Obiit Novemb. 1622. Etatis 85.*

And this in part  
they doe attaine,  
Whoby their deaths  
new lives doe gaine.

*Corpus moritur per pœnam, resurgit per  
gloriam,  
Anima moritur per culpam, resurgit per  
gratiam.*

*A Table with a faire Coat Armes, encom-  
past with a Wreath of Lawrell, upon a Pillar  
in the Chancell, over against the Ve-  
frey, thus inscribed.*

In this faire fragrant  
maiden moneth of May,  
When earth her Flowre-  
embroydery doth display,  
Iane warson, one of  
Vertues flowers most faire,  
For Beauty, Wit, and Worth,  
a Primrose rare,  
Adorn'd this Earth, changing  
earths marriage bed,  
To joyne her Virgin soule  
to Christ her head.



*A faire Monument over the Vestrey doore  
in the Chancell, with this  
Inscription.*

In memory of the Honourable, and  
Vertuous, *Margaret Talbot*, Wid-  
dow, who deceased the 31.  
of March, 1620.

By this small Statue (Reader)  
is but showne,  
That she was buried here,  
but hadst thou knowne  
The Piety, and Vertues  
of her minde,  
Thou wouldst have said,  
Why was she not enshrin'd?  
Both *Veres* and *Windsors*  
best blood fil'd her veines,  
She matcht with *Talbot*,  
yet their noble straines  
Were farre below her Vertue,  
in whose breast,  
God had infus'd his graces  
bove the rest,  
Of all her Sex, whose sacred  
course of life,  
Both in the State of Widow,  
Maid, and Wife  
For each she had beene,  
though her latter dayes  
Chaste widow-hood crown'd,  
to her immortall praise,  
Was so immaculate,  
she deserves to be  
The Crystall mirror  
to posterity.  
More honour hast thou  
by her buriall here,  
*Dunston*, than to thee  
chanc'd this many a yeere;  
Earth from her Coffin  
heave thy ponderous stones,  
And for thy sacredst relique  
keepe her bones:  
Since, spite of envy,  
it cannot be deni'd,  
Saint-like she liv'd,  
and like a Saint she di'd.

*A Table hanging upon a Pillar, in the  
middle row of Pewes, with this  
Inscription.*

On the death of the Discreet and Ver-  
tuous, Mistresse *Mary Davies*, daugh-

ter of *Thomas Croft*, of *Okley-Parke*,  
in the County of *Salop*, Esquire, and  
Wife of *Iohn Davies* of *Hereford*, she  
died on New-yeeres day, 1612.

Here lies her dust,  
who in a span of life,  
Compass the vertue  
of the worthiest Wife:  
If oddes there be  
(well measur'd) twill be found,  
She more acquir'd;  
so her bright stocke renown'd:  
And to those Wives  
that glory most doe gaine,  
She was a mirror  
that no breath could staine.  
Though she a Female were,  
her judgement was,  
To truest Masculines  
a truer Glasse:  
For she by Nature, Grace,  
and Wisdome too,  
Shew'd by a Woman,  
what best men should doe  
In their best actions:  
for she acted nought  
That came not from a grave  
and gracious thought.  
But Nature (though familiar,  
yet most strange,  
Shewing how much  
she doth delight in change,  
In thousand fashions  
doth her selfe array)  
Permits nought heere  
to stand at constant stay.  
And Time and Death  
with her therein conspire,  
Else had these Ashes still  
held vitall fire.  
But these just lines,  
in Time and Deaths despight,  
Shall leade all times  
to doe her vertue right.

*A good name is better than a good Orn-  
ment, and the day of death, than the day  
that one is borne, Eccles. 7.3.*

*Queene Elizabeths Monument.*

Here lies her Type, who was of late,  
The prop of Belgia, stay of France, (State,  
Spaines foile, Faiths shield, and Queene of  
F f f f O f

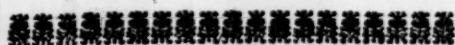
*Of Armes, of Learning, Fate, and Chance:  
In briebe, of women ne re was seene,  
So great a Prince, so good a Queene.*

*Sith Vertue Her immortall made,  
Death (envying all that cannot dye)  
Her earthy parts did so invade,  
As in it wrackt selfe Majesty.  
But so her Spirit inspir'd her Parts,  
That she still lives in loyall hearts.*

*Many Daughters have done well, but  
thou excellest them all.*

*I have fought a good fight, I have finished  
my course, I have kept the faith.*

*From henceforth is laid up for me a Crowne  
of Righteousnesse, which the Lord, the  
righteous Iudge shall give mee at that  
day; and not me onely, but to them also  
that love his appearing, 2 Tim. 4. 7, 8.*



### George Southwarke.

A Very faire Window in the North Ile, with the Armes and summes of all such Companies as were bountifull Benefactors towards the great repaire of this faire Parish Church of Saint George.

Mercers 20. li.  
Grocers 15. li.  
Drapers 10. li.  
Fishmongers 26. li. 13. s. 4. d.  
Goldsmithes 3. li.  
Skinners 6. li. 13. s. 4. d.  
Merchant Taylors 15. li.  
Haberdashers 10. li.  
Salters 5. li.  
Ironmongers 6. li. 13. s. 4. d.  
Vintners 5. li.  
Clothworkers 13. li.

Dyers 2. li.  
Brewers 5. li.  
Leatherfellers 5. li.  
Pewterers 3. li.  
Wax-Chandlers 4. li.  
Tallow-Chandlers 2. li.  
Girdlers 2. li. 10. s.  
Sadlers 2. li.  
Cordwainers 5. li.

The summe is 166. li. 10. s.

Vnder these this Inscription.

This Church, Steeple, and Gallery, was repaired, new Pewed, and beautified, and the South Ile enlarged by the Parishioners, with the assistance of these, and other good Benefactors, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1629.

Twigden Masters }  
Thomas Cooke } Churchwardens.  
Launcelot Hobson }

The enlargement of the South Ile (above named) is above halfe the length of the Ile.

The ground of it, from that small part of an Ile to which it was then adjoyned (downeward) taken out of the Churchyard, making a compleat Ile, and adding to the Church, as a great deale of roome, so a great deale of grace and beauty.

In a Window next to this downeward, is the Armes of one Master Thomas Stone, at whose charge it was glazed.

The upper Window of the South Ile, is thus inscribed:

*The Armes of Iohn Wyndell, Citizen and Fishmonger of London, a good Benefactor to this Parish.*

There adjoynes to this Window, the Armes of the Worshipfull Company of the Fishmongers, very artfully carved in Wood, and under them a very faire large Pew, with two long Seats, one for the Men, the other for the Women-Almes-folke of Saint Peters Hospitall, the Fishmongers Hospitall, or Almes-house at Newington, situate and being in this Parish.

Next to this downeward, is a Window with a very faire Coate, but no name, the Motto,  
*Sed Sanguine.*

Next to this another, with the Armes of one Master Robert Shaw, to this Church a good Benefactor.

Next to this another, with the Armes of one Master Lionell Bennet, to this Church a good Benefactor.



*A very faire Table, with a rich Coate Armes, hanging on the South side of the Chancell, with this In-  
scription.*

Here lyeth the body of *Elizabeth*, the Daughter of *Walter Spendelew*, Gentleman, and *Jone Trussell* his Wife; she departed this life in the faith of Christ the 7. of November, Anno 1625.

*Vpon a Marble Stone in the Chancell, neere the Communion Table, is this In-  
scription.*

Here under lyeth the body of *Esheldred Reynell*, Daughter and sole Heire to *Sir Edward Peacocke*, of *Finchley*, Knight, Wife to *Sir George Reynell*, Marshall of the Kings Bench, by whom he had Issue three sonnes and three daughters: She departed the 11. day of September 1618. in the 34. yeere of her age.

Modest, Humble, Godly, Wise,  
Pity ever in her eyes,  
Patience ever in her breast,  
Great in Good, in Evill least;  
Loving Wife, and Mother deare,  
Such she was that now lies heare.

Vpon another Stone close to the former, is this In-  
scription.

*Sub hoc lapide, inhumatur corpus Iohannis Iones, qui migravit à vita quinto die Februarii, Anno 1600.*

*Hic genitor situes,  
consumpto corpore letho,  
At Caelis puro mente  
manet Deo.*



### Giles Cripplegate.

**H**OW this Church, any thing in or about it (either for necessity or beauty) hath from

time to time beene kept, supplied, and maintained, all men that know it know; to the perpetuall credit and commends of those worthy Gentlemen, to whom, in their severall times and succession, the charge of it hath beene committed.

But to leave this generall commends, and come to some particulars, with their times, but a little time past, wee begin with the yeere 1623. In which all the Roofe over the Chancell, was on the outside repaired, and in the inside very curiously clouded.

To the further grace and ornament of this Chancell, there was added in the same yeere, the cost of a very faire Table of the Commandements, and with these the Church (then) was thoroughout very worthily beautified.

In the yeeres of our Lord God, 1624. and 1626. the two side Galleries were built, both very faire and spacious.

In the yeere of our Lord, 1629. the Steeple very much decayed, was repaired, all the foure Spires (standing in foure Towers at the corners of it) taken downe, with new and very substantiall Timber-worke re-built, and with the Lead new cast new covered; every one of these Spires enlarged somewhat in the compasse, a great deale in height, but most in their stately, eminent, and gracefull appearance.

In the midst of these, where there was none before (gracing and being graced by them) was a very faire Turret erected; the head of it (which much overpeeres those Spires) covered with Lead, as also the props that support it: This, and the Spires, having every one a Crosse, with very faire Vanes upon them.

The charge of all this I could not certainly get, and would not uncertainly speake it: But the greaeness of the things speake the cost to be great, all being the sole charge of the Parishioners.

*A very faire Table, with a rich Coat Armes hanging upon a Pillar in the middle Ile, about it this In-  
scription.*

The sacred corps of *Sarah*, Wife of *Henry Goodericke*, daughter of *William*  
Ffff 2 Bodenharn,

*Bodenham*, Knight, was interred at the South end of this sear, towards the Pulpit.

*Within it thus:*

Buried the 6. of Iune, Anno 1616.

The Bearers sorrow,  
fable Lions shew,  
Like to that Lion  
which did overthrow  
The man of God:  
And charg'd alike, doe stand,  
Grand Guardants here,  
to checke the upheav'd hand,  
Vnweeting wights,  
or ignorant, shall lay  
Vpon her hallowed corps,  
that here did pray.  
A sacred Temple 'twas,  
wherein did shine  
Her Makers glory,  
Humane and Divine:  
Sweet commerce sanctified  
with zeale, mov'd there  
In Beauties Fabricke,  
its owne proper spheare,  
For which it towers  
above the sight of eye,  
Gods Temples must lie low  
that tower so high.

*Vnder two hands joyn'd, one out of a Cloud,  
the other out of a Globe, these  
words:*

Till then, Farewell.

*Vpon a very faire Marble Stone, in the  
South Ile, is this Inscription.*

Here lyeth buried the body of *Ellen Monyns*, who died the 29. of Aprill, in the yeere of our Lord 1632.

Here also lyeth buried the body of her Sister, Mistresse *Frances Monyns*, who died the 17. of Iune in the same yeere.

They were the Daughters of Sir *William Monyns*, of *Waldershaw*, in the County of *Kent*, Baronet, and of the Lady *Jane* his Wife, the Daughter of *Roger Twisden*, of *Roydon Hall*, in the same County, Esquire.

They lived Religious and Vertuous

lives, and in their youths departed this life in the true faith of Iesus Christ.



### *Olaves Southwarke.*

THIS Church was repaired and beautified at the cost and charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1617.

*Edward Candish*

*Benjamin Fry*

*William Hundman*

*Richard Clearke*

} Churchwardens.

### *Queene Elizabeths Monument.*

*Monumentum Elizabetha.*

*I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith.*

*From henceforth is laid up for me a Crowne of Righteousnesse, which the Lord, the righteous Iudge shall give mee at that day; and not me onely, but to them also that love his appearing, 2 Tim. 4. 7, 8.*

All the Monuments here being very ancient, are to bee turned to before, in the Church as it stands in its Ward, which you may finde at folio 457.



### *Saviours Southwarke.*

Vpon this spacious and specious Church (for well it deserves those Epithites) we look backward twenty yeeres or thereupon, at which time it was in many parts of it repaired, and within thorowout richly and very worthily beautified.

About two or three yeeres after, that Gallery that is over that part of the Church that is called Saint PETERS Chappell, and that that is over against it, as also that Gallery that crosses the middle Ile, over the entrance into the Chancell (much gracing the Church, and supplying a great



great necessity) were worthily contrived and erected.

In the yeeres of our Lord God, 1621. and 1622. it was againe in many parts of it repaired; all the North side of it (at once) strengthened and beautified, with a substantiall and very artificiall Rough-cast, the other side Plaistered and Whited.

Among many rich and beautifull things that have beene added to this Church at divers times, and to severall parts and places, some of a generall cost, and some of particular bounties (for some reserved causes omitted) we here only remember that extraordinary faire and curious Table of the Commandements, and the Screene at the West doore, set up in the yeere of our Lord God, 1618.

But passing all these, somewhat now of that part of this Church above the Chancell, that in former times was called, *Our Ladies Chappell*.

It is now called, *The new Chappell*; and indeed, though very old, it now may be cal'd a new one, because newly redeemed from such use and employment, as in respect of that it was built to, Divine and Religious duties, may very well be branded, with the stile of wretched, base, and unworthy, for that that before this abuse, was (and is now) a faire & beautifull Chappell, by those that were then the Corporation (which is a body consisting of 30. Vestry men, fixe of those thirty, Churchwardens) was leased and let out; and this Houle of God made a Bake-house.

Two very faire doores, that from the two side Iles of the Chancell of this Church, and two that thorow the head of the Chancell (as at this day they doe againe) went into it, were lath't, daub'd, and dam'd up: the faire Pillars were ordinary posts, against which they piled Billets and Bavens; in this place they had their Ovens, in that a Bolting-place, in that their Kneading-trough, in another (I have heard) a Hogt-trough; for the words that were given mee were these, This place have I knowne a Hogstie, in another a Store-house, to store up their hoorded Meale: and in all of it, something of this fordid kind & condition.

It was first let by the Corporation afore named, to one *Wyat*, after him to one *Peacocke*, after him to one *Cleybrooke*, and last to one *Wilson*; all Bakers, and this

Chappell still employed in the way of their Trade, a Bake-house, though some part of this Bake-house was sometime turned into a Starch-house.

The time of the continuance of it in this kind, from the first letting of it to *Wyat*, to the restoring of it againe to the Church, was threescore and some odde yeeres, in the yeere of our Lord God 1624. for in this yeere the ruines and blasted estate that the old Corporation sold it to, were by the Corporation of this time, repaired, renewed, well, and very worthily beautified: the charge of it for that yeere, with many things done to it since, arising to two hundred pounds.

This, as all the former Repaires, being the sole cost and charge of the Parishioners.

One Ile in this Chappell, was paved at the onely cost of one Master *John Hayman*, Taylor, and Merchantaylor, in the yeere 1625.

A faire Monument on the North wall of the new Chappell, with this Inscription.

*Donec redeat Dominus Iesus Christus  
Subest quod Reliquum Iohannis Morton,  
in Artibus Magistri, qui cum singulare  
cum pietatis, tum eruditionis exhibu-  
erat specimen, Literatam juventutis  
Ambitionem Gemenis, unicuique salva-  
toris Iesu Christi adventum anhelans,  
expiravit die 17. Septem. Anno salutis  
1631. Annum etatis agens 25. V. M.  
Gratis Musis lugentibus.*

In the same Chappell and Ile, upon a Grave-stone is thus written.

Not twice ten yeeres of age;  
a weary breath,  
Have I exchanged  
for a happy death;  
My course so short,  
the longer is my rest;

Ffff 3

God

God takes them soonest  
whom he loveth best:  
For he that's borne to day,  
and dies to morrow,  
Loseth some dayes of rest,  
but more of sorrow.

Here lies buried the body of *John Buckland*, Glover, 1625. Who deceased the 16. of August.

*Vpon a faire stone close to this, under the Grocers Armes, is this Inscription.*

*Garret*, some cal'd him,  
but that was too hye,  
His name is *Garrard*,  
who now here doth lye;  
He in his youth was toss'd  
with many a wave,  
But now at Port arriv'd,  
rest's in his grave.  
The Church he did frequent  
while he had breath,  
And wisht to lye therein  
after his death,  
Weepe not for him,  
since he is gone before  
To Heaven, where Grocers  
there are many more.

*In the same Ile, upon a faire Marble stone, with the Merchant Taylors Armes at the head of it, is this Inscription.*

This Stone was laid, and this Ile was paved, by *John Hayman*, Taylor, and Merchantaylor, the 28. of October, 1625.

*Next to this, upon a brasse plate, is this Inscription.*

Here lyeth the body of *Alice Dudson*, the Wife of *Thomas Dudson*, who departed this life the 14. of October, 1626. who sometime did dwell in this Parish, but died in Saint Georges Parish.

All these, with that rich and costly Monument of the right Reverend Fa-

ther in God, *Launcelot Bishop of Winchester*, are in this Chappell.

### Queene Elizabeths Monument.

*Elizabetha Regina.*

*Saint Peters Church at Westminster,  
Her sacred body doth interre;  
Her glorious soule with Angels sings,  
Her deeds live patternes here for Kings:  
Her love in every heart hath roome,  
This onely shadowes forth her Toome.*



### Sepulchres Parish.

Anno 1624.

There was expended this yeere extraordinary, about the new Vestry Window, in Masons worke, Glasiers worke, Iron worke, and other charge extraordinary, besides the usuall charges of repaires, 30. li.

Anno 1625.

In this yeere the ten North Church-Windows were new built, and repaired, the charge whereof amounted to 86. li. 14. s. 7. d.

Anno 1626.

In this yeere the sixe Windows on the East end, and South side of the Church, with the Water-tables, Battlements, and Buttresses, were new made and repaired, the Windows new glazed, and the Walls pointed downe, which with some Plumbers worke and Pew worke, cost 105. li. 3. s. 10. d.

Anno 1627.

The charge of repaire of the Church Windows at the West end, & South side of the Church and Porch, with the Battlements, Water-table, and Buttresses, and pointing downe the Walls, and other repaires this yeere within the Church, appeare by the accounts to have bene 169. li. 2. s. 8. d.

Anno



Anno 1628.

In making new Pewes in the Church, and Plumbers worke upon the Church, and in Glazing worke this yeere, expended extraordinary, besides other ordinary repaires, 40. li.

Anno 1629.

The new Pewes this yeere made in the Church and Chancell, the cleering of the Churchyard, and other reparations there, 55. li. 16. s.

Anno 1630.

The charge of taking downe, and new building of one of the great Pinacles of the Steeple this yeere, appeareth by the accounts and Bills examined, to be 139. li. 19. s. 4. d.

Other Repaires done about the Church this yeere, in Plumbers worke upon the Steeple, and new Leading the Vestry, and making of new Pewes in the Church, 75. li.

Anno 1631.

The new casting of the fifth Bell, with the charge of Iron and Timber-worke, to the Bell-Founder, Bell-hanger, and Smith, paid 40. li.

The Plumbers worke, and Carpenters worke, in strengthening and new Leading the Roofe over Saint Stephens Chappell, and other Repaires of the Church this yeere, appeareth by the accounts to be above 100. li.

Annis 1632. & 1633.

The three great Pinacles of the Steeple of the Church, with the Battlements, and Water-tables round about the same, repaired, built, and made up with vent and creft, in manner, forme, height, thickeffe, and all other respects answerable to that Pinnacle which was there lately new made, with the taking and cutting out of the decayed stones, putting in new stone, working and pointing them downe, putting in new top stones, and three Vanes, answerable to the former Vane on the other Pinnacle: the Masons work by composition, 140. li. the Vanes, Iron, and Lead-worke, 13. li. 6. s. 8. d.

The new Leading and strengthening the Roofe in the North side of the Church thorowout with Lead and Timber worke, 115. li.

Summa totalis expensarum Annis prædictis. } 1110. li. 3. s. 1. d.



### Thomas Southwarke.

THE Steeple of this Church greatly decayed, was repaired, new Leaded; from the ground to the top coated with a beautifull Rough-cast; and enriched with a very faire Turret, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1633.

At the same time the Parishioners bestowed upon the entrance into the Church, a new bricke Wall, with a doore in the middle of it, fit for so worthy passage.

About foure or five yeeres since, some cost was bestowed upon the East Window, and in the yeere of our Lord 1618. (at the lower end of the Church) a very handsome Gallery builded.

### A Table with this Inscription.

1632.

The yeerely gift of foure pounds, given by Master Henry Smith, Esquire, to this Parish of Saint Thomas, hath bene dispended on the poore this yeere past, in manner and forme following. In witnesse whereof, wee the Minister, Churchwardens, and Over-seers, have subscribed our names.

Widdow Stringfild, aged 95. yerres, a Coat, with letters, cost xvij. s. 1. d.

Dorothy Burket, aged 82. yeeres, a Coat, with letters, cost xvij. s. iij. d.

Thomas Wingfield, aged 61. yeeres, a Coat, with letters, cost xvij. s. x. d.

Nicholas Leeke, aged 70. yeeres, a Coat, with letters, cost vij. s. x. d.

Ellen Gray, Innocent, aged 34. yeeres, a Coat, with letters, cost xvij. s.

The summe 4. li.

Benja-

Benjamin Spencer, Minister.

William Phife }  
Nicholas Eliot } Churchwardens.

John Berry }  
Gamaliel Voyce } Sidemen.



### Trinity Minories.

**T**His Church greatly decayed in the Rooffe, (the Timber repaired and mended) was new Tiled in the yeere of our Lord God, 1618.

In the yeere 1620. the Steeple, that before (as the Church) was covered with Tyles, was untyled, and (the Timber repaired and strengthened) was covered againe with Lead.

In the yeere 1628. all the inside of the Church was well and very commendably beautified.

Also in the yeere 1623. the Churchyard, that before was onely paved in with Boords, was (to the better defence and grace of it) encompassed about with Bricke, with a very handsome entrance into it.

This, as all the Repaires before named, being the sole cost and charge of the Parishioners.

*A handsome Monument on the North wall of the Chancell, with these following lines.*

Death first did strike Sir John,  
here tomb'd in Clay,  
And then inforc'd his sonne  
to follow fast;  
Of Pelhams line, this Knight  
was chiefe and stay:  
By this behold,  
all flesh must die at last.  
But Blessow Lord,  
thy Sister most may mone,  
Both Mate and Sonne  
hath left her here alone.

Sir John Pelham died the 13. of October, 1580.

Oliver Pelham his sonne, died the 19. of January, 1584.

About a faire Marble stone in the Chancell, close by the Communion Table, are these words.

*Constantia Lucy, D. Thome Lucy Junioris, Militis Aurati, & D. Constantia Vxoris Fœmina Filia, Natiu maxima, Annum agens plus minus undecimum, pridie Idus Februarii in Domino, quam Felicissimè, hic posita, fato fungitur, Anno Dom. 1596.*

Vpon it these:

*Nascimur & Morimur,  
non exorabile fatum,  
Visa fugax, fragilis,  
lubrica, vana, brevis.  
Ocyu in Campis, flos  
Formosissimus aret:  
Optima praterunt,  
deteriora manent.  
Rapta inimitato fato,  
Constantia Lucy,  
Nunc jacet: & quondam  
Lucida, luce caret.  
Ante annos Constans,  
humilis, mansueta, modesta;  
Dixerit, & Paphia  
membra posita manu.  
In vere ætatis, persensit  
frigora Bruma:  
Sic sic præproptere  
præcoqua poma cadunt.*

On another Stone, neere unto the last, is this Inscription.

*Hic jacet corpus Irausis Martini. Generosi, qui obiit 14. die Septemb.  
Anno Dom. 1606.*

*Hæc verba sæpiissime in ore illius viventis:  
O Domine secundum merita mea, Noli me judicare. Deprecor Majestatem tuam ut misericorditer deleat iniquitates meas.*

*Credo videre bona Domini, in Terra viventium.*

In



In the body of the Church, is a  
Monument with this In-  
scription.

*Vivere Cornices multos  
dicuntur in Annos:  
Cur nos Augusta  
condicione sumus.*

The figure of a Child.

*Henricus Nowelus, Filius D. Iohannis  
Noweli Doctoris Medici, optima indo-  
lia puerulus, unicum patris solatium,  
Natus 23. Iulii, 1598. & mortuus  
ex Atrophia 4. Augusti, 1599. Hic  
sepultus jacet.  
Melioribus utere facis.*

### A Review also of the nine out Parishes in Middlesex and Surrey.



#### Clement Danes.

**T**He care of those that by an An-  
nual succession, have the charge  
and over-sight of this Church,  
hath continually beene such, as upon  
the least defect or failing, either in  
strength or beauty, it hath instantly  
been employed, both in Repaires and  
Adornment.

And first we beginne with that great  
costly repaire in the yeere of our Lord  
God, 1608. at which time, upon sixe  
and twenty foot of the Churchyard in  
length, and twenty foot in breadth (ta-  
ken in at the East end of the Church)  
they built up a very faire Chancell.  
The charge of this building and repai-  
ring, amounting to the summe of 1000.  
pounds, and upward.

In the yeere of our Lord, 1616.  
there was laid out upon the Steeple, in  
repairing and enlarging of it, with some  
other needfull things in the Church,  
the summe of 496. li.

In the yeere of our Lord God, 1631.  
some parts of this Church were againe  
repaired, and the whole body covered  
with a faire and beautifull Rough-cast,  
the charge of it 40. li.

In the yeere 1632. and this present  
yeere 1633. this Church was within,  
thorowout richly and very worthily  
beautified. The charge of it 50. li.

The summe of all these Repaires, all  
being the sole cost of the Parishioners,  
1586. li.

A faire Monument in the Chancell, on  
the North side, at the upper end,  
with this Incription.

|              |           |         |
|--------------|-----------|---------|
|              | Anna      |         |
| Georgii      | More de   | Filia.  |
| Roberti      | Losbesley | Soror:  |
| Wilelmi      | Equit:    | Nept:   |
| Christophori | Aurat:    | Pronep: |

*Femina Letissima, Dilectissimaque,  
Coniugi Charissima Castissimaque,  
Matri Piissima Indulgentissimaque,  
XV. Annis in Coniugio Transactis,  
VII. post XII. partum (quorum VII.  
superstant) dies*

*Immani Febre Correpta  
(Quod hoc saxum Fari iussit,  
Ipse pre dolore infans)*

*Maritum (miserrimum dictu) olim  
Chara Charum*

*Cineribus Cineres spondet suos,  
Novo Matrimonio (Annuat deus) Hoc  
loco sociandos,*

*Ioannes Donne,  
Sacr. Theolog. Profess.  
Secessit,*

*Anno XXIII. Etat. sua & sui Iesu  
CIC. DC. XVII.  
Aug. XV.*

A faire Monument over against this, on  
the South side, with this  
Inscription.

*Viro preclaris: Animi Corporisque  
dotibus ornato.  
Qui in Angelicani juris studio Feliciss.  
versatus, Iuricons. munere, quod Iure  
optimo*

optimo obtinuit, intermisso, Officiis in Curia Cancellaria, cum examinatore, per integros 17. annos, tum sex Clericorum unius, per menses quosdam fatales integerrime perfundus est: vitâ Londini in hoc vico (ubi & natus) Majori ex parte transactâ, die Apr. 26. Anno Dom. 1610. Ætatis 51. defuncto, scil. Animâ Christo, Corpore hic humo traditis, relictoque sui desiderio, non sine multis multorum lachrymis.

*Maria ipsi superstes vidua*

*Thoma Oneli Filia, de Charleton, in Northamptonensi quondam Agro Armigeri, Fidisissima conjux Charissimo Marito, Quicum ad Annos ferè 25. Coniunctissime vixerat, Amoris inviolati perpetuum posteris Testimonium, nec sibi minus lugubre, hoc posuit Monumentum.*

*A very faire Monument neere unto the other, with this Inscription.*

*Memoria Sacrum.*

Here lieth the body of *Hippocrates de Otthen*, Nobly descended from the Noble Family of the *Otthens*, out of *Holsatia*, Doctor of Physicke in the Vniversity of *MounsPELLIERS*, in *France*, and most worthily incorporated in the Vniversity of *Oxford*. After his first coming into *England* with his Father (who was the Emperours Physician, and sent for over by *Queene Elizabeth*) he was desired by the Earle of *Lecester* himselfe, to pertaine unto him, in whose service (for many yeeres, both at home, and abroad in the Low-countries, with his Lord) he performed such worthy parts, as well in his owne faculty, as being employed in other laudable services, that her Majesty and the State tooke especiall note of his worth. After the decease of the Earle, hee was in the same esteeme and regard with the Earle of *Essex*, and by her Majesty commanded to attend upon him in the wars of *France*, and afterwards in his prosperous Voyage to *Cadiz*. Returning home (hoping to retire him-

selfe to his owne Practice, and a more private life) hee was againe commanded to goe (as Physician in service into *Ireland*) with the Lord *Montjoy* (afterwards Earle of *Devonshire*) her Majesties Leutenant in that Kingdome. But returning againe into *England* with his Lord, in the beginning of his Majesties Reigne, he continued not long, but went as Physician with the Earle of *Hareford*, his Majesties Ambassadour unto the Arch-Duke of *Austria* and *Burgundi*, in that Honorable imployment: And so returning againe into *England*, hee spent the residue of his yeeres with his deare and most vertuous Wife, *Mistresse Dorothy Drew*, daughter to *Master Roger Drew*, of *Densworth*, in *Suffex*, Esquire, in great blisse and happinesse: And being a most zealous and penitent Christian, full of yeeres, and (unto his last gaspe) of perfect Memory, hee ended his pilgrimage here on earth, and with alacrity of spirit surrendred his soule into the hands of his Creator, the 13. of November 1611. For whose love and memory, his late Wife (the now Lady and Wife unto Sir *Stephen Thorneburst* of *Kent*, the most worthy and valerous Knight) hath caused this Monument to bee erected, *Amoris ergo P. P.*

*Next to this another handsome small Monument, with this Inscription.*

*Anne*, the Daughter of *Francis Cary*, Wife of *Hugh Prust* of *Devon*, 17. yeeres, aged 40. having by him 9. Children, was buried here the 13. of February 1627.

In Life and Death,  
most strict in right accord,  
She liv'd, she di'd  
true Servant of the Lord.

A



*A faire Monument on the South side  
of the Chancell, with this  
Inscription.*

By the Churchwardens and Feofees of  
this Parish, this Monument was set  
up, the 20. of January, 1603.

Here lieth buried the bodies of *Richard Bedoe*, Gentleman, and *Anne* his first Wife, one of the ancientest of this Parish, and a Feoffee of the poore, who ended his life with a charitable disposition, the first day of September 1603. *Annoque Regni Regis Iacobi, &c. primo.* Being when he died of the age of 58. yeeres, and was borne in the Parish of *Ricken*, in *Salop*, who of their Charity, have given so many of their Tenements within the Dukes place in *Cree-Church*, alias *Christs-Church*, neere *Algate*, *London*, as do now go for 20. *l. per Annum*, to the maintenance and use of the poore of this Parish for ever. And also 110. *l.* to be lent gratis to 50. poore Housholders, and young beginners of the same Parish, for two yeeres a piece, putting in good security for the same: With condition, that this Stone, by the Churchwardens and Feofees of the same Parish for the time being, shall from time to time for ever be maintained; and foure Sermons yeerely for ever to bee made, on the Feastdayes of *All-Saints*, the *Purification of our Lady*, the *Ascension of our Lord God*, and *Saint Iohn Baptist*, to remember and give God thanks for the Givers thereof. God increase Charity unfeyned.

*Margaret Bedoe*, last Wife of *Richard Bedoe*, gave by her last Will, in the yeere 1633. the summe of twenty pounds. to bee added to her Husbands gift of a hundred pounds, and so to bee employed and disposed of, as her Husbands now is, the Preacher foure times a yeere, mentioning her gift with his, according to her Will, or else her gift to be void.

A very faire Monument on the North side of the Chancell, with this Inscription.

*M. S.*

*Nobilissimo juveni wolfgango Balthasari à Craillheim, ex Antiqua & clara Familia in Franconia, cum in Sereniss. Frederici V. Electoris Palatini Comitatu huc in Angliam profectus & morbo correptus, pie diem obiisset 29. Ian. Anni 1612. Hoc Monumentum positum fuit.*

*A faire Monument at the upper end of  
the South Ile, with this  
Inscription.*

Vnto the Memory of  
*Richard Iacob*, late Vintener, deceased, who after 66. yeres of his life, whereof he spent more than halfe in this Parish, wherein he had with good credit passed through all Offices, both in the Parish, as also in his Company, and for his Fidelity was elected one of the Governours of *Bridewell*, and likewise done many charitable A&ts, both to the Parish, to his Hall, to the Hospitall of *Bridewell*, *Christs-Church*, *Saint Bartholomewes*, and *Saint Thomas in Southwarke*, to divers persons in *London*, and *Southwarke*, and many other places, comfortably gave up his soule to his Redeemer, the 13. of October 1612.

*Sibil* his mournefull Wife, hath caused this Monument to be created.

*On the same wall downward, another  
faire Monument, with this  
Inscription:*

This Monument was made at the only charges of *Katharine Mescasse* of *Bedale*, in the County of *Torke*, Widow, Mother to the hereunder named *Thomas* and *Nicholas*, and Executrix to the said *Nicholas*, the 28. of May, Anno Dom. 1583.

*Memento*

*Memento Mori.*

Here against this place lyeth buried  
the body of *Thomas Metcalfe*, late of  
*Bellerby*, in the County of *Torke*, Gen-  
tleman, who died the 18. day of  
May, 1575.

And also the body of *Nicholas Metcalfe*,  
Esquire, late one of the six Clerkes  
of the Chancery, and Brother to the  
said *Thomas*, who died the 8. day of  
September, Anno Dom. 1581.

To whom God grant a joyfull Resur-  
rection, Amen.

A faire Table in Glasse, hanging close  
by the Pulpit, with this  
Inscription.

S.

*Memoria Virg.*

*Helena Moseley ex equestri Moseleyorum*  
*Familia oriunda, cujus Annos nobiles*  
*summa virtus ac modestia merito Co-*  
*ronarunt, Corrupta prematura mor-*  
*te, huius dies 17. Feb. Anno Christi,*  
*1607. Supremum diluxit.*

*Amoris ergo Mæst. P. Q. A.*

A faire Monument on the North side,  
with this Inscription.

*Iussu Iohannes Painus*  
*concedere Fato,*  
*Paruit, & Moriens*  
*constitit ipse sibi:*  
*Nam cum animas Cælo*  
*deberi, corpora Terra*  
*Sciret, utique suum*  
*reddidit ipse lubens.*  
*Hinc animam ipsam*  
*sedes Æterna beavit,*  
*Falici iussam*  
*condicione frui.*  
*Corporis hæc Domus est,*  
*Terreni Terrea moles;*  
*Illæ Dei, hæc Fidi*  
*cura Nepotis erat.*

Anno Domini 1573. Aprilis 25.

A very faire Monument in the same  
wall, neere unto the other, with  
this Inscription.

*Secundum Christi Redemptoris Adven-*  
*tum, hoc in tumulo, expectat Rogerus*  
*Houghton, antiqua Houghtonorum Fa-*  
*milia, in Agro Lancastriensi oriundus,*  
*Qui quum Illustrissimi viri Dom. Ro-*  
*berti Cecil Salisburyæ Comitis &*  
*Angliæ Magni Thesaurii per annos 42.*  
*Summa cum Fide & Industria Fami-*  
*lia præfuisse, in Patriam Cælestem evo-*  
*catus, placide pieque emigravit, Anno*  
*Dom. 1617. Ætatis 64.*

*Charissimo viro Anna Coniux, filia Iohan-*  
*nis Little, Mæstissima, hoc Monumen-*  
*tum in memoriam ejus & Filiolæ, ac*  
*Mortuæ, posuit.*

Vpon a faire Marble Stone in the  
middle Ile, is this In-  
scription.

*Quam facit incertos*  
*humani temporis annos*  
*Addidit exemplo*  
*mors inimica novo.*  
*En Gulielmus erat teneris*  
*cui nomen ab annis*  
*Hæc Saintalbone*  
*membra sepultus humo.*  
*Cujus non minimum*  
*mores meruere favorem,*  
*Regia in hoc plenus*  
*curia restis eris.*  
*Virtutis causa, comes*  
*Arundellius illum*  
*Qui summo studio*  
*persequeretur erat.*  
*Mitto quod assiduum*  
*fuerat virtutis amator,*  
*Quodque erat ex ortu*  
*stirps generosa suo.*  
*Membra sepulchrali conduntur*  
*frigida lecto,*  
*Spiritus æthereis astra*  
*petivis equis.*

*William Saintalbone sleeps in rest,*  
*Within this Marble Stone, (blest,*  
*Whose corps in Clay, and soule well*  
*Deserves dispraise of none.*

He



He had such feats, so full of fruits,  
So prompt with word and pen,  
So skillfull in his courtly suits,  
So deare a friend to men.

So ripe to rule the workes of fame,  
So tempering hot and cold,  
His deeds deserve that his good name  
Were siphered here in gold.

Vpon a Stone in the middle Ile, is  
this Inscription.

*Memoria sacrum, & Deo opt. max.  
Sacrum.*

*Secundum Christi Redemptoris adventum  
hoc in Tumulo expectat Rogerus Hough-  
ton, Antiqua Houghtonorum Familia  
in Agro Lancastrensi oriundus. Qui  
quum Illustrissimi viri Domini Roberti  
Cecilii Sarisburie Comitis, & Angliæ  
Magni Thesaurarii, per annos 42. sum-  
ma cum Fide & Industria familia præ-  
fuisse, in Patriam Cælestem evocatus,  
placide pieque emigravit. Anno Dom.  
1617.*

*Charissimo viro conjux Mæstissima Monu-  
mentum hoc, Amoris & observantia  
causa posuit.*

On another Stone neere to the former is this  
Inscription.

Here lieth buried the body of *Eliza-  
beth*, late Wife of *George Dalton*, Es-  
quire, who died the 2. day of Ianu-  
ary, 1605. and hath left Issue of  
her body to her Husband, *Maximi-  
lian*, and *Thomas*.

*Yea, though I should walke thorow the val-  
ley of the shadow of death, I will feare  
no evill, for thou art with me, thy Rod  
and thy Staffe they comfort me.*

*Iesus Christ is my light and my salvation,  
whom then shall I feare? God is the  
strength of my life, of whom then shall I  
be afraid?*

A faire Stone in the middle Ile, neere  
the Chancell, having this  
Inscription.

*Bartinus Heselrigg Armiger, Capitanem*

*Militia Leicestrensis, hic sepultus est,  
qui obiit 4. Maii, Anno Dom. 1630.  
Ætatis sue 24.*

Another in the same Ile, with this  
Inscription.

*Hic jaces Edmundus Arnold,  
postremus Aprilis  
Vlcere quem rapuit  
tristis atroxque dies,  
Istius Ecclesiæ Rector  
Meritissimus olim,  
Et summus medica  
Doctor in Arte fuit,  
Non Ipocrate minor erat  
hic, non Peone, Doctor,  
Non epifex mirum  
vincis Apollo virum.  
M. D. dñe ter X. semel V.  
Christi cadit Anno,  
Cui vitam Medicus  
des sine fine Dene.*

A handsome Monument on the wall, in the  
South Ile, with this Inscription.

Here by lyeth buried the body of *Ed-  
ward Price*, Gentleman, and of *Ed-  
ward* his onely Sonne, who for the  
space of 24. yeeres, lived in this Pa-  
rish, wherein God so blessed him,  
that of his good and charitable de-  
votion, he hath given three pounds  
a yeere for ever out of his free Land,  
called the Blew Lyon in the said  
Parish, to be bestowed in Sea-coales,  
and to bee distributed freely to the  
poore by the Churchwardens. And  
also twenty pounds for ever to bee  
lent to two poore young Houshol-  
ders gratis, from two yeeres to two  
yeeres, ten pounds apiece.  
He departed this life the 8. of March,  
1605.

On the same Tombe, under that above,  
is this written.

This Tombe was erected at the charge  
of *Elizabeth*, the Wife of *Henry Ba-  
sen*, Esquire, one of his Majesties  
Sergeants at Armes, and late Wife  
of *Edward Price*, deceased, who of  
Gggg her

her godly disposition, hath given 20. s. a yee for ever to the Preacher of this Parish, to be paid out of her house called the three Cups, next adjoyning on the West side of the same Blew Lyon, onely that he shall make recitall hereof at two severall Sermons yeerely; one on the Sunday before Christmas day, and the other on the Sunday before Midsummer day. And the said Elizabeth also, of her godly love and zeale to the Church, hath given a Flagon-Pot, silver and gilt, weighing 38. ounces and an halfe, for the service of the Communion Table, to remaine for ever; and three pounds to the poore, to be distributed at her Funerall, and five pounds to the poore of Knison in Derbyshire, where shee was borne. Shee departed the 10. of November, Anno 1616.

A very faire Glasse Table, hanging on a Pillar in the South Ile, in which there is the figure of a Gentlewoman all in blacke, with a guilt booke in her hand, laid as upon her Tombe: Over her head an Angell, over her at the feet, Death with a Dart and Houre-glasse.

Over her, adjoyning to a very faire Coat, encompassed with a Lawrell wreath, these words:

*Filius Arachnes Cytheni, Factor paterque  
Tanaquilla.*

Vnder her.

*Memoria Sacrum*

Katherina Brydges (filia & Heredis Roberti Essington generosi, unus olim Guardianorum pontis London) triplici iugo juncta: Primo Thoma Gwyn de London generoso, filio secundo Gulielmi Vaughan de Berain in Com. Denbighe, Armigeri, & Margareta Gwin, Vxoris ejus, defunctorum, Cui unicum Fœtum edidit (Nimirum Edwardum Gwyn, adhuc vitales Carpentem aurarum) Secundo Gulielmo Forset Armigero: Postremo Gulielmo Bridges, interioris Templi London Armigero: Vita sua virtute Clara, omnibusque natura

dotibus eximie prædita. Cui (post laudabilis vite stadium, nitentemque in aulam migrationem) E. G. defunctæ proles, officiosa pietate (ut decet) Novissimum hoc Parentale Munusculum exolvit.

Obiit 16. Maii, Anno a partu Virginis salutifero 1598. Annoque ætatis suæ 45.



### Giles in the Fields.

**B**Efore I speake of this new Church, I must briefly say of the old, that indeed it was very old: and in the antiquity of it, stood now still in danger of falling: that some part of it did fall, foretelling the rest to follow, if not speedily prevented, by pulling it downe to Re-build it, which after a diligent search, the necessity found, was done.

For this new Church, it beganne to be raised in the yeere of our Lord God, 1623. was finished 1625. and encompassed with a faire bricke Wall in the yeere 1631.

Which take more amply, in that absolute delivery of it, that I finde engraven over the doore on the North side of this Church, the words are these:

*Quod felix bonumque sit  
Posteris,*

*Hoc Templum loco veteris ex Annosa  
vetustate*

*Collapsi, Mole & Splendore Austum  
Multo paracorum Charitas*

*Instauravit,*

*In quibus pientissima Heroïna  
D. Alicia Duddelcy*

*Munificentia gratum marmoris hujus  
meretur eloquium.*

*Huc etiam accessit aliorum quorundam  
pietas,*

*Quibus provise in Cælo sunt grates.*

*Surgere Cœpit  
Ad umbilicos deductum  
Muro undique val-  
larum*

*Hæc Viator, an effectum est bonis operi-  
bus hoc seculum?*

To



To the raising, finishing, and (in every part of it) richly, and very excellently beautifying of this great worke, there were many good and great Benefactors: The names of all, with their particular gifts, my time gave not leave to compasse: neither for many of them, could any enquiry get them, they desiring to bee concealed, and by vertue of what they have done, obliging those that know them, not to divulge or reveale them.

For the rich and costly Glazing of this Church, the Worke and Workemasters thus follow.

A very rich and beautifull Window in the head of the Chancell, of foure severall Panes or Parts: In the first, the figure of *Abraham* sacrificing his Sonne: in the second, *Moses* with the Table of the Commandements: in the third, the figure of the holy Prophet *David*: in the fourth and last, *Salomon*.

The inscription to the first is this:

*Credidit Abraham Deo, & reputatum est illi ad Iustitiam. Anno Dom. 1628.*

Of the second is this:

*Erat vir Moses Mitissimus super omnes homines qui morabantur in terra. 1628.*

Of the third this:

*Solum medium tutum. 1627.*

Of the fourth this:

*Dum Spiro Spero. 1628.*

The first of these, was the charge of *Abraham Speckart*, Esquire.

The second, of *Hamo Claxton*, Esquire.

The third, of *Sir John Fenner*, Knight.

The fourth, of *Francis Lord Mount-Norris*.

A very faire Window on the South side of the Chancell.

At the top of it,  
*Iehovah.*

Vnder the figures in it,  
*Shelbery 1617. Shelbery and Wrothe.*  
*Domine misere nostri.*

A very faire Window on the North side of the Chancell: two faire Figures in it; the one of the Virgin *Mary*, with Christ in her armes; the other of *Mary Magdalen*.

Vnder this Window lyeth buried, the body of *Mary Pill*, of this Parish; which Window was set up at the charges of *Mary Mandit*, her daughter and Heire, 1629.

Vnder the first these Verses:

From *Maries* teares to *Maries* joy,  
This *Mary* is translated:  
And after threescore yeeres annoy,  
In Heaven she is instated.  
With this, she chose the better part,  
Never to be repented;  
And held her Saviour in her heart,  
Thus are her joyes augmented.

Vnder the other these:

This, sought her Saviour at his Tombe,  
His feet with Teares bedewed,  
That bore our Saviour in her wombe,  
Whereby our joyes renewed.  
Then happy soule, thrice happy this,  
Happily interested;  
In *Maries* Teares, and *Maries* blisse,  
Rest thou for ever blessed.

A very faire Window, with the Kings Armes in it, over the entrance into the Chancell,

Glazed at the charge of *Sir William Segar*, Knight, alias Garter principall King of Armes, Anno Dom. 1626.

A very faire Window at the upper end of the South Ile,

Glazed at the charges of *Marmaduke Rawdon*, Citizen and Clothworker of London, Anno Dom. 1625.

Another next to this downward,

Glazed at the charge of *Robert Rawdon*, Citizen and Fishmonger of London, Anno Dom. 1625.

Another next to this downward, bearing the figure of a Lyon in the Wildernesse,

Glazed at the charge of *M. John Johnson*, Iane-keeper, in High-Holborne, 1625.

Another next to this downward, having the Figures of Saint *John*, Saint *Philip*, and Saint *Matthew*,

Glazed at the cost and charges of *Philip Parker*.

Next to this downward, a very faire Window,

Glazed at the charges of *Katherine Best*, Widdow, late Wife of *John Best*, deceased, who gave order in his life time for the glazing of this Window and was buried there under, the 7. day of Aprill, 1625. And there lie also his Son *James*, and his Daughter *Dorothy*.

Next to this downward, a very faire Window,

Glazed at the charges of *Alice Hodges*, Widdow, late Wife to *Thomas Hodges*, Baker, deceased, who was buried under this Window, the 6. day of October, 1625. And here lye also his three children.

A faire Window next to this, the lowest in the South wall,

Glazed at the cost of *William Perkins*, of *London* Merchantaylor, 1626.

At the lower end of this Ile, over the Southwest doore, a very faire Window, bearing in it (very curiously done) the Figure of our Saviour.

Over his head, as in a garland supported by two Angels, these letters:

I.H.S.

Round about him Clouds full of Cherubins.

On one side of him this,

*I am the doore, by mee if any man enter in, he shall be saved, Ioh. 10. 9.*

On the other side,

*Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest, Matth. 11. 28.*

*Beckinghamm Boteler Armiger fieri fecit. Anno Domini 1627.*

Over the great West doore, is a faire Window, with the Carpenters Armes, and a faire Coat Armes close by it.

This Window hath no name, or other Inscription; It was (as I was told) the gift of a Stranger.

One, that upon a day that they made a Collection for it, being there, was (among the rest) desired to bestow his good will, hee answered, Hee had no Money, but if the glazing of a Window, if they had any yet undisposed of, would be accepted of, he would bee at the charge to doe it. The Collectors giving him thanks, and shewing this Window, he suddenly set a Glazier on worke, and what he had promised hee performed.

A very faire Window at the head of the North Ile, bearing the figure of Christ crucified as also (one on the one side, the other on the other) of the two *Maries*.

On the right side of him this;

*Woman, Behold thy Sonne,*

On the left;

*Behold thy Mother.*

Glazed at the cost of *Thomas Esle*, Cooke, of this Parish, Anno Dom. 1625.

Another next to this downward,

Glazed at the charges of *John Beacon*, of the City of *Westminster*, Yeoman, 1625.

Another next to this downward,

Glazed at the charges of *Robert Johnson*, free of the Company of the Ioyners, 1625.

A faire Window over the doore in the middle of the North Ile, bearing a worthy Coat Armes, with these words:

*Whitaker & Egerton.*

This Window is divided into three parts, under the first this,

Ego



*Ego sum ostium, per me si quis introierit, servabitur, & ingredietur, & egredietur, & pascua inveniet. Ioh. 10. 9.*

Vnder the second thus :

*In tuo lumine ( Domine Iesu ) lumen æternum videre sperantes, vitreum hoc luminare fabricari fecerunt Laurentius & Margareta Whitaker, Anno salutis humane 1625.*

Vnder the third thus :

*Eligo frequentare limen in domo Dei mei magis quam habitare in Tentoriis Improbis. Psal. 84. 11.*

A faire Window next to this downward, bearing a very faire Coat Armes, with these words :

*Cope & Aston.*

Glazed at the charges of the Lady Katherine Cope, Widdow, late Wife to Sir Ed. Cope, of this Parish, 1625.

A very rich Window next downward, divided into three parts, bearing the curious Figures of the three Theologicall Vertues, under them,

*Fides, Spes, Charitas.*

Vnder Faith this :

Faith Root, Hope Stocke,  
the branch is Charity;  
Faith sees, Hope lookes,  
for Charity is free;  
Faith knits to God, to  
Heaven hope, Love to men;  
Faith gets, Hope keepes,  
and Love poures out agen.  
1626.

*Mandatum novum do vobis, ut diligatis unus alium, Ioh. 13. 34.*

Vnder Hopethis :

*Tres Elohim : pater est  
primus qui procreat, inde  
Filius est, ex his  
Spiritus almus adest.*

*Sunt Tria dona Dei:  
sit prima Fides pia Mater,  
Filia Spes, ex his  
certum ortum Amor. 1626.*

*Nam Spe servati sumus, Spes autem si certatur non est Spes : quod enim quis certat, cur speret ? Rom. 8. 24.*

Vnder Charity this :

*Now remaine these three, Faith, Hope, Charity, but the greatest of these is Charity, 1 Cor. 13. 13.*

*Scriptum est, Iustus ex Fide vivet, Rom. 1. 17.*

Next unto this downward, the last of this North Ile, is a plaine Window, without either colour or Inscription.

*Vpon a faire Grave-stone in the middle Ile, is this Inscription,*

Here lyeth buried the body of Elizabeth, late Wife of Richard Maunsell, Esquire, one of the Daughters and Heires of Roger Wingfield, of great Dunham, in the County of Norfolk, Esquire. She departed this life upon the sixt of October, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1620.

*Vpon a faire Stone neere to the other, is this Inscription.*

Inter'd, the Corps of  
Baron Birch lies here,  
Of Greys Inne sometime,  
by degree, Esquire;  
In Chequer 18. yeeres  
a Iudge he was,  
Till soule from aged body  
his did passe.  
Alive his Wife Eliza  
doth remaine,  
Of Srydfolke stocke, one Sonne  
and Daughters twaine,  
She bare by him :  
the eldest in his life,  
He gave to Thomas Boyer  
for his Wife.  
His body sleepes till  
Angels Trumpe shall sound,  
God grant we all may  
ready then be found.

*Iohannes Birch, Obiit Anno Dom. 1581.  
Maii 30. Etatis sue 66.*

*On another Stone neere to the former, is  
this Inscription.*

Here lyeth buried the body of *Elizabeth  
Byrche*, Widdow, late Wife of *Iohn  
Byrche*, Esquire, and one of the Ba-  
rons of her Majesties Court of the  
Exchequer, Daughter of *Iohn Syd-  
folke*, Esquire, who deceased the  
third day of December, 1583.

*Close by the former*

Lyeth buried the body of *Iohn Denfill*,  
sometime Serjeant at Law, and *Ma-  
ry* his Wife.

In the same Ile is a very faire Stone,  
which hath beene beautified with  
many faire Figures in Brasse: but  
much of it being gone, all we can see  
now of it is this:

Here lieth *George Carew*, the fourth son  
of *Sir Edmund Carew*, &c. 1583.

*In the South Ile*

Eyes buried the body of *Alexander  
Barnes*, Vintner, sometime Church-  
warden of this Parish, &c. Hee de-  
ceased the 4. of November, 1614.  
being of the age of 57. yeeres.

*Alexander Barnes*  
here doth lye,  
Glory bee  
to God on high,  
For he on earth  
hath finished his dayes,  
And now liveth in Heaven  
to give God praise.

And now having done with the  
Church, we beginne in the Church-  
yard with this Inscription, standing  
in the middle of the South wall.

*Laus Deo.*

*In cuius, & Christiana Sepultura, hono-  
rem, nimis arcti olim Cæmeterii fines,  
novi huius, 128. pedes longi, & 17.  
lati, Donatione, Abrahamus Speckart,*

*Arm. & Dorothea Vxor ejus Amplia-  
runt, Anno Dom. 1630.*

*A very faire Tombe-stone in the Church-  
yard, about it these Verses.*

*Thornton of Thornton,*  
in *Yorkeshire* bred,  
Where lives the fame  
of *Thorntons* being dead:  
Full South this stone  
foure foot doth lye,  
His Father *Iohn*,  
and Grandfire *Henry*.

Vpon it.

*Iohannes Thornton, in Memoria Charissi-  
ma Vxoris Margareta, Filia Georgii  
Collins, hujus parochia sancti Egidii in  
Campis, hoc Monumentum posuit.*

Vnder this sad  
Marble sleepes,  
Shee, for whom  
even Marble weepes:  
Her praise lives still,  
though here she lies  
Seeming dead  
that never dyes:  
Religion, Love,  
in suffering Breast,  
Her Charity, Mildnesse,  
and the rest,  
Hath crown'd her soule;  
all mourne with fame,  
Her Husbands losse,  
and Midwives blame.  
She died in Childbed,  
seventy times blest and seven,  
Her child and she deliver'd,  
both in Heaven.

*Obiit octavo die Iannarii, Anno Dom.  
1611. Etatis sue 16.*

*On a faire Stone in the Church-yard,  
is this Inscription.*

**I.H.S.**

Here under lyeth buried the body of  
*Ioane Barker*, late Wife of *Richard  
Barker*, 17. yeeres of this Parish,  
who deceased the last day of July,

*Anno*



Anno Dom. 1626. whom the Lord  
send a joyfull Resurrection.

*Expecta donec veniat.*

Vpon it thus:

*Honestamors initium vita.*

Turne againe then unto thy rest, O my soule,  
for the Lord hath rewarded thee; and  
why? thou hast delivered my soule from  
death, mine eyes from teares, and my  
feet from falling.

I will walke before the Lord, in the land of  
the living. Psal. 116.

This Stone was laid by her Husband  
Richard Barker, one of the Yeomen  
of the Guard to Queene Elizabeth  
and King James 30. yeeres, and now  
to King Charles. And was married to  
his late deceased Wife 20. yeeres  
and one moneth, and had seven chil-  
dren, wherof five live, Horatio, Anne,  
Elizabeth, Katherine, and Mary.

Cloſe by this lies buried the body of  
William Howe, Aprill 3. 1626.

Also the body of Elizabeth Maſon,  
Wife of Amos Maſon, Curate of the  
Temple, Iuly 18. 1632.

Of John Cartwright, Gentleman, August  
13. 1630.

Of Richard Beſſbitch, ſonne of Daniel  
Beſſbitch.

~~~~~

James at Clarkenwell.

1623.

THere hath beene within these
few yeeres a great sum of mony
expended upon this Church,
by the sad and lamentable accidents of
twice the fall of the Steeple. Spea-
king of which, I should say, the first in
such a yeere, such a moneth, such a day,
and as of that for the second: but my

Information (though given mee by a
very good friend) could by no meanes
make me so punctuall. Howsoever, it
was about the time afore dated; and
the second, within a little time after.

The first falling of this Steeple (or
part of it) was through the antiquity, or
length of time it had stood, without
any repaire or mending; for (as I have
beene certified) it hath had no cost, in
that kinde, bestowed upon it, within
the memory of any Parishioner living;
neither among their Records can they
finde any such thing mentioned.

The second fall (as some have su-
spected) was either by the ignorance
or dishonesty of the principall Work-
man, that for a certaine summe of mo-
ney (from the ruines of the first) had
undertaken to raise and rebuild it. Ig-
norance in not looking into the strength
of that, upon which hee was to reare
such a burthen; Or dishonesty, in
fleightly passing over (for the speedier
dispatch of his Taske) a weaknesse up-
on which he knew (or might suspect)
such an eminent danger to follow.

How just the suspicion, I know not,
but in the Re-building of this Steeple,
before it was fully finished (although
almost upon the end of that labour) it
fell, with the Bells, their Carriages and
Frames, bearing a great part of the
Roofe downe before them: the weight
of all these together, bearing to the
ground two large Pillars of the South
Ile, a faire Gallery over against the
Pulpit, the Pulpit, all the Pewes, and
whatsoever was under or neere it.

But now (as of all the rest) let us
speake of building, repairing, and beau-
tifying, which briefly for this Church
we doe thus:

All those decayes and losses (except-
ing the want of the Steeple which
(at the lower end of the South Ile) is
begun, and from the ground raised as
high as the roofe of the Church) are re-
covered and made whole againe: all
the Walls of it firme and faire; in the
South wall a faire new doore: The
Church, in the place of the old, furni-
shed with all things new, and is with-
out and within (notwithstanding there
is much still to doe) well and very wor-
thily beautified:

The

The cost of all this amounting to (or much upon) 1400. pounds.

It was thus finished in the yeere of our Lord, 1627.

*Vpon my very worthy Friend, Master
Iohn Weaver, a learned
Antiquary.*

Weaver, who laboured
in a learned straine,
To make men long since dead
to live againe,
And with expence of Oyle,
and Inke, did watch,
From the Wormes mouth
the sleeping Course to snatch,
Hath by his industry
begot a way,
Death (who insidiates
all things) to betray,
Redeeming freely
by his care and cost,
Many a sad Herse, which time
long since gave lost,
And to forgotten dust
such spirit did give,
To make it in our
memories to live.
Where Death destroy'd
when he had power to save,
In that he did not seeke
to rob the Grave,
For where so e're
a ruin'd Tombe he found,
His Pen hath built it
new out of the ground.
'Twixt Earth and Him
this interchange we finde,
Shee hath to him,
he bin to her like kinde,
Shee was his Mother,
he (a gratefull Child)
Made her his Theme,
in a large worke compil'd
Of Funerall Reliques,
and brave Structures rear'd,
On such as seem'd unto her
most indear'd.
Alternately a Grave
to him she lent,
O're which his Booke
remaines a Monument.

Master Weaver upon himselfe.

Lankashire gave me breath,
And Cambridge education,
Middlesex gave me death,
And this Church my humation,
And Christ to me hath given
A place with him in Heaven.

Obiit Anno Ætat. sue 56.

For the ancient Monuments of this Church, turne to folio 484, 485.

Katherines Tower.

THis Church was repaired, and within thorowout trimmed, and very commendably beautified, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1618.

A very faire Gallery at the lower end of the Church, built in the yeere 1613. was (with a great addition in the breadth of it) enlarged in the yeere 1621.

The Walls & outside of this Church was againe in many decayed places of it repaired, and all over cloathed in a faire and very beautifull Rough-cast, at the sole cost and charge of Sir *Iulius Cesar*, Knight, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1629. His charge being (taken to be done by the great) 250. li.

About the same time, there was a very faire Clocke-house built at the West end of the Church, and some other things done. All before named, except that of Sir *Iulius Cesar*, being the proper cost and charge of the Inhabitants.

*Vpon the South wall in the Chancell, is
this inscribed.*

The gift of Master Steven Scudamore, late Citizen and Vintener of London, deceased, 20 s. per Annum, to be bestowed in Fewell amongst the poore of this Precinct, at the discretion of the Collectors for the time being, Beganne

Beganne the 20. day of December,
Anno Dom. 1606. to bee continued
unto them for ever.

*Neere unto the former is another Inscripti-
on, as followeth.*

The gift of Master *John Bourne*, late Ci-
tizen and White-baker of *London*,
being 5. *li. per Annum*, to be bestow-
ed in Bread amongst the poore of
this Precinct, Beganne the 10. day
of May, *Anno Dom. 1609.* to be con-
tinued unto them for 40. yeeres fol-
lowing.

*On the same South Wall, this Monument
done at the charges of William Beere-
blocke, Goldsmith, one of his
Executors.*

Here dead in part,
whose best part never dieth,
A Benefactor,
William Cutting lyeth:
Nor dead, if good deeds
could keepe men alive,
Nor all dead, since good deeds
doe men revive.
Gunnile and Kaies,
his good deeds may record,
And will, no doubt,
him praise therefore afford:
Saint Katherines eke,
neere *London*, can it tell,
Goldsmiths, & *Merchantaylors*,
know it well:
Two Country Townes
his civill bounty blest,
East Derham, and
Norton-Fitzwarren West.
More did he than
this Table can unfold,
The world his fame,
this earth his earth doth hold.



Leonards Shorditch.

For the Repaires of this Church,
Monuments, and Gifts, with the
names of the bountifull Givers,

and the like, turne to page 471, 472,
and 473.



Martins in the Fields.

The enlargement of this Church
was begunne in the yeere of our
Lord God, 1607. being the
fifth yeere of the Reigne of our Sove-
raigne Lord King *James*, of *England*,
France, and *Ireland*, and of *Scotland* the
41. and it was finished in the yeere
1608. To the which enlargement, our
said Soveraigne Lord King *James*, and
our most Noble Prince *Henry*, were
most gracious Benefactors; the rest of
the charges were borne by the Inhabi-
tants of this Parish.

Randall Hopkins, and *Andrew Hacker*,
being the first yeere Churchwardens.

And in the second yeere, *Andrew
Hacker*, and *Richard Stile*.

This enlargement was onely that
ground, that at the East end of this
Church (taken out of the Churchyard)
was then made a beautifull Chancell.

A very faire Table fastened to a Pillar
neere the Pulpit; in which is curi-
ously drawne the figure of an An-
gell, holding the Coat of the Gen-
try, of the living Husband, and dead
Wife, for whom it was there set up;
Also of a Deaths-head, with an
Houre-glasse upon it: The border
of the Table filled (excellent in pro-
portion and colours) with Deaths-
heads, branches of Palme, and other
fresh and beautifull Flowers.

Nascendo Morimur.

*Quid Crani sibi forma novi
vult ista? Quid Hora?
Quidque super Cranio,
lumen nova nata, segesque?
Nempe dies mortis,
vita fit origo perennis;
Qua moritur mundo,
Nascitur illa Deo.*

What doth this Scull? what
doth this Houre-glasse show?
The

The Corne and Palme, that
on the Scull doth grow?
It meaneth this, that Death
the end of strife,
Is the beginning
to eternall life:
Death is the doore
to immortality,
Shee's borne to God,
that to the world doth dye.
The burning Taper
to his end doth waste,
Whilst life and death
to meet each other haste;
Then happy she,
that did her life apply,
Here and above
to live eternally.

To the permanent honour and remembrance of the Pious and All-vertuous Gentlewoman, Mistresse *Susan Price*, Daughter to the Honourable Baronet, Sir *Paul Tracy*, of *Stanway*, in *Glocester*; and the late dearly beloved Wife of the Religious, Learned, and truly Vertuous Gentleman, *William Price*, of *Winchester*, Esquire, one of his Majesties most honourable Privy Chamber. She died the 13. of March, 1632.

Ye holy Angels,
and ye Powers of light,
The glad injoyers
of Gods glorious sight;
You that in faithfull
Abrahams bosome rest,
You have receiv'd
your sanctified Guest.
Faire Susan Price
hath blessed Heaven obtain'd,
And for her well run Race,
Gods glory gain'd,
Shining in Robes
of Immortality,
Contemnes the earth
and worldly vanity.
True Christian faith
indued her constant minde,
And unto her
the promise was assign'd.
Most honour'd be
her memory, outwasting
All Genealogies,
and everlasting.

Whilst there be Elements,
Stars, Orbes, or Spheares,
Dayes Sunne, or Nights
Moone, to direct the yeeres,
The Heavens possesse her soule,
the World her Fame,
And faire example, her Vertues,
Worth, and Name:
What Nature, Goodnesse,
Institution, Fa&,
Could heape to a perfection,
was her A&.
The Angels sing her glory,
who did call
Her sweet soule home
to its originall,
And now shees gone hence
for to passe the time
She ought her Husband,
in a better Clime.
There shall her Harvest
and her Summer be,
Where she shall never
any Winter see.
Then *Price* grieve you no more,
she lives in joy,
Wipe you your teares,
her teares are wip'd away.

The Epitaph.

S tay ere you passe,
lament, and fix your eyes
V pon a worthy
Consorts obsequies.
S *usan* here lies, for beauty,
worth, and life,
A dmir'd, the worthy
William Prices Wife.
N ever was after death
one more desir'd,
N or ever living
was one more admir'd.
A file of lasting praises
crownes her name,
P erpetuall glories
doe attend her fame:
R ich in all joyes, she
now hath chang'd her bed,
I oyned in marriage
unto Christ her head.
C ome, whosoever would
enjoy like state,
E ndeavour all her worth
to imitate.

Over

Over the figure of Death :

ibimus omnes.

Ladies, when you
your purest beauties see,
Thinke them but Tenants
to mortalitie :
Ther's no content on earth,
Ioyes soone are fled,
Healthfull to day we live,
to morrow dead :
I was as you are now,
young, faire, and cleere,
And you shall once be
as you see me heere.

Mors mihi lucrum.

Moriendo Naschimur.

*Vpon her Tomb-stone, at the foot of this
Monument.*

Mistresse *Susanna Price*, the wife of *Wil-
liam Price*, Esquire, one of the
Groomes of his Majesties most Ho-
nourable Privy Chamber, Daugh-
ter of Sir *Paul Tracy*, Baronet, depar-
ted this life the 13. of March, 1632.
before shee had beene married full
14. weekes.

She was so full of Vertue and of Good-
nesse, few might compare with her,
none could excell her.

Her body is here interred, here is her
body, her soule is in Heaven with
her Saviour.

*A faire Tomb-stone in the Chancell, with
this Inscription.*

Here lieth buried the body of Mistresse
Dorothy Hervey, that Honourable
matchlesse Virgin, the Daughter of
the Right Honourable *William Lord
Hervy*, Baron of *Kidbrooke*, and of
the Religious Lady his Wife, the
Lady *Cordelia Hervey*, Daughter and
Heire to Master *Brian Ansley*, Es-
quire, of *Lee*, in *Kent*, who departed
this transitory life the 19. of Febru-
ary, Anno 1632.

Glorious *Dorothy*
here intombd lies,

Lord *Hervies* Daughter,
and faire Vertues prize.
Modell of Honour,
Graces Paragon,
In whose great losse
her Parents Ioyes are gone.
Her life was such
as well may be deni'd,
That she did ever ill,
but when she dy'd :
Pity so soone
so rare a Virgin must
Stoope to Corruption,
and be cloath'd in dust.
Heaven and the world being
Sutors, who should have her,
To end the strife, she went
to him that gave her.

Nascendo Morimur.

A very faire Table, with a rich Coat
Armes, hanging on the North side
of the Chancell, with this
Inscription.

*Hæc sunt Antiqua Moraviorum Insignia,
in memoriam Patricii Moravii, Domi-
no Carolo Regi à poculis, nuper defuncti
hæc posita.*



Mary Whitechappell.

His Church, in the many (and
greatly) decayed parts of it,
was repaired; and within, with-
out, and in every part of it richly and
very worthily beautified, at the cost and
charge of the Parishioners, in the yeere
of our Lord God, 1633.

For *Whitechappell* side:

Thomas Farrar }
John Wood } Churchwardens:
John Mannering }

For *Wapping* side:

Captaine Hatch }
Master Allen } Churchwardens.

The cost of this Repaire, 300. li. and
upwards.

To

To shew the never-dying love of these Parishioners, to their deceased Pastor, Master *William Crashaw*, take this Inscription from a very faire Gallery in the South Ile.

To the honour of God, the advancement of Religion, and in thankfulness to God for the safe returne of our hopefull and gracious Prince *Charles* from the dangers of his Spanish Iourney, this Gallery was created at the charge of this Parish, Anno 1623. and the seventh yeere of Master *Crashawes* Residence.

His Name, as in this, in many other places remembred.

The ground of this South Ile was added to the Church, and the Ile new built in the yeere of our Lord, 1591. And in the foure and thirtieth of the Reigne of *Queene Elizabeth*, Master *Richard Gardner* Parson.

A faire Monument on the North wall of the Chancell, with this Inscription.

*Christo optimo maximo,
pietati & posteritati,
Sacrum,*

*Elizabethæ Conjugis dulcissimæ,
Fœminæ Leßissimæ & Claris. Skinnerianæ,
& Emersonianæ Familiis oriundæ,*

*In qua (Rara Felicitate)
Pietas cum Pulchritudine,
Ingenium cum Virtute,
Forma cum pudicitia,
Mirifice conveniebant,*

*Quæ in primo puerperio, in ipso enixu,
Animam Deo, Memoriam Mundo,
Vitam Naturæ, Carnem terræ,
Patri puerulum, Amicis luctum,
Conjugi Mœrorem ineffabilem,
Omnibus ingens sui ipsius desiderium
moriendo Reliquit,*

*W. Crashawus, hujus Ecclesiæ
Rector, Conjux longe Mœstissimus
multis cum Lachrymis
Lugens Lubens
Invictus Posuit.*

*I know that my Redeemer liveth, Iob
19.25.*

To the honour of Christ Jesus, to the praise of Piety, to the example of Posterity, and for the preservation of the godly memory of *Elizabeth*, his most worthily beloved Wife, in whom (by a rare Conjunction) Godliness with Comeliness, Wisdom with Vertue, Beauty with Chastity, Youth with Discretion, and Discretion with Devotion, were most sweetely combined; who in the prime of her yeeres, upon her first Childe, yeelded up, by untimely death, as her selfe often had foretold, her soule to God, her life to Nature, her body to the Earth, her memory to the World, and left to the pensive Earth a deare bought Sonne, to her friends heaviness, hard to be removed, to her Husband sorrow, not to be expected, and to all that knew her, a longing desire after her,

William Crashaw, her most sad and sorrowfull Husband, Pastor of this Church, most unwilling to part with her, but most willing to honour her with many sighes and teares, dedicated this Monument in assurance of her glorious Resurrection. She died October 3. in the 24. yeere of her age.

*A handsome Tombe, encompassed with Iron
grates in the Churchyard, hath
this Inscription.*

To the Memory of *Alice Shelton*, daughter of Sir *Ralph Shelton*, of *Shelton-Hall*, in *Norfolke*, Knight, who had Issue by her first Husband, *Thomas Waller*, Esquire, 9. Sonnes, and 9. Daughters; and by her second Husband, *William Wrope*, of *London*, Merchantaylor, had Issue two Sonnes and one Daughter; but had no Issue by her third and last Husband, *Thomas wilkinson*. 1630.

*Another close by the former, with
this Inscription.*

*Favour is deceitfull, and beauty is vanity,
but a woman that feareth the Lord, she
shall be praised.*

Here

Here lieth buried that vertuous *Thamozin*, that gracious young Woman, the faithfull Wife of Master *William Eeles*, of *Limehouse*, Marriener; this mirrour of young Women, departed this life on the 10. of Iuly, 1620. Shee being of the age of 25. yeeres, and was Mother of a Sonne and a Daughter; but *Thamozin* the Daughter, departed this life on the 18. of December, 1621. being of the age of 6. yeeres, and lieth here buried.

Every wise Woman buildeth her house, but the foolish plucketh it downe with her hands.

The memory of the Just is blessed, but the name of the wicked shall rot.

Remember,

As you are now,
so was she;
As she is now,
so you must be. } *William Eeles.*



Magdalens Bermondsey.

THis Church was enlarged by the addition of all that ground that is now the South Ile, taken out of their spacious Churchyard; this Ile was begunne to be built in the yeere of our Lord God, 1608.

Christopher Robinson } Churchwardens.
Thomas Freeman }

The Worke going on, and continuing to the yeere 1610. in which it was very worthily and compleatly finished. The charge of it amounting to 860. *li.*

In the yeere 1619. on the top of the Steeple, was a very faire Turret erected. The charge of it, 33. *li.* 16. *s.* In the same yeere a new Clocke made, 7. *li.*

The Steeple was againe repaired, and the inside of the Church trimmed and very commendably beautified, in the yeere 1621.

The cost of this last (though I could not set downe the summe) as of all the former severall Repaires and Buil-

ding, the sole cost and charge of the Parishioners.

A very faire Brasse Branch in this Church, was the gift of *Ralph Alder*, of this Parish, 1613.



Savoy Parish.

WE have not in the collection of all these Churches, looked so far backe upon any Repaire as this: but as wee finde it we present it.

The repairing and trimming of this Church (which was at that time performed with great cost and beauty) was in the yeere of our Lord God 1600. at the sole cost and charge of the Parishioners.

James Houson } Churchwardens.
Thomas Martin }

In the yeere 1618. there was a faire Gallery built at the lower end of this Church.

Rowland Hodges } Churchwardens.
Daniell Hall }

A very faire Monument at the upper end of the Church, having this Inscription.

*Ecce pudicitia, & pietas,
Cæli utraque proles
Accingunt, Dextra hæc,
hæc tibi leva latæ,
Iuro, salo coluere, Polo
Rapuerè, nec usquam
Te neque jam tumulum
destituere tuum.*

*Da. Humis Theag. Non Delenda
Amicitia sempiternum Monumentum.*

M. N. M. S.

*Siste paululum quisquis es, & paucis quid
Marmor hocce te rolet scies.*

*Hic sacrum Beatissimæ Animæ depositum,
& felicissimæ quiescunt exuvie Nico-
læ Moravia, ex clarissimâ Moravi-
orum, cum Tilibardinorum, tum Abir-
carniorum Gente, per utrumque paren-
tem ortæ, & Roberti Duglassii, equitis
Aurati, conjugis Lettissimæ, Quæ in-
credibili ingenio, rarissimo Iudicio,
Hhhh Sum-*

Summa pietate, singulari prudentia, omnique virtutis genere, imprimis modestia, pudicitia, & suavisimis moribus ornatissima, cum omnem propè Aetatem, contemptis mundi huius Fœcibus. in Rerum divinarum speculatione, & assidua meditatione consumpsisset, in Theologicis porro ad miraculum usque docti doctissimos quosque Theologos in admirationem sui & stuporem Rapiisset, Nihilque unquam, per universam vitam quam Christum sperasset, ad eundemque tota jam adspirarat, primo partu longissimis, & Acerrimis doloribus divexata, ubi Mœstissimum conjugem, & circumfusos amicos ad vitam huius fluxa ac caduca contemptum, & ad certissimam immortalitatis spem erexit, prolixissimam etiam & suavisimam oratione, ipsam se suosque omnes, maxime vero conjugem Deo commendasset, gratissimam Christo Animam reddidit, & extincto Fœtu, in summo omnium Mœrore expiravit.

Abi jam quisquis es, & non dissimilem vitam exitum ipsi tibi opta & vale. Obiit die Novemb. Anno 1612. Aetatis suae

A faire Monument on the west side, close to the former, with this Inscription.

Morieris. Resurges.

Ianua vitae sepulchrum.

Here lyeth Nazareth Coppin, Wife to George Coppin of London, Gentleman, Daughter to Thomas Thwaites of Hardington, in the County of Norfolk, Esquire, who being of the age of 24. yeeres, in the prime of her youth and beauty, as she lived most virtuously, so she died most godly, the 22. of June 1592. in the 34. yeere of the most happy reigne of Queene Elizabeth.

Mors certa, inevitabilis, incerta.

On either side of her these lines.

*Morti praeda jaces,
potuit nec plurima forma*

*Gratia, nec mentis
vincere sat apudor:
Et tamen in terris ultra
spes figitur & alto
Querenda est merces
non peritura polo.*

Peregrinatio est vita.

*Vivis & aeternum vitæ
de morte triumphas,
Exuvias tantum
possidet illa tui:
Omnia sic patrias sedes
unde orta revivunt,
Redditur & Cælo
mens pia, corpus humo,
Mors metæ laborum.*

Next to the other is a very Ancient Monument, with this Inscription.

Pray for the soules of Sir Richard Rokeby, Knight, and Dame Jane his wife, whose bones rest here under this Tombe, which Sir Richard deceased the 27. of Aprill, 1523. and the said Dame Jane deceased the 15. On whose soules Iesu have mercy.

Over the Vestry doore in the Chancell, is a very faire Tombe with these words.

Hic jacet Alicia, Filia Simonis Steward, de la Kingeth, Suff. Obiit 18. Junii, Humana salutis, 1573.

Virtutis præmium virtus.

Vpon a faire Marble Stone in the Chancell, is this Inscription.

Here lies interred the bodies of Peter Lilly, Doctor of Divinity, one of the Brothers of the Savoy, Prebend of Pauls, and Archdeacon of Tanton, who died at the Savoy, Anno Dom. 1614. And of Dorothy Lilly, his virtuous Wife, who also died at the Savoy, the 1. of June, Anno Dom. 1627. and of Mary Lilly, their onely Daughter, who departed this life at Fulham, the 10. of October, 1625.

Close

Close to the other this:

Here under lyeth the body of *Frances Bulbecke*, late of *Clevedon*, in the County of *Somerset*, Esquire, the 8. sonne of *Iohn Bulbecke*, of the same place and County, Esquire, deceased, which said *Frances* died, being never married, the 9. of November, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1585.

Close to the other this:

Here lyeth buried *Peter Richardson*, Goldsmith and Jeweller, borne in *Holland*, in the parts beyond the Seas, servant to the most famous King, *Henry the 8.* and King *Edward the 6.* to *Queene Mary*, and to our most dread Sovereigne Lady, *Queene Elizabeth*: which *Peter* having married *Anne*, the Daughter of *Robert Wilson*, lived to the age of 84. yeeres, and died a faithfull Christian, the 24. of March, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1586.

There is also in this Chancell buried, the body of one *David Bedo*, Batchelour of the Law, and Steward to the Lord of *Carleil*, &c. 1541.

Close by the former

Lieth buried the body of *Humphrey Lovell*, Esquire, with his two Wives and five Children. He died the 16. of November 1585.

Close to the other is this.

Hic jacet Dominus Richardus Ellis, quondam Hospitularius hujus Hospitalis. Qui obijt 3. die Augusti 1550. quadragesimo 5. Cujus anime propicietur Deus. Amen.

At the upper end of the Chancell, in the East corner, is a very ancient Monument, with this Inscription.

Wilhelmus Chaworth, secundus filius Iohannis Chaworth, de Wignerton, in Comitatu

Noringham, Militis, hic in suo Celibatu repulverescit, cuius spiritus in Caelis, carnis reassumptionem expectat. Obijt 24. die Martii, Anno salutis à Christo 1582. Et sue Nativitatis 28.

Necessitudinis Symbolum.

A very faire Table with a rich Coat Armes, on the East wall, toward the lower end of the Church.

Over it these words:

So good a Father and Mother are never to be forgotten.

Under it these:

Here lieth the body of *Rebecca Burton*, Wife to Captaine *Nicholas Burton*, and Daughter to *Henry Somaster* of *Painesford* in *Devonshire*, Esquire; who departed this life the 28. of February, Anno Dom. 1632.

In the wall on the west side of the Church, is this ancient Memoriall.

The first sepulted in this place after they it sacrated,
Was *Humphrey Summerfer*,
Deacon, which here doth lye,
Batchelour in the Arts,
whom cruell Death oppressed,
The sixteen hundred & fiftieth yeere of God Almighty,
The fiftieth day of Aprill,
which *Humphrey* doth call and cry,
With lamentable escrikes,
and good devotion,
All devout Christen men
and women, that passe hereby,
Pray for my dolorous soule
for Christs bitter passion.

On an ancient Plate close to the former, is this Inscription:

Here by this wall side buried is *William Vevian*, Sonne and Heire unto *Michael Vevian*, of *Cornwall*, Esquire, which *William* was servant unto the Right Noble; *Charles Sommerfer*,
H h h h a Earle

Earle of *Worcester*, the Kings Chamberlaine, and by mis-fortune drowned in the *Thames*, on Passion Sunday at afternoone, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1520. For whose soule pray of your Charity, as you would be prayed for.

In the body of the Church, upon a brasſe plate on the ground, is this Inscription.

Here lyeth *Humfrey Gosling*, of *London* Vintener, of the *White Hart* of this Parish, a Neighbour of vertuous behaviour, a very good Archer, and of honest mirth, a good Company-keeper,

So well inclin'd
to poore and rich,
God send more *Goslings*
to bee ſich.

He was ſervant to the Right Honourable, the Lord *Hunsden*, Lord Chamberlaine, and deceaſed the 22. of July, 1586.

Close by the other lyes buried the body of *George Skewiſh*, 1525.

Also the body of *Iohn Danſon*, 1577.

A very faire Stone, with a faire Picture of the party buried wrought in Braſſe, having theſe ſeverall Inſcriptions.

Over his head two braſſe Circles.

In the one thus:

Credo quod Redemptor meus vivit, & in noviffimo die, de terra ſurrecturus ſum.

In the other thus:

Et in Carne mea videbo Deum ſalvatorum meum.

In a Circle upon his breaſt thus:

Repoſita eſt hac ſpes mea, in ſinu meo.

Vnder him thus:

Sicubi hic eſt pietatis, ac Religionis cultor Ioannes Floid, Artis Muſicæ Bacchalarum, qui dum vixit, Regi Henrici octavi in ſacello cecinit, & Chriſti Sepulcrum in viſit Ieroſolimis. Obiit Anno Dom. 1523. Menſ. Aprilis die tertio.

Neere unto the other is this Inſcription.

Here reſteth the body of the Lady *Eleanor Kempe*, Widdow, late Wife of Sir *William Kempe*, Knight, and Daughter and Heire unto *Robert Browne*, Eſquire, which Lady *Eleanor* deceaſed the 26. of September, in the yeere of our Lord God, 1559.

Neere vnto the former is this Inſcription.

Orate pro anima Domini Iohannis Sampull, quondam unius Vicariorum Collegii Regii Sancti Steph. Westmonasterii, & in ſua ætate in Cantaria Delinwood, Celebrans in Baſſa Capella Sanctæ Mariæ D. Collegii. Qui obiit Anno Dom. 1510.

Neere unto the other is this Inſcription.

Hic jacet Anna Pynta, Iſpania, quæ obiit 8. die Martii, Anno Dom. 1523. cuius animæ propitiætur Deus, Amen.

On a faire Stone close to the other, is this Inſcription.

Orate pro anima Iohannis Brime, Sacerdotis, qui obiit 13. die menſis Martii 1525. cuius anima, &c.

Neere to the other

Lyeth buried the body of *Iohn Borwet*, Eſquire, ſometime Sergeant Plumber to King *Henry* the 7. and to King *Henry* the 8. deceaſed the 7. of December 1525.

Next

Next unto the other is this
Inscription.

Of your Charity, pray for the soule of
Humphrey Cooke, Citizen and Car-
penter of *London*, and Master Car-
penter of all the workes to our Soe-
raigne Lord, King *Henry* the 8. and
Master Carpenter at the building of
this Hospitall, called *The Savoy*:
the which *Humphrey* decealed the
13. day of March, in the yeere of our
Lord God 1530. and lyeth under
this Stone.

On the next unto the other, is this;
Inscription.

Pray for the soule of *Newell Loveday*,
Gentleman, late Groome for the
moneth in the office of the Cellar, to
the most excellent Prince, King
Henry the 8. who died the 18. day
of May, Anno Dom. 1523.

A Table, or Memoriall of all
such Benefactors as have gi-
ven any summes of Money
or Legacies, to the value of
five pounds and upwards, to
this Parish of Saint *Mary*
Strand, alias *Savoy*, for the
use of the poore, or to other
pious uses within this Parish;
beginning from the yeere of
our Lord God 1597. And as
touching all other Legacies
and summes of Money under
five pounds, given by Bene-
factors in this kinde, since the
time aforesaid, they are regi-
stred in a Booke kept for that
purpose.

Anno Dom. 1621.

Richard Denham } Churchwardens.
James Bradford }

Ralph Abnet of this Parish, died in the
yeere of our Lord God 1597. and

gave unto the use of the poore of
this Parish the summe of twenty
pounds, and five pounds more for
the advancement of 5. poore Maid-
servants of this Parish in marriage.

Richard Iacob, of the Parish of Saint
Clement Danes, Vintener, died in
the yeere of our Lord God 1612.
and gave unto the poore of this Pa-
rish, forty shillings per annum, for
32. yeeres, to be paid out of the Rent
of the Cheaquer Taverne, in the Pa-
rish aforesaid.

Meredith Thomas, of the Parish of Saint
Clement Danes, Taylor, dyed in the
yeere of our Lord God 1620. and
gave the summe of fixe pounds to
this Parish for ever, to bee lent unto
two poore men of this Parish, either
of them three pounds a piece for
three yeeres, without interest; they
giving good security to the Church-
wardens for the time being, to re-
pay the said fixe pounds at the three
yeeres end.

Francis Smith, of this Parish, Grocer,
died in the yeere of our Lord God,
1621. and gave the summe of twen-
ty pounds, whereof ten pounds to
the poore of this Parish, and the o-
ther ten pounds for the maintenance
of a Sermon to bee yearly prea-
ched upon Midsummer day in this
Church for ever.

Dame *Margaret Walter*, Wife of Sir
John Walter, Knight, of this Pa-
rish, died in the yeere of our Lord
God 1622. and gave unto the poore
of this Parish, the summe of five
pounds.

John Bennet, Baker, of this Parish, died
in the yeere of our Lord God 1625.
and gave unto the poore of this Pa-
rish, the summe of ten pounds for
ever.

Jane Lane, Widdow, Daughter of *James*
Howson, of this Parish, died in the
yeere of our Lord God 1625. and
gave unto the poore of this Parish
the summe of five pounds.

Hhhh 3 There

There is given unto this Parish, the fixe and twentieth day of March, 1628. by the summe of five pounds, for the maintenance of two Sermons to bee preached yeerely, on Easter Monday, and Whitson Monday, by some sufficient and able Minister.

A second Memoriall.

of this Parish, Widow, in the yeere 1629. gave unto this Parish the summe of six pounds

to buy a second Pulpit Cloth, to remaine to the Church for ever.

Sir *John walser*, Knight, Lord chiefe Baron, died in the yeere 1630. and gave to the use of the poore of this Parish for ever, the summe of twenty pounds.

James Howson the elder, of this Parish, died in the yeere 1631. and gave unto the poore of this Parish the summe of five pounds.

To the Reader.

WE are here to give you notice (gentle Reader) that the Monuments, Epitaphs, and Inscriptions, that in this collection of Churches (Builde, Repaired, and Beautified) are here (with their Churches) inserted, are onely such as have beene raised, composed, and added, since the last imprinting of this Booke, called *The Survey of London*, that Impression being in the yeere 1617. those of greater times and antiquity, are to be turned to as they stand before in their severall Wards and Parishes.



A Schedule indented,
Containing a Survey taken the xxx. day of December,
Anno Dom. 1567. and the tenth of Queene Elizabeth, of the Mannor of Finsbury, in the County of Middlesex, belonging to the Prebend of Hallywell and Finsbury, in the Cathedrall Church of Saint Paul, London. Wherein are particularly specified, as well the capitall Messuage and Scite of the said Mannor, and all other Messuages, Houses, Gardens, Orchards, Lands, Tenements, Medowes, Pastures, Leasures, and other Grounds, being of the Demaynes of the said Mannor; with the Butts and Bounds thereof. As also the Rents and Services belonging to the said Mannor: and the names of the Tenements by whom the same are to be paid. With mention also, for what Lands the same Rents and Services are due: with the Butts and Bounds thereof.

The Demayne Lands.

THe Mannor house, commonly called *Finsbury Farme*; a great Barne, a Gatehouse, and Stables: A Court and Orchard belonging to the said Mannor house.

Sixe Gardens, whereof one in the tenure of *william Chivall*, Draper; the other five severally held by Master *Lionel Duckett*, Alderman; *John Bull*, Grocer; *william Fulwood*, Grocer; *John Hewet*, Clothworker; and *william Leonard*, Mercer. All which lye together adjoyning to the said Mannor upon the North; and the *Moore Field* and *Lane* there, leading betwene the said Gardens, and other Teintors and Gardens, belonging to the Prebend of the *Moore*: and now in the Tenure of the Merchant-Taylors, upon the South. And a Garden now

divided into more parcels, also belonging to the said Lordship, in the Tenure of *John God Merchant-Taylor*, on the West, and the Ditch and way there, leading from *London* towards *Finsbury Field*, and *Hallywell*, on the party East.

A Lodge, and certaine Gardens and Teinter ground, in the Tenure of *John God Merchant-Taylor*, inclosed on the North towards *Chiswell Street*, with a bricke wall, and upon a Tenement and Garden belonging to *Richard Marten*, Goldsmith, and others upon the West. And upon a Way lying betwene the same, and certaine Gardens and Tenements belonging to the Prebend, called the *Moore*, in the Tenure of the Merchant-Taylors of *London*, on the South. And the great Garden and Orchard belonging to the said Mannor, now in the Tenure of *John Gresham*, Mercer, and other Gardens belonging to the said Lordship, on the party East.

A Tenement, a Lodge, a Loft over a Gate, and five Gardens, now in the Tenure of *William Erdiswick*, Merchant Taylor, whereof foure abutting upon *Finsbury Field* on the East, and *Chiswell street* on the South; and the Lands of late belonging to *John Coningsbye*, now the Lands of *William East*, Gentleman, in the right of his Wife, one of the Daughters of *William Wakefield*: and late in the Tenure of *John Hillyard*, Goldsmith, on the North party. And upon a Gate-way, leading from *Chiswell street*, as well toward the said Gardens, as towards a little Barne there, in the Tenure of *Alban Chiffelton*, Bowyer, on the West. And the fifth Garden East, upon the said great way; and South, upon the said Barne, in part; and West in part, upon a Tenement and Garden in the Tenure of *Thomas Lee*, Fletcher, being parcell of the said *Demaine Lands*, and the said Tenement, Lodge, and Loft, over the said gate, abutting on *Chiswell street* towards the South.

Another Tenement, a Garden, and the said old Barne, in the Tenure of *Alban Chiffelton*, Bowyer, butting upon the South side of *Chiswell street*, and next adjoyning to the said Tenement, now in the Tenure of the said *Thomas Lee*, on the party East.

A Tenement and a Garden in the Tenure of *Hugh Greene*, Fletcher, next adjoyning to the said *Alban Chiffelton* on the East, and upon *Chiswell street* on the South.

A Cottage and certaine Gardens, in the Tenure of *John Mansbridge*, Merchant Taylor, lying in *Chiswell street* on the South, containing in length from South to North, stretching alongst a Bricke wall, belonging to the Lands sometimes *John Wisbes*, Founder, on the West party, thirteene Rods and eight foot of Assise; and in breadth at the North end, butting upon the ground or Garden plots, sometimes *John Conisbies*, Gentleman, and now in the Tenure of *William East*, Gentleman, from the East to the West fifteene Rods and three foot of Assise; and in length from the North to the South, towards the East, running towards certaine Gardens belonging to the said Mannor,

now in the Tenure of the said *Erdiswick*, fifteene Rods and sixe foot of Assise; and in breadth, at the end towards the South, from the East to the West, butting upon *Chiswell street* aforesaid, foureteene Rods and five foot of Assise.

A peece of ground converted into certaine Gardens, now in the Tenure of *John Medcalfe*, Skinner, lying neere *Whitcrosse street*, betweene the Pasture ground belonging to the said Mannor of *Finsbury*, called *Bonhill Field*, or *Finsbury Fields*, on the East, and the ground of *John Conisbye*, Gentleman, now in the Tenure of *John Hillyard*, Goldsmith, on the West & South, and the grounds of late belonging to the Priors of *Hallywell*, now belonging to the said *John Medcalfe*, on the party North.

A Garden plot, in the occupation of *William Gill*, stretching from *Whitcrosse street* on the East, Westward 165. foot of Assise; on the South side of the said ground, and on the North side from the said street, stretching Westward, 180. foot of Assise; and at the West end of the same, stretching North and South 62. foot of Assise; in breadth, right Line and Plummer, from limit to limit, and butting South upon the Lands late belonging to the Parish Clerkes of *London*, and the Lands of the said *William Gill*, (late *Ralfe Symonds*) on the party North and West, and the said *Whitcrosse street* on the party East.

And eleven Tenements lying on the West side of *Grubstreet*, with eleven Gardens to the same belonging, in the severall Tenures of *David a Powell*, *John Gilham*, *Nicholas Hunt*, *John Wildbore*, *John Hayes*, *John Tompson*, *John Andrews*, *John Ap Rice*, *Henry Everton*, *John Reeve*, and *George Fuller*, lying in the said Lordship, and County of *Middlesex*, and adjoyning to a corner Tenement, being in the Libertties of the City of *London*, in the Tenure of *William Franklin*, Fletcher, belonging to *Henry Southcot*, Mercer, and the Lands of the said *Henry Southcot*, in the Tenure of *William Bullen*, and a Garden ground in the Tenure of *Philip Garland*, Clothworker, on the South, and extendeth in length upon the said South side, from

from *Grubstreet*, afore said, unto certaine Gardens upon the West, belonging to *John Whitehorne*, and others there, 199. foote of Assise; and in breadth, at the West end of the said Gardens, from the said South side, stretching unto *Chiswell street* on the North, 183. foot of Assise, and extendeth in length at the North side upon *Chiswell street*, 205. foot and a halfe of Assise.

The Field called *Bonhill Field*, belonging to the said Mannor of *Finsbury*, butting South upon the high way there, called *Chiswell street*, and extending North upon the high way that leadeth from *Wenlocks Barne*, to the Well called *Dame Agnes the cleere*. The high way leading from the Mannor of *Finsbury* afore said, towards *Hollywell*, on the East party, and the Gardens and grounds late belonging to the Priors of *Hollywell*, now in the Tenure of *John Medcalf*, Skinner, *William Gill*, Gardiner, and other the Lands belonging to *John Hillyard*, Goldsmith, and certaine Gardens belonging to the said Mannor of *Finsbury*, now in the Tenure of the said *Medcalf*; the Lands of late of *John Coningsby*, Gentleman, now in the Tenure of *William East*, Gentleman: And also foure Gardens, now in the Tenure of *William Erdiswick*, also belonging to the said Mannor of *Finsbury*, on the party West: and the same Field, with halfe the Ditches measured with the same, East, West, North, and South, containeth 23. Acres, one Rod, and fixe Pole.

Whereof, foure Acres and a halfe, being at the South end of the said Field, butting upon *Chiswell street*, beginning at the Ditch on the party West, extendeth towards the ground and Pond there (belonging to the said Mannor) on the party East, in breadth fixteene Pole: and extendeth from *Chiswell street* on the South, unto *Bonhill* on the North: in length 45. Pole, and from the East side, at the North end against the *Bonhill*, to the midst of the said Ditch on the West party, 16. Pole; and from the North end upon the West side, stretching to *Finsbury Bridge*, to *Chiswell street* there South, in length 45. Pole, every Pole contain-

ing fixteene foot and a halfe. And also there is one other Acre claimed for the lands late *John Coningsbys*, Gentleman, supposed to lye in the said Field, beyond the said *Bonhill* (as it is said) but it hath beene occupied as parcell of the Demaines of the said Mannor, by the space of 40. yeeres last passed.

The Field called the *Mallow Field*, butting upon the Railes next to the *Moore Field* South, the high way leading from the Bricke Bridge there towards the Wind-mills, belonging to the said Mannor of *Finsbury* on the party West, the high way leading from the said Wind-mills towards *Norton-Folgate*, on the North, and the Lands belonging to *John Worshop*, Merchant-taylor, and *John Nichols*, Girdler, on the party East, containing with the halfe Ditch, in measure on the sides, East, West, and North, 12. Acres and a halfe, and 12. Pole.

The Field called the *High Field*, or *Madow ground*, where the three Wind-mills stand, commonly called *Finsbury Field*, butting upon the high way that leadeth unto *Norton-Folgate*, on the party South; the high way that leadeth to *Hollywell*, and the lands belonging to the Earle of *Rusland* on the party East; the lands belonging to the Heires of *Mascall Brewer*, and the high way leading from the Mannor of *Wenlocks Barne*, to the Well called *Dame Agnes the cleere*, upon the *Bonhill Field* on the party West: all which Field contains in measure 45. Acres, with the halfe Ditches that enclose the said Field on the party South, East, and North, in the said measure.

Whereof *John worshop* hath on the East side of the said Field, butting upon the high way leading to *Norton-Folgate* on the party South, the Wind-mills and ground of the said Mannor on the party West, and the Medow and Pasture ground belonging to the said Mannor on the party North and East, six Acres and a halfe.

More adjoining to the said high way on the party South, and next the said *worshops* Land there on the party East, one Acre and three Rods of Medow or Pasture ground, belonging to *John Nichols*, Girdler.

Part of this Field is the medow where they usually shoot at twelve score, and where the wrestling is usually.

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The summe of the Acres of the said three Fields, are 80. Acres, 3. Rods, and 18. Poles, by the measure aforesaid.

Whereof belongeth to the said *John worsep*, in the *High Field* aforesaid, sixe Acres and a halfe.

To the said *John Nichols*, in the same *Field*, one Acre and three Rods.

To the Maior, Commonalty, and Citizens aforesaid, in *Bonhill field* aforesaid, foure Acres and a halfe.

Summe 12. Acres and 3. Rods.

So remaineth 68. Acres, and 18. Poles.

Golding lane.

The Free Tenants

Of *Henry Edon*, Esquire, out of certaine Tenements and Gardens at the North end of *Golding lane*, sometimes Master *Ponds*, and of late *Richard Callers*, and since *Elizabeth Hayes*, daughter and Heire of the said *Richard Callerd*, butting on the West side of the said Lane, and on the South side upon the Lands late of *Henry Cletheroe*, now in the Tenure of *John Hillyard*, 13. §. 4. D.

Of the said *Henry Edon*, out of a Tenement called the *Swanne*, and other Tenements thereunto adjoyning, in the Tenure of *John Collins*, Gardiner, abutting on the East side of the Lane, late the said *Callers*, and since as aforesaid, 3. D. ob.

Of *William Hall*, out of certaine Tenements there adjoyning to the signe of the *Swanne* in the said Lane, now in the Tenure of *Richard Drake*, Gardiner, 3. D. ob.

Of the Master and Governours of *Saint Bartholomewes Hospitall* in *West Smithfield*, by the hands of *Thomas Hallway* their Farmour, out of certaine Tenements and Gardens late *Robert Mellisbes*, Merchantaylor, of the West side of *Golding lane*, at the signe of the Leg, butting upon the Lands of the aforesaid *Henry Edon*, and upon the South of the Lands of *William Wakefield*, late in the Tenure of *Dionise wilson*, 3. §.

Of *Richard Roper*, Baker, out of certaine Tenements and Gardens at the signe of the George, on the East side of

Golding lane, and the Lands now of *William Gill*, Gardiner, *Thomas Langham*, Fishmonger, on the North, and th'eirs of *Gregory Nicholas* on the South, 2. §. 2. D.

Of th'eirs of *John Willoughby*, since *Peter Dove*, in the right of *Joane* his Wife, out of certaine Lands and Tenements on the East side of *Golding lane*, now in the Tenure of *Joice Austen*, Widdow, butting upon the Lands belonging to *Gregory Nicholas*, now *Thomas Walton*, Esquire, North and South, 2. §. 4. D.

Of the Dutchesse of *Suffolke*, out of a Messuage and nine Tenements on the West side of *Golding lane*, butting upon the Lands of *William Wakefield* on the North: and the Tenements late belonging to the Parish of *Aldermay* in *London*, now in the Tenure of *Walter Cooper*, Tyler, on the South, 1. li.

Of *Richard Atkinson*, in the right of his Wife, out of a Cottage and Garden in the said Lane, butting upon the Lands of *Richard Buckland*, Haberdasher, late Sir *Michael Fishers*, Knight, North and West, and on the South, butting upon the Lands of *Henry Keene*, upon *Golding lane* on the East, 1. §. 4. D.

Of *Henry Kneene* aforesaid, Tenant by the courtesie, in the right of *Agnes* his Wife, Daughter and Heire of *Henry Warner*, deceased, out of the Tenement Chequer, and other Cottages and Gardens on the West party of *Golding lane*, butting South upon the lands belonging to the Hospitall of *Saint Bartholomewes* aforesaid, late the said *Robert Mellisbes*, now in the Tenure of *Thomas Hallway*, and North, as well upon the land of *Richard Atkinson*, as also upon the Lands, now the said *Richard Bucklands*, late the aforesaid Sir *Michael Fishers*, Knight, on the party West, 1. §. 1. D.

Of *Thomas wilkinson*, out of certaine Tenements at the signe of the Cocke, at the North end of *Golding lane*, belonging to *Armiter wade*, Esquire, 1. §.

Of *Thomas Walton*, Esquire, out of certaine Tenements and Gardens lying on the East side of *Golding lane*, late called *Armitage Ale*, late *Gregory Nicholas's*,

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Nicholas's, & before that *Richard Yonge*, butting upon the Lands late *Peter Doves*, who married *Ioane* the Daughter and Heire of *John Willoughby*, on the North side, and the Lands of the said *Gregory Nicholas* on the South, 2. s.

Of the said *Thomas walton*, out of certaine Tenements and Gardens at the signe of the Windmill, late the aforesaid *Gregory Nicholas's*, at the East side of *Golding lane*, sometimes *John Mores*, and before that *William Wigmorepoles*, abutting upon the Lands late the said *Peter Doves*, as is aforesaid, on the South: and the Lands belonging to *Saint Bartholomewes Hospitall*, late *Robert Mellishes* aforesaid, and now in the Tenure of the said *Richard Roper* on the North, 2. s. 2. d.

Of *John Hillyard*, Goldsmith, out of the Tenement Flower-de-luce, and a Garden on the West side of *Golding lane*, now in the Tenure of *John Bankes*, Brewer, butting upon the Tenement of *John Leese*, Carpenter, on the South, and the Tenements belonging to the said Hospitall of *Saint Bartholomewes*, late the said *Robert Mellishes*, and in the Tenure of *Walker Cooper*, Tyler, on the North, 7. d. ob.

Beech lane.

Of the Vicar of *Saint Giles Cripple-gate*, out of the corner Tenement at the West end of *Beech lane*, on the South side of the said lane, in the Tenure of *Martine Capons*, Barber-Surgeon, and openeth upon *Red-crosse street* on the West side, 8. d.

White-crosse street.

Of *William Blighston*, Butcher, out of two Tenements on the West side of *White-crosse street*, late *Edmond Godwins*, butting upon the Lands late belonging to the Parish Clerkes of *London*, on the North, and a corner Tenement belonging to the said *Blighston*, on the South, 9. d.

Of *Thomas Perkins*, Butcher, Tenant of certaine Lands and Tenements of late belonging to the said Parish Clerkes, now belonging to *How*, Gentleman, on the West side of *White-*

crosse street, butting upon the Lands of *William Blighston* aforesaid, on the South party; and the Lands of *Richard Lister*, late *John Cores*; in the Tenure of *Thomas Verey*, Brewer, on the North, 1. li. 4. s. 4. d.

Of *Richard Lister*, Clothworker, out of certaine Tenements and Gardens on the West side of *Whitcrosse street*, late belonging to *John Core*, Grocer, and since that *Nicholas Carew's*, and since that *Adam Hutchinsons*, butting upon the said Lands and Tenements of late belonging to the said Parish Clerkes, North and South, 4. s. 1. d.

Of the said *William Gill*, out of a Cottage and Gardens at the West side of *Whitcrosse street*, of late *Ralfe Simonds's*, and after *Thomas Langhams*, Fishmonger; and abutting upon a Garden belonging to the said Mannor of *Finsbury*, on the South side, and on the North part, of the Lands belonging unto *John Worsop*, 1. s. 10. d.

Of *John Travies*, in the right of his Wife, out of a Cottage and Garden on the West side of *Whitcrosse street*, late belonging to *John Worsop*, Scrivener, and before that to *Lettice Ireland*, and late *Thomas Popplewell*, adjoining to the said *Gill* on the South, 9. d.

Of the said *Travies*, out of a little parcell of ground there, on the North side of the said *Gill*, whereupon sometimes stood a Mill, late the said *Worsops*, and late the said *Popplewells*, 3. d.

Of *John Barnes*, Mercer, out of two Tenements and a Garden, on the North side of *Chiswell street*, now in the Tenure of *Thomas Mountaine*, abutting to the Gardens belonging to the Mannor of *Finsbury* aforesaid, on the East side, and the Tenements of *Robert Traps*, Goldsmith, late *Thomas Baynes's*, and before that, *John Wisbe's*, Founder, on the West side, 1. s. 4. d.

Finsbury Field.

Of *John Worsop*, Merchantaylor, for fixe Acres and a halfe of Medow and Pasture, lying in *Finsbury Field*, in the Parish of *Saint Leonards* in *Shoreditch*, towards the Windmills; abutting upon the Windmill next *Norton Folgate*, in the Tenure of *Thomas Pullson* on

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on the party West, the high way leading towards *Norton-Folgate* afore-said, on the party South; and Meadow and Pasture grounds, parcell of the Demaines, belonging to the said Lordship on the party North and East, now or late in the Tenure of *John Popebelle*, 4. s. 10. d.

In the Parish of S.
Leonards
Shordiche.

The said *John worsep*, for ten Acres and three Rods of Land, lying in the said Field called the *Moore*, butting upon the Lands afore-said of the said *Nichols*, now being Gardens, on the party South; and the said *Mallow* Field West: the high way leading from the said Farme of *Finsbury*, towards *Norton-Folgate*, on the party North, and the Lands and Gardens, late Sir *Martin Bowes*, East, 7. s. ob.

One Annuall Rent of 20. s. issuing and going out of certaine Tenements without *Ludgate*, adjoyning to the said gate, in the Parish of Saint *Martin* within *Ludgate*, of *London*, sometimes in the Tenure of *John Benson*, Haberdasher, and now in the Tenure of *Christopher Harbottell*, Citizen and Haberdasher of *London*, 1. li.

S. *Martin*
within
Ludgate.

Memorandum, that this Survey was copied out of the Survey annexed to the last Lease granted to the Lord Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens of *London*, of the said Prebend, Mar. 15. 1582. Reg. *Elizabeth* 25.

Additions



Additions out of severall Charters of Kings, &c. concerning the ancient Liberties, bounds and privileges, of Saint *Martins le grand* in *Aldersgate Ward*; to bee inserted Page 330. in the second Coluane, betwixt the words *Gospell* and lower downe.

An Abstract out of King *William the Conquerors* Charter, mentioned Page 327. of this Booke.

Willimus Conqueror per chartam suam corroborat et confirmat, Deo & Ecclesie Beati Martini infra muros London Sita; quod sit queta ab omni exactione & inquietudine Episcoporum, Archidiaconorum, &c. Et possessiones suas ab omni regali jurisdictione liberas, & ab exercitus expeditione, pontis restauratione, munitione & castelli auxilio, quietas, habeat; Secum Sacam, & Toll, & Team, & Infangtheofe, Blodwite, Mundbrice, Burghbrice, Meskenning, Seawing, Alcesting, Frithsorpe, Fleamina, Firnishe, Wergeldtheofe, Vthleap, Forseng, Fyhseng, Firdwyte, Firithwit, Weardwite, Hengwite, Hamsokne, Forsteal, & si quas alias libertates, & Consuetudines, aliqua Ecclesiarum regni mei Anglia meliores habeat. Si quis vero hoc in aliud quam concessimus, transferre presumpserit, cum Iuda proditore Dei luat penas. Dat. Anno Domini 1068. Annoq; Regni mei secundo, die natalis Domini. Et postmodum, in die Pentecostes confirmat: quando Matilda conjunx mea in Basilica Sancti Petri Westmonasterii, in Reginam divino nutu est consecrata.

Subscript. per ipsum Regem, Reginam,
* Richardum filium Regis, ambos
Archiepiscopos, & diversos alios.

Notes out of King Henry the third his Charter, Anno Regni 50.

HE grants to Saint Martins, Secum, Sak, Thol, & Theam, & Infangtheof: cum omnibus libertatibus, consuetudinibus & quietanciis suis, in bosco & in plano, in viis & in semitis, in pratis, pascuis & pasturis; in aquis molendinis & vinariis, in stagnis & piscariis, in moris & mareffis, in grangiis & virgultis, infra burgum, & extra, infra civitatem & extra, infra villam & extra: & in omnibus aliis locis & rebus, ad ipsum Decanum & memoratam ecclesiam Sancti Martini pertinentibus. Et quod omnes terra, tenementa, & omnes homines predicti Ecclesie Sancti Martini, sint quieti de Shiris, hundredis, & de seot. Shirarum & hundredarum & wapentaciarum: & de pecunia danda pro forisfactum; & de murther & latrocinio, & geldis & danelgeldis, hidagiis, assys, & de operationibus Castellorum & murorum, fossarum, parkarum, pontium, calcearum; & de guastis, regardis, & de esariis & placitis forestarum: & de ferdwyte & hengwyte, & de stemensfirthe & hainsoka, & de blodwyte & frithwyte, & de leirwyte, & de hundredspenny & de wardpenny & de haverpenny, & de vigiliis

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vigiliis faciendis, & de pontagio, passagio, lastagio, tallagio, stallagio, thelonio, scutagio, & omni secua, examinatione, servitio, & servili opere, & omnibus placitis & querelis & occasionibus & consuetudinibus Sem.

All this was confirmed in the second yeere of the reigne of King Edward the second, with this addition. Et prohibemus, ne de aliquo ponantur in placitum extra curiam suam, nisi coram nobis vel capitulari Iusticiario nostro: quia concessimus eisdem curiam suam, de omnibus hominibus tenentiis suis. Meteste.

King Henry the 3. directs his Writ Vicecomitibus London, ne ingrediantur seu levent amerciamenta infra libertates Sancti Martini, pro transgressionibus & aliis contrariis, Regi debitis,

The like was sent by King Edward the first, July 10. in the eighth yeere of his reigne.

Out of a Charter of King Henry the sixth, Data per manum nostram apud Westmonasterium 13. Martii Anno Regni 20. Per ipsum Regem, ac de dat. predicti. auctoritate Parliamenti: pro decem marciis solutis in Hanaperio.

Concedimus & confirmamus, quod predicti nunc Decanus & Capitulum & successores sui, virtute & preteritu dictarum chartarum predictorum Progenitorum nostrorum, & verborum in iisdem contentorum, ac vice & nomine eorum quae in dictis verbis generalibus & obscuris continentur, in perpetuum habeant curias suas & usum franciplegii retornas omnium brevium, preceptorum et mandatorum et billarum nostrorum, ac preceptorum Iusticiariorum nostrorum et heredum nostrorum itinerantium, tam ad placita foreste, quam ad communia placita, & placita corona, & aliorum Iusticiariorum quorumcunque: necnon attachmenta tam placitorum corona, quam aliorum placitorum quorumcunque; de & in omnibus terris, tenementis, et feodis dictorum nunc Decani & Capituli & successorum suorum; qui per se & per Ballivos et ministros suos habeant in iisdem tenementis, terris, & feodis, executiones eorundem brevium, preceptorum, & mandatorum, & billarum. Ita quod nullus Vicecomes, Ballivus, vel minister noster aut heredum nostrorum, tenementa, terras, & feoda predicta, pro aliqua executione brevium, preceptorum, mandatorum & billarum predictorum:

seu aliquas alias res huiusmodi executionem tangentes facienda, ingrediantur: nisi in defectu ipsorum Decani & Capituli & successorum suorum, seu ministrorum suorum.

Item, quod habeant bona & catalla forisfacta, ex causa quacunque; tam uslegata pro prodicione, &c. feloniam de se, & bona forisfacta coram quibuscunque Iusticiariis & ministris Regis.

Item exitus, amerciamenta & forisfacta quacunque, ratione cuiuscunque statuti.

Item quod dicti Decanus & Capitulum & Canonici, & successores sui, & tenentes, & alii residentes, in perpetuum sint quieti de thelonio, pontagio, passagio, & stallagio, & carriagio, & picagio, & terragio, in omnibus locis per totum regnum nostrum, tam per terram quam per aquam.

Fines & forisfacta quacunque; quasunque forisfacturas, annum diem & estrepamentum; & quicquid ad nos vel heredes nostros pertinere poterit, de anno, die, vasso, & estrepamento.

Nec Seneschallus, marischallus neque Coronator Curiae Marischallia hospitii nostri vel heredum nostrorum; nec eorum aliquis minister, serviens, vel officarius in praesentia nostra vel heredum nostrorum; in feoda & terras dictorum Decani & Capituli & successorum suorum, ad aliqua eorum officia facienda, ingrediantur: sine speciali licentia dictorum Decani & Capituli & successorum suorum.

Quod nullus emptor nec provisor noster vel heredum nostrorum, de ipsis nunc Decano & Capitulo aut successoribus suis, aut de aliquibus tenentibus eorundem; contra voluntatem suam quicquid capiat in futurum.

By the said Ligier-Booke it likewise appeareth, that the said Deanry of Saint Martins had also priviledge of Sanctu-ary, in the time of the said King Henry, the sixth; see folio 78. and 79. There be diverse Presentations also and Probates of Wills; from Page 81. to the end of the of the said Ligier-Booke.

For the exposition of the words of priviledge, occurring in the Charters afore said; I have added these following observations.

Sok, est seſſa de hominibus in curia vestra (Sancti Martini) secundum consuetudinem regni.

Fol. 70.

Ibid.

Fol. 71.

Fol. 72.

Ibid.

Ligier fol. 69.

Sak,

Sak, est placitum et Emenda de transgressionibus hominum in curia vestra. Sok, idem pre quele acheson: et Sak dicitur pur forset.

Tol, est quod vos & homines vestri, de toto homagio vestro sitis quieti, in omnibus mercatis, de toto tolneto, de rebus emptis & venditis.

Tem, est quod habeatis totam generationem villanorum vestrorum, cum eorum seclis & catallis, ubicunque in Anglia fuerint inventi. Excepto, quod si aliquis natus, quietus per unum annum et unum diem, in aliqua villa privilegiata manserit; ita quod in eorum communitatem et guildam, tanquam unus eorum receptus fuerit: eo ipso a villenagio liberatus est.

Infangtheof, est quod latrones capti in Dominico vel feodo vestro, & de suo latrocinio convicti; in curia vestra judicentur.

Hangewyte, est quietus de latrone suspecto; sine iudicio, vel extra custodiam vestram evaso.

Vtfangtheof, est quod latrones de terra vestra, vel de feodo vestro, extra terram vestram vel feodum vestrum capti cum latrocinio; ad curiam vestram revertantur, & ibi judicentur.

Hamsfoken, est quietum esse de amerciamiento pro magistro hospitiorum, violenter et sine licentia, & contra pacem: & quod teneatis placita de huiusmodi transgressionibus factis, in curia vestra, & in terra vestra.

Grithbrech, et pax Domini Regis fracta.

Blodwite, est quietum esse de amerciamiento pro medlets: et quod teneatis placita in curia vestra: et quod habeatis amerciamenta inde provenientia.

Flistwite, est quietum esse de contentione et conviciis: & quod habeatis inde placitum in curia vestra: & quod habeatis inde amerciamenta.

Fledwite, & quietum esse de amerciamiento, cum quis ut legatus fugitivus venerit ad pacem domini Regis, sponte vel licentiatum.

Flemenefith, quod habeatis catalla sive amerciamenta hominis vestri fugitivi.

Letherwyte, est quod capiat is emendationem ab ipso qui corruptis nativam vestram, sine licentia vestra.

Childwyte, est quod capiat is gersumam de nativa vestra corrupta & pregnata sine licentia vestra.

Forstatt, & quietum esse de amerciamiento de cattallis arrestatis, infra terram vestram: & habeatis amerciamenta inde provenientia.

Scot, est esse quietum de quadam consuetudine; sicut de tallagio facta ad opus Vice comitis, vel Ballivarum ejus.

Geld, est quietum esse de consuetudinibus servilibus, quæ quondam dari consueverunt, & adhuc dantur. Sicut Horne-geld, & de alijs similibus.

Hidage, & quietum esse si Dominus Rex talliaverit totam terram per Hidam.

Caruage, si Dominus Rex talliaverit terram per Carucas.

Danegeld, est quietum esse de quadam consuetudine, sive solutione; quam quidem Dani levaverunt primum in Anglia.

Hornegeld, est quietum esse per totam terram de quadam consuetudine exactam per talliam: sicut de quacunque bestia cornuta.

Lestage, est quietum esse de quadam consuetudine exactam in nundinis & mercatis, pro rebus caviandis, ut homo vult.

Stallage, est quietum esse de quadam consuetudine exactam pro proceis captis vel assignatis in nundinis vel mercatis.

* Chewyng, est quietum esse de attachiamento in aliqua curia, & coram quibuscunque; de querelis ostensis, & non advocat.

Miskennyng, est quietum esse de amerciamiento pro querela, coram quibuscunque; in transumptione prolata.

Burgbruch, est quietum esse de transgressionem facta in Civitate vel Burgo, contra pacem.

Wardwyte, est quietum esse de denario dando pro Ward facienda.

Hundred, est quietum esse de denario, vel consuetudine facienda Praeposito & Hundredæ.

Bordhalepeney, est quietum esse de quadam consuetudine exactiõis, pro tabula levata.

Brigbote, est quietum esse de auxilio dando ad reficiendos pontes.

Burgbote, est quietum esse de auxilio dando ad reficiendum burgum, castrum, civitatem, vel muros prostratos.

Haverpeney, est quietum esse de denariis dandis Averagio Domini Regis; cum similibus.

For a larger and more accurate expositioni-

position of these old words, I referre the Reader to that most elaborate and diligent *Glossary* of Sir *Henry Spelman*, Knight, the learnedest *Antiquary* of our Nation; yea (and in this kind) of all *Europe*.

This Deanry, together with the *Sanctuary* and *Priviledges*, was after put to the *Abbey* of *Saint Peters* in *Westminster*: as appeareth by what next followeth.

A Declaration of William Abbot of the Monastery of St. Peter of Westminster, concerning his title to the Privilege and Sanctuary of St. Martins le grand in London: with the precincts, Circuit, and Bounds of the same.

First the said Abbot saith, That the free Chappell of *St. Martins le grand* in *London*, and the Precincts of *Saint Martins* aforesaid, is a place priviledged: and was founded and endowed long time before the Conquest, aswell of possessions, as of immunities, franchises, and liberties: and corroborate and enlarged by King *William* the Conquerour, like as it appeareth as well by the Charter of the said King *William* the Conquerour, as by divers other Charters, Writings, and Records.

Item, the said King *William* the Conquerour granted by his Charter to the same place of *Saint Martins*, divers liberties and franchises, by speciall and generall words, aswell in the Latine tongue as Saxon. And over that granted to the said place of *Saint Martins*, all other liberties, immunities, and customs, which any Church of this Realme, best had. Which grant importeth and includeth in himselfe as great priviledges, franchises, and immunities, as *Westminster*, *Beverlay*, or any other place priviledged, hath within the Realme. And also the said words in Saxon, importeth such sentence. That the said place should bee a Sanctuary franchised, priviledged, and have tuition and immunities of all those per-

sons, which for treason, felonies, trespasses, or any other cause, should flee to the same or abide therein. Which franchises, priviledge, tuition, and immunities, the said place hath alway peaceably had and enjoyed, from the said Conquerours dayes unto this present time.

Item, the said franchises, immunities, and priviledges, of *Saint Martins*, have beene corroborate, confirmed, allowed and enlarged, by King *Henry* the first, King *Stephen*, *Henry* the second, King *John*, King *Henry* the third, King *Edward* the second, King *Edward* the third, *Richard* the second, *Henry* the fifth, *Henry* the sixth, and in all other Kings times sithence the Conquest: as by divers Charters and Allowances before Justices of Oyer and Determiner, Writings and Records, more plainly at large is shewed, and may appeare.

Item, it appeareth by divers Returnes made by the Sheriffes of *London*, aswell in the *Kings Bench*, the *Common Pleas*, and all other the *Kings Courts*, that the said place of *Saint Martins*, is a place priviledged, and Sanctuary: as by the same Returnes remaining of Record, more plainly may appeare.

Item, the said Abbot saith, That the Precinct, Circuit, and Bounds of the priviledge and Sanctuary aforesaid, be and extend, as hereafter followeth.

Imprimis, beginning at a wall lying directly against a Poast that standeth in the midst of one *Roger Wrights* a Grocers house, which standeth of the East side of the south gate of *St. Martins*: and from the wall in the said Grocers house, with the halfe-deale of the street unto the chanell of the same side that house standeth upon, Sanctuary. And so forth from the East Westward unto the middest of *Saint Martins lane* next to the Chappell of *Saint Martins*, against the Tenement of the *Bullshead*, which Tenement lieth at the south end of the said lane on the West part.

Item, halfe part of the streete of *St. Martins lane*, Sanctuary, from the south unto the North, as farre forth as the houses appertaining to the *Bull-head* do extend Northwards.

Item, from the said place of the *Bulls head*, then the whole lane of *St. Martins*,

kins Sanctuary on both sides, unto a Post or Stoope that standeth of the North side or end of the two Tenements, standing by the great gate next going into the Deanes Court.

Item, from the said Saint *Martins* Lane, at the foresaid *Bulls head*, turning by a wall that divideth the said Tenement of the *Bulls head*, and Saint *Martins* ground: Which wall turneth and extendeth from the East Westwards, unto a backe wall that closeth in Saint *Martins* ground of the West side: all within the said Wall, Sanctuary.

Item, along by the same backe wall, that closeth in the West part of Saint *Martins* ground, from the South end of the said wall into the North, unto a wall that divideth my Lord of *Northumberland*s ground, and Saint *Martins* ground from the South end; all within the foresaid Walls, Sanctuary: and so forth from the South side into the North my Lord of *Northumberland*s ground, Sanctuary; along by a backe wall of the *Grey Fryars*: which backe wall closeth in my Lord of *Northumberland*s ground of the West part, unto the North part of *Angell Alley*, abutting Northwards upon the South side of *Robert Bowmans* house, into the Streetwards. And so Sanctuary still, from the said backe wall of *Grey Fryars*, along by the *Angell Alley*, and by the South part of the said *Robert Bowmans* house, from the West unto the East, untill you come to a Post or Stoope standing on the North part of the two Tenements next lying on the North side of a great gate entring into the Deanes Court.

Item, from the same Post or Stoope before rehearsed, standing North from the great gate of the said Deanes Court directly Eastwards, by the North part of a Tenement, with the same Tenement inclosed (as by the wall there it sheweth) Sanctuary: which Tenement is now in the hands of one *Hugh Payne*.

Item, from the foresaid wall, along from the North, Southward unto *Hugh Paynes* dwelling house; and from thence by the North side of the said *Hugh Paynes* Garden, Sanctuary still; from

the West unto the East part thereof.

Item, againe from the North side of the above rehearsed *Hugh Paynes* Garden Southward, unto the Deanes Garden, Sanctuary.

Item, along by the wall on the North side of the Deanes Garden, from the West into the East thereof, Sanctuary.

Item, from the North unto the South, of the East part of the foresaid Deanes Garden, with Saint *Leonards* Church, Sanctuary, as by a wall it there sheweth.

Item, from the East end of Saint *Leonards* Church, Westwards of the South of Saint *Martins*, unto the *Bell-Alley*, Sanctuary, as appeareth also thereby another wall.

Item, from the *Bell-Alley* Southwards, unto the wall spoken of at the beginning, which is within the Grocers house, against the Post that standeth within the midst of the same house. And so forth directly againe unto the Chanell of the high street, that lyeth afore the South gate of Saint *Martins*: all within the bounds rehearsed, Sanctuary.

Item, by a Statute made in the yeere of King *Edward* the third, it is affirmed, The said place of Saint *Martins* to bee a place franchised and privileged, having tuition and immunity, in manner and forme as is above rehearsed. And in speciall, and for them that come in thither for Debt, Treason, and Felony. In prooffe whereof, the Iudge that sitteth there for the King, as in a place not of the City, but by privileged sepeate, (the Maior not called thereto, as he is to the deliverance of *Newgate*, and other such Acts in the City) to have knowledge there in a case of Treason or Felony, hath ever, from time that no minde is, sitten in the gate of the said Sanctuary. And the person appeached or endited of Treason or Felony, hath beene kept by the Officers on the further side of the streer afore him, to the intent that he come not of the other side of the Chanell towards the Sanctuary there, to claime the liberty and Franchises of the same.

Item, wheras divers Kings of this land, for causes such as moved them, have

seized into their hands the Franchises and Liberties that the City of *London* had, by reason whereof they were not suffered to use or enjoy the said Franchises, for as long as it hath liked unto the said Kings: yet the said Chappell of *Saint Martins le grand*, in the said City of *London*, with the Precinct of the same, at the said times of such seising of the aforesaid Franchises; was afore and since alwayes a place privileged, without any disturbance, diminishing, ontaking away by the said Kings, or by their Ministers: and peaceably used and enjoyed their Franchises, Liberties, and immunities, within the Sanctuary and Precinct of *Saint Martins*, as in a place excepted and privileged, and nowayes pertaining unto the said City, ne parcell thereof, though it be set within the same.

And moreover, the said Abbot saith, that the said Church or Chappell of *Saint Martins*, within the said Sanctuary and Precinct of the same; were of late by the late King of famous memory, King *Henry* the seventh, lawfully annexed and given to the said Monastery of *Saint Peter of Westminster*; at which time, and times without mind of man before that, the said Chappell, and Precinct, circuit and bounds of the said Sanctuary, comprized within the Limits above rehearsed, were used, allowed, and taken, and yet be, as Sanctuary.

Thus farre the Abbot of *Westminsters* declaration, at which time (as it appeareth) there fell out so much contestation, concerning the Precincts of this Sanctuary, that the matter was faine to be tried by ancient sworne men deposed in Court as Witnesses. Some of their Depositions are come to my hands, which I here give you: the rest (and the beginning) have miscarried.

Item, the said *Henry Williamson* de-

poseth for the claimed bounds, and also for the privileged of Sanctuary men, in the halfe Street and Lane next to *Saint Martins*; and for the setting up of the Gallowes on *Evill May day*; and for the removing thereof, as others therein before have deposed.

Item, *Ralfe Tryn* deposeth, all wholly the claimed bounds to be Sanctuary, and also the setting up of the Gallowes, and removing of the same, and the Pavement, to bee done by the Abbot: and that he knew one *Bland* privileged both for Treason and Murther, ever used to walke in the street claimed as Sanctuary, without any disturbance.

Item, *William Bayley* deposeth, all the claimed bounds, and also the sitting of the Iustices in the South gate: and that he heard the Iustices say, that halfe the street against the said gate was Sanctuary: and that there was persons then arraigned, and others therein deposed: and that he knew the said *Bland* privileged for Treason and Felony, to dwell in *Angell Alley*: and that the Abbot ought to make the Pavement, as others have deposed there.

Item, *Iohn Smith*, Clerke, deposeth for all the claimed bounds: and further saith, that hee knew Doctor *Morton*, and also the Cardinall *Morton* to lye there, one in *Roger Wrights* house, and the other in *Angell Alley*, they both being privileged for Treason: And also he supposeth both *Angell Alley* and *Bland Alley*, to be holden of *Saint Martins* by certaine Rent, as parcell of the Earle of *Northumberlands* Tenements. And also for the Pavement, as others before have deposed.

At this time (I suppose) was there a Survey or Plat of the Precinct, exhibited into the Court of Chancery, where it appeareth these Witnesses to have beene deposed. The figure of which Plat we here exhibite unto you.

Aldersgate

N.

No San-
ctuary.



S. Leonards
Church.

Hugh Paines Garden.

The Deanes Garden.

The Deanes gate.
The Post.

The Chanell.

All this is Shoemakers houses, which pay Rents to the Abbots of *Westminster*.

Sanctuary ever used.

S. Martins lane, and Sanctu-
ary on both sides.

The West Church doore.

A new Window broken
out by *Francis Godlike*.

All the Bounds and Limits about this
Plat mentioned, beene contained in
the Abbots claime : and is well pro-
ved to be good Sanctuary, by divers
Witnesses sworne in the Chancery,
as well Free-men of the City, as
other credible persons.

A Stone Wall.

Foster E. lane.

The Post in *Reger Wrights* house.

The Chanell.

Good Sanctuary
ever used.

The South Gate.

Good Sanctuary ever
used.



The Chanell on the South side.

Saint Mary-
tins le grand

It seemes that there hath beene some latter differences about a new doore into the Liberties of the Freedome; whereupon a Court being called, December 20. 1625. this Order was given out, to be enquired upon and certified.

It is ordered by the Court, that the Foreman of the Enquest, with others of the same Enquest, shall view the South gate and Entry leading from Bladder street into this Liberty: and also a doore made by Thomas Rodes in the East side of the same Entry; and make their reports under their hands in writing, on Monday next after the Epiphany.

According to the direction of the Order abovesaid, we whose names are under written, being all of the Enquest sworne for this yeere, having viewed the Gate and Entry, doe find, and accordingly certifie, that *Thomas Rodes*, a Linnen-Draper, dwelling in a house next adjoyning to the said Entry, on the East side thereof, (in part of which house *Roger Wright* did sometimes dwell) hath of late, without the privy or knowledge of most of the Inhabitants of this Liberty, taken downe, or caused to be taken downe and carried away, a paire of strong, sufficient, and serviceable gates, in the night time; which were, and time out of mind have bin, the common South gate of this Liberty. And in stead thereof, hath set up a new gate of Deale, opening all one way, viz. towards the West side, whereas the former paire of Gates or Leaves did fall open, the one towards the East side, and the other towards the West side of the said Entry. Also the said *Thomas Rodes* hath broken downe the partition wall on the East side of the said Entry; against which, one Lease of the said old Gate did fall open, as aforesaid: and hath

there made a new doore (where never any was before, in the memory of man) of almost an Ell in breadth, out of the said Shop, into the said Entry or common passage into this Liberty. Whereby a free and open passage is made out of the City of London, thorow the shop of the said *Rodes* into this Liberty; to the great prejudice of the Lords of the same Liberty, and to the great hindrance and damage of the Tenants and Inhabitants within the same. In witness whereof wee have hereunto subscribed our names, dated the 9. day of Ianuary, Anno Dom. 1625.

<i>Mathew Iumpar</i>	}	<i>Edward Napper</i>
<i>William Hewes</i>		<i>Thomas Speare</i>
<i>William Hewes</i>		<i>Henry Knevet</i>
<i>Richard Mattock</i>		<i>William Hunt</i>
<i>Anthony Johnson</i>		<i>Philip Rickard</i>
<i>Timothy Smart</i>		<i>William Purse.</i>



A very ancient Deed, to prove *Lambs-Chappell* to have anciently beene in the Parish of *Saint Olaves Silverstreet*.

Now all men, present and to come, that I *Laurence de Fromik* have granted and dimissed, and by this present Charter of mine have confirmed, unto *Richard of Clerkenwell*, Chaplaine, all that Land of mine, with the houses, buildings, and appurtenances which I have in London, in *Muckwell street*, in the Parish of *S. Olaves*; lying betweene that Land which *William Throsges* held of mee, towards the South, and the Land of the *Fryars* of the new *Hostell*, towards the North; and which extendeth it selfe in length, from the Kings high-way, even unto the wall of the City towards the West, &c. he paying me twenty shillings a yeere, &c. and giving unto the Church of *Saint Olaves* aforesaid, one Waxe Candle of a pound weight, at the Feast of *Saint Thomas* the Apostle yeerely: and unto the Chapell (*de inclusorio*) in the Close or Cloister, within *Cripple-gate*,

gate, at the upper end of *Muckwell Street* towards the North, one other Waxe Taper of three quarters weight, upon the Feast of Saint *James* yeerely, &c. Witnesse, *Nicholas Bar*, then Maior of London, *Iohn of Northampton*, and *Richard Pycard* then Sheriffes, &c.

Notes upon this Deed.

These were Maior and Sheriffes, Anno 1253. which was the thirty eighth yeere of *Henry* the third. Out of this so ancient a Deed, may wee observe, first, That by the bounding of this Land, betwixt the streete and the City wall, towards the West; that this was that ground which is now *Lambes Chappell* yard. Secondly, by the assigning the latter Candle to bee paid to the Chappell, upon Saint *James* his day; that it was meant to this *Lambes Chappell*: which was anciently called, *The Chappell of Saint James in the wall*. Vpon whose Festivall, this Chappell seemes to have beene dedicated: and to honour the solemnity of which *Wake*, the Gentleman directed this Candle to be yeerely paid.

The Originall of this Deed in Latin, is in the hands of that most Learned Antiquary of our dayes Sir *Henry Spelman* Knight.



The Circuit of the Hospitall or Free Chappell of Saint Katharine neere the Tower of London.

From the East gate of the said Tower by the Thames, unto the Bancke beyond Saint *Katharines* Docke, Eastward: and from thence through all the Lane which leadeth from the said Docke, and in and by every part of the said Lane, unto the Kings high-way, Northward: which way, lyeth between the Abby of *Grace* and the said Hospitall or Free Chappell; and leadeth from the City of London, unto *Radcliffe*. And also from the

said way, against the same Lane, unto the Tower Ditch, Westward; and from thence to the River of Thames, Southward.



An Ancient Record concerning *East Smithfield* to bee inserted Page 268.

IN the times of King *Knout* (or *Kanutus*) the Dane, were there thirteene Knights very well beloved both of King and Kingdome. These begged of the Kings Grace, a certaine piece of Land in the East part of London; which the Inhabitants had lately forsaken, by reason of the hardship * and service they there stood charged withall. The Knights suit for to have this Land granted unto them for ever, with the liberty of a *Guild* upon it, the King upon this condition granted: Namely, that every one of them should performe three combats upon the land, and in the water; and come off with victory: and also, that upon a day appointed, they should runne at Tilt against all commers, in the field which is now called *East Smithfield*. This they having performed gloriously, the King gave them the field, and the same day named it *Knytte-guilden*; appointing these Boundaries unto it. First, that it should reach from *Ealdgate* to the place where the Barres now are, Eastward on both sides the Towne. He extended it another way toward *Bishopsgate*, as farre as the house of *William* the Priest. To the Southward, the liberties of this *Guild* reached so farre into the water of the Thames, as a horseman riding into the River at a dead low water, could dart his horsemans staffe from him. So that all *East Smithfield*, with part of the right hand way, which stretcheth by *Doddings pond* into the Thames; and also the Hospitall of Saint *Katharines*, with the Mills, (which Hospitall was founded in the reigne of King *Stephen*) together with the outer stone wall, and the new Ditch of the Tower, stand and

Out of Book *Dantborne* in *Guildhall* folio 78.

* *Pro militia* *servitio*.

These were English Knights; and therefore in some writings it is called *Anglish Knytte-guilden*.

are

The Tower Ditch first made.

are within the *Fee* aforesaid. For the said Wall and Ditch, were not as yet made; but were afterwards, in the very time that King *Richard* the first was at *Ierusalem*. Which was done by the Bishop of *Ely*, the Kings Justice over all the Kingdome. The occasion was, a difference betwixt Earle *John* the Kings Brother, and the chiefe Justice. By the digging of this Ditch in the ground of *East Smithfield*, did the Church of the *Holy Trinity* in *London* lose half a Marke a yeere revenue; and the Mill which belonged unto the poore Brotherhood of the Hospitall of Saint *Katharines*, and unto the Churches of Saint *Katharines*, and of the *Holy Trinity* altogether, was faine to be removed, to their no little hindrance. A Garden also which the King had hired of the Brotherhood aforesaid, at the rent of fixe Markes a yeere, was for the most part destroyed also by the said Ditch. Recompence was often sued for, but not made very speedily, though promised faithfully. Afterwards, King *Edward* gave five Markes and an halfe unto the poore Brotherhood, for that part of their Garden which the Ditch had destroyed, and that part which it had not, hee restored unto them againe, which they hold unto this day. As for their Rent of five Markes and a halfe, hee gave them his Charter, by which they receive it very duly either out of the Exchequer or the Hanaper, even untill this present.

This *Guild* was by divers Kings afterwards confirmed. And first by *Edward* the Confessor, then by King *William Rufus*; of whose Charter, I here give you this Abstract.

William King of England, &c. to Bishop *M. G de Magn*, and *R de Boare*, and to his faithfull * Liege-people of *London*, sendeth greeting. Know ye that I have confirmed unto the men of *Cnuttengilda*, their *Guild* and Lands pertaining unto it, with all their customes, entire; even as they enjoyed them in the time of King *Edward*, and of my Father: Witnesse *Henry de Both* at *Re-shyng*.

Of King *Henry* the first his Charter this is the Abstract.

Henry King of England, &c. to Bi-

shop *M.* to the * Sheriffe of *London*, and to all his Barons and faithfull people of *London*, aswell *French* as *English*, sendeth greeting. Know yee that I have granted unto all the men of the *Cnuttengilda*, their *Guild*, and lands pertaining unto it; together with all their customes after the best manner, even as they enjoyed the same in the times of King *Edward* and my Father, and as the King my Brother by his Charter and Seale confirmed them. And I free it from any forfeiture that might accrue unto my selfe, forbidding all men, that upon pretence hereof, they presume not to offer them any molestation. Witnesse, *R. de Momford*, *R. de Bigot*, and *H. de Booth*, at *Westminster*.

More concerning the *Liberties* and extent of the said *Guild*.

Know yee, that the *Soken* of *Cnuttengilda*, reaches from *Aldgate* with the lands on both sides the streete, even unto the outer Barre. On the South side it reaches towards the *Thames*; joyn- ing with the *Soken* within the Barre, 66. foot of Saint *Paul*. On the North it goes within the Barre 16. foot of *Sr. Paul*. The *Soken* also extendeth towards *Bishopsgate*, even unto the house belonging sometimes unto *William* the Priest, and after unto *Geffrey Tannar*, together with all *Smithfield*, and so farre into the *Thames* as a horseman at low water riding upon his * *Destrier* into the River could dart his Lance from him; together with the right hand part of the streete, which goes by *Doddings pond* to the *Thames*. But as for that on the left hand, it is not of that *Soken*; but yet in the Parish of Saint *Botolphs*.

More, concerning the *Tower Ditch* before mentioned; and of the enclosing the whole City of *London* with a Ditch.

Whilest King *Richard* in his returne from *Ierusalem*, was kept prisoner by the Emperor of *Almayne*, there fell out a dissension betwixt Earle *John* the Kings Brother, and the Bishop of *Ely*, Lord Chiefe Justice of England: whereupon, the Bishop thought good to fortifie the Kings * *Castle*, which the Earle

* *Viteo- mii* *Lon- den*.

Out of Booke H. in fol. 48.

* *Super dex- trarium* his Horse of service, or great Horse.

Out of Booke Dunthorn fol. 81.

* The Tower.

Out of the Booke C. fol. 134. * *Fidelibus*. By which perchance both in this and other Kings Charters of those times, are meant, such as were the Kings Tenants or held lands of him, & had sworn fealty for them, to him.

* This is a Character of the antiquity of this writing, and also that it was done either by the Parson, or some of the Parishioners of Trinity Parish.

Earle at that time provided to beleager. It seemed good to the Bishop therefore, to encompassse in the whole Bulwarke, with a wall of a most wonderfull thicknesse, and to make a broad and deepe Ditch about that, which the *Thames* flowing into, the whole Tower might both be encompassed and fortified by it. Vpon occasion therefore of this Ditch, which was then made in *Smithfield*; and by reason of that other Ditch, which the Citizens for the same cause then beganne to make round about their City: did the Church of the *Holy Trinity* lose halfe a Marke of yearly renew; and the Mill also belonging unto the poore of the Hospitall of *Aldgate* was taken away. Whereupon there accrewed no small damage both unto * us, and to those poore people: for which, though recompence hath beene often promised, yet have we hitherto received no satisfaction.

More concerning this matter, out of a french Record in Booke H. folio 199. and in Booke Dunthorne, folio 88. which is a desire of the Master of Saint Katherines Hospitall, to have leave of the City to enclose a certaine peece of ground neere the Tower of London.

It was told unto the Maior, Aldermen, and Commonalty, how that *John Hermesthorpe*, Master of Saint Katherines Hospitall, by the Tower of London, had a certaine peece of Land, which had somewhile beene a portion of the Garden of his Hospitall; which portion King *Edward*, sonne to King *Henry*, had purchased of those of the said Hospitall, for the enlargement of the Tower Ditch; for which hee paid unto the Master, Brothers, and Sisters of the said Hospitall, 3. li. 13. s. 4. d. yeerely for ever: and that the said Hospitall had received the said Rent ever since the time of the Purchase. This place indeed, had heretofore laine void and waste, and had beene of no profit to any; serving onely for a resort or meeting place of Rogues and Women of ill conversation. For the restraining of which naughtinesse and pilferies, the said *John* had againe purchased it of King *Edward* the third, of whom he had

received licence to enclose the said void peece for the benefit of his Hospitall: he paying to the King and his Heires, into their Exchequer, vj. s. viij. d. for ever. By vertue of which Licence, the said Master had already begunne to enclose the said void Plat of ground. This the Maior, &c. hearing of, sent to forbid the enclosure of; affirming, that the said Plat belonged unto the Commonalty of the City of London: whereupon the Master forbore to proceede further for fixe or eight yeeres together.

At the end of this terme, the said Master made sute unto the Maior and Commonalty, that they would please to give him leave to enclose the said place, were it but onely to prevent and take away the Villanies which he affirmed to be there committed: for which courtesie he then promised, that himselfe, and all the Brothers and Sisters of the said Hospitall, would particularly, and in especiall manner, pray for the good estate of the City; and be willing moreover to pay some small yeerely Rent unto the Chamber of *Guilford*, London, for ever. To this suit the Maior, Aldermen, and Commonalty consented: and further made choice of some certaine Aldermen and Commoners, who should take a view of this, and other void places belonging to the City, and make report to them, &c.

To prove that the Hospitall of Saint Katherines, with the Mills, and all that belong to it, together with the Tower Ditch, all East-Smithfield without the Posterne, before the Abbey of Grace, with the right hand part of the street leading along by Duddings Pond, are, and time out of minde have bene within the Liberty of the City of London, and parcell of Portsoken Ward without Aldgate, in the Suburbs.

The Maior and Commonalty of the City of London affirmeth, that in the time of the Conquerour, and long before, the said Ward of Portsoken, was called the Ward of *Anglish Knightgilden*. And that afterwards, about the eighth of

King

I finde two severall Copies of this: one in Booke Dunthorne, fol. 80. & another in Booke K. fol. 56.

King *Henry* the first, *Ralf* the sonne of *Algo*, *wolfard le Deverish*, *Osgar le Prude*, with divers other substantiall Citizens of *London*, descended of the ancient race of the English Knights, being Lords of the Liberty of the said *Guild*, in the *Soken* aforesaid, and were seized of all the Lands in the said *Soken* (as by the Charter of the said King *Henry* it appeareth) did bequeath the said *Soken* and Lands, unto the Church and Canons of the *Holy Trinity*, within *Algate*, *London*. Which gift the said *K. Henry*, by his Charter (which the Maior and Commonalty have here to shew) also confirmed. Vpon pretext of which Gift and Confirmation, *Norman*, at that time Prior, and the Covent of the Church aforesaid, as also their Successors, stood a long time possessed. Afterwards, among other things, *Ralf* the Prior, with the Canons of the said Church, did grant unto *Maud* Queene of *England*, Wife to King *Stephen*, a certaine parcell of Land in the said *Soken* (the very same, namely, upon which the said Hospitall of Saint *Katherine* is now founded) together with all the Mill there in the * *Shambles*, in lieu of fixe yard land in the Mannor of *Bracching*, in the Countie of *Hertford*: even as by two Patents of the said King and Queene made upon that occasion, it manifestly is declared. Moreover they affirme, That whereas the Lord *Edward* the first, sometimes King of *England*, had not any piece of ground of his owne proper Lands neere enough unto his Tower of *London*, whereupon to build up his Wall, and to make his Ditch about the Tower, which he purposed to doe a new; hee purchased of the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospitall of Saint *Katherine* by the Tower aforesaid, a certaine Plat of ground with the appurtenances in East *Smithfield*, adjoyning unto the Tower, both for the laying of the Sand, Gravell, and Marle, which should be digged out of the Ditch, and that which should serve for the repairing of the Wall aforesaid. And that he paid unto the Master, Brothers, and Sisters aforesaid, five Markes, sixe shillings and nine pence, both for the purchase of the said Plat, and the recom-

pence of their losse long since sustained, by the enlargement of the Ditch, and reparation of the Wall aforesaid: which hee caused for himselfe and his Successors to be yeerely payable out of the Exchequer. Which five Markes sixe shillings nine pence, the Masters, Brothers, and Sisters (for the time being) of the said Hospitall, have ever since the said Grant received, and doe actually at this present receive it by vertue of the said Patent, which they now have by them, &c. the Copy whereof was entered upon Record in the Chamber of * *Guildhall*; and acknowledged by them before *Nicholas Brembre*, then Maior, and the Aldermen. They affirme also, that in the fourteenth yeere of King *Edward* the second, at such time as he held Assises in the said Tower; it was proved, that the said Ward of *Portoken*, (heretofore called *English Knightgeld*) was in and of the Liberties of *London*; and that, so often as any Taxe was to bee raised for the King, or to bee assessed for the Commonalty of *London*, upon the Commoners of the said City, or that any other Assessment was to bee made by the said Commonalty, either for the raising of some Wall, making of any enclosure, or for the defence of the City: that all the people inhabiting the said Ward, were accustomed to pay the said Taxes, like other Freemen of the City; and the said Assessments were wont to bee levied upon them, as upon other Freemen of the City, like as by the Transcript of the Rolls of the said * Assizes of the Kings, now remaining in the Treasury of the *Guildhall* of the same City, most clearly it appeareth.

They further affirme, that the Lord *Edward* the third, late King of *England*, Progenitor of our Lord the King that now is, in the seventeenth yeere of his Reigne, directed by his * Letter unto *John Hamond*, at that time Maior of his City of *London*, and his Majesties Escheator in the same: in which Letters he made rehearfall of all the former businessse concerning the Wall and Ditch of the Tower, made in his Grandfathers time. Hee rehearfed also, how *Ralf* of *Sandwich*, and *John de Wreslon*, late

* This is severall times written *Ginbald*.

* In *Esambio*.

* In *itineare*.

* Per brevis *summ.*

East Smith-
field build-
ed upon.

late Constables of the Tower, did let out the same place by parcels unto divers men, without leave or licence had therefore, either from the Kings his Grand-father, Father, or Himselfe; and that the said place was then builded upon, and rented out for 40. s. a yeere, and that himselfe had given out Commissions to enquire upon the reasons, manner, right, and valew of every thing, &c. And that the said *John Hamond* making enquiry hereupon, made returne of all into the Chancery, &c.

They affirme moreover, that all the Lands and Tenents, upon the foresaid right hand of the way by *Duddings Pond*, and about the said places of *East Smithfield*, *Tower-hill*, and *Romeland*, circularly situated, were and have beene in the time of the holding the Assises of the said King, impleaded and sued within the said City, and nor elsewhere; as by the evidences of the said Lands and Tenents, upon Record enrolled in the *Guildhall*, &c. appeareth.

They further say, That in the times of all the former Kings and Assizes (time out of minde) so often as any mis-hap or casualty, such as Murther, Drowning, or other indirect death of any person, in any of the places forementioned, hath fallen out, upon which there was any enquiry to be taken, or any Summons, Attachment, or Execution to bee made in any of the said places: yea, and which more is, even within the Tower it selfe, and at such time as the King (now and then) hath beene present, have the Sheriffes, Coroners, and other Officers of the said City of *London* for the time being, and no other, used to make such Quests of Enquiry, Summons, Attachments, and Executions, and had right so to doe: as it is most manifestly to be proved by divers Rolls of the Crowne, and other Records of the times aforesaid, now being in the sayd Treasury.

They say moreover, that amongst other Liberties granted by the Kings Predecessors unto the Citizens of *London*, and ratified in divers Parliaments, this expressly is one, That no Arrest, Attachment, or Execution, bee made

by any Officers of the Kings within the said Liberty, either by Writ or without Writ, but onely by the Officers of the City. By all which Charters, Letters, Patents, Bills, Acts of Assize, Writs, Enquests, Returnes, Rolls of the Escheators, and Crowne Office, Assizes, Pleadings, Enrollments, Freedomes, and most plentiful other kinds of Records and Prooves, it may easily and undoubtedly be concluded, That the said Hospitall of Saint *Katherines*, with the Mills and other its appurtenances, as also the whole Tower Ditch, with all the Lands of *East Smithfield* without the Posterne, before the *Abby of Grace*, together with the right side of the street going by *Duddings Pond*, as also the whole Ditch and Plaine without the Tower, within the Posterne, called *Romeland*, with all the Houses and Gardens round about them, have all the time aforesaid, bin within the compasse of the Liberty of the City.

The selfe same Copy of what is last above, is something differently recorded also in Booke *Dunthorne*, fol. 34. the different poynts whereof, not mentioned in this former, I have transcribed.

That the Hospitall, Ditch, and the Tower hill, are of the Parish of Saint *Botolphs* Algate, and parcell of Port-foken Ward. That another part, by *Romeland* and the *Thames*, towards the Posterne, by Saint *Katherines* Hospitall, were of the Parish of *Albhalloes Berking*, and of the Ward of the Tower of *London*. That *Queene Maud* was the Foundresse of *Trinity* Church within Algate, that the Ditch begunne by the Citizens in *Richard* the firsts time, was for the defence of the City. That there is another *Soken* within the Walls of the City, called the *Inner Soken*, which reacheth from *Algate*, even unto that gate of the Tower called * *Cinigate*; which *Soken* is within the Liberties of the City, as by some Records kept by the Prior doth appeare. That the Inhabitants of Port-foken and the Tower, are to be impleaded onely in the Courts of the City, for all Matters, Causes, and Contracts howsoever arising. That the Tower

Inner Soken

* *Cuning-gate*, per-chance, or the Kings gate.

K k k k

hath

hath no proper Court of its owne, but onely the *Court of the Baron*, which is no Court of Record; as by Records exemplified in the Kings Bench it appeareth. That when any murther or drowning hath beene within the said Hospitall or Tower, the City Officers have attached the Malefactors within the Tower, notwithstanding that the King himselfe sometimes hapned to be present within the said Tower, and have carried the said men so arrested into some of the Kings Prisons within the City. That when the Iustices *Itinerant* have used to come to keepe Assizes in the Tower, the Officers of the City have had the keeping both of the inner and outer Gates of the said Tower; and that nothing was executed within the Tower, which pertained to the office of a * servant, but by the servants of the City. That the Sheriffe of London hath had the charge of all

the Prisons in the Tower, so often as the said Iustices *itinerant* have comne thither: as appeares in many Rolls of Pleas of the Crowne, and of the said *Itinerant* Iustices.

By another short Record in the said *Dunthorne*, fol. 85. it is specified, That if any were murthered within the Tower, or drowned in the Tower Ditch, or in the Gate, called *The water Gate*, that notwithstanding the King himselfe were there present, yet have the City Sheriffe and Coroner sitten upon the dead body, and empanelled their Iuries.

The Letter or Commission of King Edward, unto *John Hamond* Maior of London, before mentioned, is to bee seene in *Dunthorne*, fol. 87. Tis dated at *Westminst.* Octo. 21. in the 17. yeere of his Reigne over England, and over France the 4. The L. Maiors returne of the Inquisition is also there recorded.

Refer all this concerning the privilege of the City within the Tower, unto page 125.

*Sergeant perchanee

Of the founding of *Trinity Church* within *Aldgate*,
and of the beginning of the *Canons Regular*, and *Augustine*
Fryers in ENGLAND.

Insert this in page 145.

Out of Booke C. in Guildhall folio 135. and *Dunthorne*, fol. 79.

IN the yeere of Christ 1108. and in the eighth yeere of King Henry, was the Church of the holy *Trinity*, within *Aldgate*, London, founded by the Venerable Lady, *Maud*, Wife unto the said King, by the perswasion of Archbishop *Anselme*. It was given unto *Norman*, who became the first Prior not onely there, and first Canon Regular of the whole Kingdome. For by him was all England (saith my Record) adorned with the Rule of Saint *Augustine*, and the Canonically habit of that Order. Which Order, by the gathering together of many Fryers into that Church, was the number of those that praised God day and night so much increased, that the whole City was much delighted with the sight of

it. Insomuch, that in the yeere of our Lord, 1125. certaine Burgesses of the City, descended of the ancient race of the English Knights; by name, *Ralfe* the sonne of *Alyode*, *wolfard le Deverish*, *Orgar le Prude*, *Edward Vpcerhill*, *Blacstan*, and his Cosin *Alwin*, *Alwin* and *Robert* his brother, sonnes of *Leo- stan*, *Leo stan* the Goldsmith, and *wyzo* his sonne, *Hugh* the sonne of *wolgare*, *Algar Secusenne*, *Orgar* the sonne of *Dezemian*, *Osbert Drinchepyn*, and *Adelardus Hornpise*, meeting together in the Chapter of the Church of Christ, which is situated within the Walls of the City neere *Aldgate*, freely gave unto the said Church, and unto the Canons serving God, all that Land and Soken, which was called *Anglisch Cnithgilda*,

gilda, which lies by the wall of the City without *Aldgate*, and reaches into the *Thames*. They gave it, I say, themselves becomming Fryars, and partaking of the benefits of that place, by the hand of *Norman* the Prior, who received them into the Sociery, as he had done others before them; by an oath taken upon the Text of the Gospell.

And to the intent that this gift of theirs might stand firme and unchangeable; they surrendred up (among other Writings which they had for it) the Charter of *St. Edward*. After which, they gave the Prior feisin and possession of the said Land, by * the Church of *Saint Botolph* which had beene builded upon the same, and was the head of it. All this was done before these Witnesses, *Bernard*, Prior of *Dunstable*, *John* Prior of *Landa*, and divers others French and English people. The said Donors hereupon, sent one of their owne Company (*Ordgar le Prude* by name) unto King *Henry*, with their petition, that hee would bee pleased to give his consent and confirmation to their said gift; Whereupon, the King very willingly allowed the said Land and *Soken* unto the Church; and to be free and acquitted from all service to himself, as franck Almes ought to be: which he thus confirmed by his Charter.

Henry King of England, to *R. Bishop of London*, and to the Sheriffe * and Provost, and to all the Barons, and to his Liege people both French and English, both of *London* and *Middlesex* greeting.

Know yee that I have granted and confirmed unto the Church and Canons of the *Holy Trinity, London*, the *Soken* of the *English Chistengilda*, with the Lands which belong unto it, and the Church of *Saint Botolphs*, even as the * Lords of the same *Guild* have given and granted it. And I will, and firmly doe command, that they may well and honourably * and freely hold it; together with *Sak* and *Sok*, and *Toll*, and *Thea*, and *Infangtheof*, and all other their old customes; like as the men of it in the best manner did, in the times of King *Edward*, and like as King *William*

my Father, and my Brother, by their Charters granted it unto them. Witnessse *A. the Queene*, and *Geffrey* the Chancellor, and *Geffrey de Clinton*, and *William de Clinton*, at *Wdestocke*. The King also sent his Sheriffes; namely, *Albrie de Veer*, and *Roger* Nephew of * *Herbert*; which, for his part, should invest the Church in the said possession.

More, concerning the same matter; and of the restoring to the Church of a litle piece of Land, encroached upon by the Constables of the Tower.

Stephen King of England, to the Bishop of *London*, and to the Iustices, Sheriffes, Barons, Officers, & all his * Liege people of *London*, French and English, greeting. Know yee, that I have restored and new granted unto God and the Church of the *Holy Trinity, London*, and to the *Canons Regulars* serving God there, for the soule of King *Henry*, and for the salvation of my selfe and Queen *Maud* my wife, and *Eustace* my Sonne, and of other my Children, and for ever doe restore and grant, that Land of theirs in * *Smithfield*, which Earle *Geffrey* had in his occupation for the making of his Vineyard. Wherefore I will, and hereby firmly doe command; that they shall well and peaceably, freely, quietly and honourably, have and hold the Land aforesaid: even as after the best manner they did freely and quietly enjoy other their Lands: and even as King *Henry* had before granted, and by his Charter confirmed it unto them. Witnessse *Maud* the Queene, *Thomas* my Chaplaine, *William de Ipra*, and *Richard de Lucy*, at *London*.

At the same time did Earle *Geffrey* resigne up his possession, as by this his Deed appeareth.

Geffrey Earle of *Essex*, principall Constable of the Tower, &c. to the Bishop of *London*, and all that hold of holy Church, greeting. Know yee that I have restored unto the Church of *Christ* in *London*, and to the Fryars there, their Mills neere unto the Tower, and all their land without the Tower, belonging

* That is, by giving him entrance & possession into the Church of *St. Botolphs*; which was the head, or (as it were) the Capital Messuage of the Manor.

* Et Vice-comes & Praepositus.

* Homines.

* Honorifice

* Or Herbert.

* Fidei.

* East Smithfield.

* Fidei Ecclesie.

* *Homini-
bus.*

* *Hidam de
terra de
Brebelegia.*

* In the
Transcript
taken out
of the Ori-
ginall,
which I
used: I
finde her
written
Rosbe, with
a dash, ig-
norantly;
so that I
know not
what to
make of
it.

* *Pro of
cambio.*

* *St. Ka-
tharinas.*

ing sometimes unto the *English Cnitten-
gilda*, with *Smithfield*, and the * tenants,
and all other things belonging thereun-
to. I also restore unto them *halfe a bide
of land* * of *Brebelegia*, with the Land
and medowes and pastures, and all o-
ther things, liberties and customes; as
William Widois sometimes gave it unto
them, when as he tooke the habit of a
Canon Regular upon him. And I will
and command, that they hold the said
Lands from mee and from mine heires,
free, cleered, and acquitted, from all
claime and secular service. That is to
say, in such manner as it shall never bee
lawfull either for me or for mine heires
to do them any injury or contumely in
consideration of the Lands aforesaid.
Witnesse, R. * the Countesse my wife,
Gregory Draper, *Payn of the Temple*, &c.

And I also give unto them one Mark
of silver, out of the service of *Edward de
Sekegeford*. Witnesse those above-na-
med, and *William Archdeacon of Lon-
don*.

*King Stephen also restored something unto
the said Church; as by this following
Charter appeareth; which the Constables
of the Tower had encroached. This was
done after the lands were proved by oath
to belong to the Church, before the Kings
Chiefe Iustice.*

Stephen King of England, to the Bishop
of *London*, the Iustices, Sherifles, Barons,
Officers, and all his Liege people, both
French and *English*, of the County of
Hertford, greeting. Know yee that I
have given & granted unto the Church
of the *Holy Trinity*, and to the *Canons*
serving God there, T. S. of Land in the
Manor of *Bracking* in perpetual almes;
for the rest of the soules, that is to say,
of *Baldwin* my sonne, and *Maud* my
Daughter, which lye buried there. I
have further also given and granted un-
to the said Church and *Canons* fixe
yeards of Land in the same Mannor of
Bracking; for the * exchange of their
Mil and that plat of their ground, which
they heretofore granted unto *Queene
Maud* my wife, neere unto the Tower
of *London*; upon which she hath now
founded an Hospitall * for the poore.
Those fixe yeards of Land, I meane,

which I still kept in mine owne * de-
maines, after I had made partition of
the other parcels of the said Mannor:
that is to say, that part upon which the
Church is founded, and unto which,
the Market belongeth. Wherefore I
will, and firmly hereby command, that
the said Church and *Canons* shall wel,
peaceably, freely, and honourably for
ever possesse the said Lands, acquitted
from all secular exaction, as it becom-
meth free Almes. That is to say, my de-
maines with *Sak*, and *Sok*, and *Toll*, and
Thea, and *Infangtheof*, with all such o-
ther customes, as they now hold other
their possessions. Witnesse *Theobald*
Archbishop of *Canterbury*, *Robert B. of
London*, *Robert B. of Hereford*, and *Ro-
bert B. of Excester*, and *Hard B. of Chi-
chester*, and *William B. of Norwich*, and
Maud my Queene, and Earle *Eustace*
my sonne, and *William*, and *Ro-
bert de Veer*, and *William Mart*, *Henry
de Essex*, and *Richard de Lucye*.

Then next followes *Queene Mauds*
confirmation of the Kings gift; dated
at *London*, under the same Witnesse,
where the same things are repeated.

*Other things given by Queene Maud, to
the same Church.*

Maud by the grace of God *Queene*
of *English*, to *Robert* Bishop of *London*,
and to all that hold on holy Church,
greeting. Know yee that by the coun-
sell of the Archbishop *Anselme*, and by
the grant and confirmation of my Lord
King *Henry*, I have given and confir-
med the Church of *Christ* within the
Walls of *London*, to be free and acquit-
ted from all subjection, as well of the
Church of * *Walsham*, as of all other
Churches, excepting the Church of *S.
Paul*, and of the Bishop of *London*; to-
gether with all the appurtenances, un-
to the honour of God and to the *Canons*
Regular there serving God with *Nor-
man* the Prior, for ever; and that for
the redemption of our soules, and the
soules of our Parents. In like manner
have I given unto them, the gate called
Aldgate, with the *Soken* thereunto be-
longing, which was mine owne de-
maines; and two parts of the revenues
of the City of *Excester*. And I will and
com-

* *Dominico
meo.*

Out of
Booke, C.
fol. 136.

* To un-
derstand
this, see
pag. 145.

command that the said Canons shall well, peaceably, freely, and honourably possesse those Lands and all belonging unto their Church; together with those customes and liberties, which my Lord King *Henry* hath by his Charter confirmed unto them; so that no injury or reproach bee therefore done unto them. Witnesse *William* Bishop of *Winchester*, *Roger* Bishop of *Sarum*, *Robert* Bishop of *Lincolne*, &c. Dated at *Westminster*.

Notes upon the foresaid Charters.

First, observe the time of the building of *Saint Rosolphs Church* without *Allegate*, which was about the age of the Conquerour. So much wee know by this; that it was builded betwixt the time of *Canutus*, and *Henry* the first. Adde this to page 118.

Secondly, whereas the Kings write to the Barons of *London*; know what *Mathew Paris* in his *Henry* the third sayes, that the Citizens of *London*, both for their antiquity and the honour of the City, were called Barons. But they were onely the principall Citizens that had this title. The chiefe men of the City, whom we now call Barons, were heretofore stiled Captaines. They were the Kings Free Tenants, priviledged all over *England*. Sometimes the Kings Writs were directed to the Sheriffe and Barons of *London*. The Church also had its Barons or Free Tenants; and divers other Cities of *England*. See for this word, in *Sir Henry Spelmans* Glossary.

Thirdly, observe *London* and *Middlesex* to be in those dayes joyned together, as in King *Henries* Charter.



Of the setting up of the Stone-Conduit by the *Stockes*.

To be inserted pag. 244.
after the fifth line.

A T a Common Councell held on Tuesday, November 27. in the first yeere of King *Henry* the 8. was this petition preferred; and gran-

ted. To the Right Honourable Lord the Maior, and his Brethren the Aldermen, and to the discreet persons of the Common Councell of this City of *London*.

Beseeching your good Lordship and Masterships, the Inhabitants dwelling about the *Stockes*, that by the space of five or sixe yeeres past, a vent of water hath runne by a Pipe of Lead beside the *Stockes*; which pipe of Lead by reason that it is not clofed, is daily hurt with Horses and Carts. It may therefore please your good Lordship and Masterships, and all our Masters of the Common Councell, to grant and give licence unto the said Inhabitants, upon their owne proper costs and charges to make or cause to bee made, a little Posterne of Stone with a Cesterne of lead therein: so that the said water shall bee therein preserved and conveyed: and so to bee drawne out by Coeks, to the Common weale of all the said Inhabitants thereabout dwelling. Thus at the reverence of God, and in the way of charity.

This is the Posterne now presently there standing over against the South-East.



A Note concerning *Bretaske lane* in *Downegate Ward*. To be inserted page 253. Col. second, after, *Edward the fourth*.

A T a Common Councell holden December 11. Anno 3. of *Henry* the 8. A Bill was exhibited at this Court by the Wardens of the Dyers Company; whereby they claimed a lane in the Ward of *Downegate*, called *Bretaske lane*, to bee their severall ground. For this, a search was made in the Bookes and Records of the City; by which it appeared, that the said lane was the common Lane of the City, and not severall to them. And so they were answered by the Court.

Notes of Survey taken out of Acts of Common Councell, holden in the City.



Concerning *Blackwell Hall*; An Act of Common Councill held August the first, in the 8. of *Henry 8.* To be inserted Page 129. Col. 1. after these words : *This house (of late yeeres)*

WHereas by an Act of Common Councill, in the 22. yere of the reigne of King *Richard* the second, it was ordained and established, that no manner of person should bring or conveigh any Woollen Clothes to the said City to bee sold, except they were first brought, harboured, and discharged at the Common Market of *Blackwell hall*, therefore ordained and provided, and of old time accustomed, upon paine of forfeiture of all the said Clothes so harboured and laid, contrary to the said Ordinance; which Act and Ordinance, was by another Act of Common Councill holden at the *Guild hall* aforesaid, the day and yeere aforesaid, ratified, approved, and confirmed. And over that, it is now at this present ordained, established, and enacted, that no manner of person being Freeman of this City, after the Feast of the Nativity of our Lady next comming, suffer any manner of person whatsoever, bee hee free or forraigne, to buy or sell any manner of Woollen Clothes harboured or lodged contrary to the said Ordinance : As broad Clothes, Carries, Cottons, *Bridgewater* Frizes, Doffeins, or any other manner of Cloth made of Wooll, within his Shop, Chamber, or other place within his house, unlesse the said Clothes were first brought to *Blackwell hall* aforesaid, and there bought and sold. Or else the said Freeman, the said Clothes lawfully bought in the Country out of the said City, upon paine to forfeit and to pay to the use of the Commonalty of this City, for his first offence, for every Broad-Cloth so sold,

harboured, or lodged, contrary to the said Ordinance, vj. s. viij. d. for every Carrie iij. s. iij. d. for every Doffeine, *Bridgewater*, and other pieces of Cloth made of Wooll, xx. d. And for the second offence, the said pains to be doubled : and for the third offence, the party so offending to be disfranchised and deprived cleereely from the Liberties of this City for ever.



Of the enlargement of the *Crossed Fryars* Church.

AT the Common Councill, the day and yeere above mentioned, was there an Act passed for the grant unto the Prior and Convent of the *Crossed Fryars*, besides the Tower of *London* (to the intent that they should pray for the good estate of the City) of the common ground of the said City, for the enlargement of their Church, viz. in breadth from the East end of their Church, from the maine Wall thereof on the North part, into the high street there, five foot of Assise; and at the West end of their Church, in breadth foure foot and a halfe, stretching in length from the East part to the West part, seven score and eight foot and an halfe.

Afterwards, at a Common Councill holden on Tuesday, September 25. Anno 12. of *Henry 8.* the said Prior and Convent petitioned for succour towards the edifying and maintenance of their new Church, and to take upon them and the whole City to be their second Founders. Whereupon it was agreed, that severall exhortations should bee made in Writing to every Fellowship in *London*, to see what they would doe of their devotions towards the same; and such summes to be certified to the Maior and Aldermen, to the intent it may be knowne to what it will amount.

Of



Of the Conduit of Saint
Giles Creplegate. To be inser-
ted pag. 319.

AT a Common Councell held
Aprill, the same yeere, it was a-
greed, that the Chamberlaine
should, at the costs of the Chamber,
cause the common Well and Spring
at Saint Giles, to bee covered with a
house of Bricke.



Something to be added to
page 281. concerning Saint
Thomas of Acons in
West-Cheape.

Tuesday, Aprill 27. Anno 10.
of Henry the 8. it was granted
unto the Master and his Bre-
thren of the Hospitall of Saint Thomas
of Acon, in West-Cheape, where * Saint
Thomas the Martyr was borne, because
they wanted roome in the said Hospi-
tall, that for their more ease they might
make a Gallery in convenient height
and bredth, from their said house over-
thwart the street in the Old Iury, into
a certaine Garden and Buildings,
which the Master and Brethren had
then lately purchased. So as the said
Gallery should bee of such height, as
should not annoy Man, Horse, nor
Carr. And to make a Window on ei-
ther side of the said Gallery, and there-
in yeerely in the Winter to have a suf-
ficient Light for the comfort of them
that passe that way.

* Thomas
Becket.



Of Leaden Hall. To be in-
serted page 206. Columne 2.
after Chamber of London.

AT a Common Councell, holden
September 28. Anno 10. Henry
8. was there a Petition exhibi-

ted, to the Right Honourable the Mai-
or, and his Worshipfull Brethren the
Aldermen, and to the discreet Com-
moners in this Common Councell as-
sembled,

Meekely beseeching and shewing
unto your Lordship and Masterships,
divers and many Citizens of this Ci-
ty, which with your favours under
correction thinke, that the great place
called *Leaden Hall*, should nor ought
not to be letten to farme to any person
or persons; and in especiall, to any Fel-
lowship or Company incorporate, to
have and to hold the same Hall for
terme of yeeres; for such inconveni-
ences as may thereby insue and come,
to the hurt of the Common weale of
the same City in time to come. As
somewhat more largely may appeare
in the Articles hereafter following.

1 If any Assembly or hasty gather-
ing of the Commons of the said City,
for oppressing or subduing of mis-ruled
people within the said City, hereafter
shall happen to bee called or comman-
ded by the Maior, &c. there is none so
convenient, meet, and necessary place
to assemble them in within the said
City, as the said *Leaden Hall*; both for
largeness of roome, and for their City
defence in time of their counselling to-
gether about the Premises. Also in
that place hath beene used the Artil-
lery, Gunnes, and other common Ar-
mors of the said City, safely to be kept
in a readinesse for the safeguard, wealth,
and defence of the City, to be had and
occupied at times when need required.
And also, the Store of Timber for the
necessary reparations of the Tenements
belonging to the Chamber of the said
City, there commonly hath beene
kept.

2 Item, if any Triumph or Noblesse
were to bee done or shewed by the
Commonalty of this City for the ho-
nour of our Sovereigne Lord the King,
or Realme, and for the Worship of
the said City, the same *Leaden Hall* is
a most meet place to prepare and or-
der the same Triumph therein, and
from thence to issue forth to the places
thereto appointed.

3 Item, at every Largesse or Dole
of Money made unto the poore people
of

The uses
of *Leaden-
Hall*.

of this City, by or after the death of any Worshipfull person within the said City, it hath bene used to bee done and given in the said *Leaden hall*, for that the said place is most meete therefore.

4 *Item*, the honourable Father that was maker of the said Hall, had a speciall intent, will, and minde (as it is commonly said) that the Market men and women that came to the City with Viſtuall and other things, should have their free standing within the said *Leaden hall* in wet weather, to keepe themselves and their Wares dry, and thereby to encourage them and all other to have the better will and desire, the more plenteously to resort to the said City to Viſtuate the same. And if the said Hall should be letten to farme, the Will of the said Honourable Father should never be fulfilled nor take effect.

5 *Item*, if the said place (which is the chiefe Fortresse, and most necessary place within all this City, for the tuition and safegard of the same) should be letten to farme out of the hands of the chiefe heads of the same City, and especially to another body politike, it might at length (by likelihood) be the occasion of discord and debate, betweene the said bodies politicke, which God defend, &c.

For these and many other great and reasonable causes, which hereafter shall be shewed to this honourable Court, your said beseechers thinke much necessary, that the said Hall be still in the hands of the City, and to be surely kept by discreet & sad Officers: in such wise that it may alwayes be ready to be used and occupied for the common Weale of the said City, when need shall require, and in no case to bee letten out to any body Politicke.

This Petition was granted.



Of the new Seale of the Bridge-house.

AT a Common Councell, July 14. Anno 33. Henry 8. It was ordered that the Seale of the

Bridge-house should bee changed, because the Image of *Thomas Becket*, sometimes Archbishop of *Canterbury* was graven therein. And a new Seale to be made, to bee devised by Master *Hall*, to whom the old Seale was delivered.

Note, This was occasioned by a Proclamation, which commanded the names of the *Pope* and *Thomas of Becket* to be put out of all Bookes and Monuments; which is the reason that you shall see them so blotted out, in all old Chronicles, Legends, Primers, and Service bookes printed before those times.



Of the priviledge of Saint *Bartholomewes* Hospitall. To be inserted, Pag. 345.

AT a Common Councell, Tuesday July 19. 33. Henry 8. The most gracious Letters Parents of King *Edward* the second, made and granted to *S. Bartholomewes* Hospitall in *Smithfield*, were allowed; for and concerning such Priviledges as they doe claime thereby at this present time. Which is, that none of the Officers or Ministers of the City, should doe or execute any Arrest within the Precinct of the said Hospitall, and that the Arrest made by *Vnderhill* (one of my Lord Maiors Servants) upon *Alice Browne*, shall be discharged, &c.

Also at a Common Councell, August 1. the sixth of *Edward* the sixth, it was enacted, that the Lord Maior and Aldermen should have leave to breake downe a piece of the City Wall behind *Christ Church*, for the making of a doore or passage thorow the said Wall, for the Governours of the house of the poore, of the Foundation of King *Henry* the 8. in west *Smithfield*, and other Citizens, to goe to and from the same house, unto and from the house ordained by the City for the reliefe of the poore, called *The house of worke*, any Law, &c. notwithstanding.

Against



Against abuses offered to
Pauls. To bee inserted Page
371. Col. 2. after *To his Will.*

AT an Act of Common Councell, August 1. Anno 1. and 2. of *Philip and Mary.* Forasmuch as the Materiall Temples of God were first ordained for the lawfull and devout assembly of people, there to lift up their hearts, and to laud and praise Almighty God, and to heare his Divine Service, and most holy Word and Gospell, sincerely said, sung, and taught, and not to bee used as Markets, or other prophane places or thoroughfares, with carriage of things. And for that (now of late yeeres) many of the Inhabitants of the City of *London*, and other people repairing thither, have (and yet doe) commonly use and accustome themselves very unseemely and unreverently (the more the pity) to make their common carriage of great Vessels full of Ale and Beere, great Baskets full of Bread, Fish, Flesh, and Fruit, and such other things, Fardels of stuffe, and other grosse Wares and things, thorow the Cathedrall Church of Saint *Pauls*: and some in leading Moyles, Horles, and other Beasts thorow the same unreverently, to the great dishonour and displeasure of Almighty God, and the great grieve also and offence of all good people. Bee it therefore for remedy and reformation thereof, ordained, enacted, and established, &c. that no person, either free or forraigne, of what estate or condition soever, doe at any time from henceforth carry or convey, or cause to be carried or conveyed thorow the said Cathedrall, any manner of great Vessell or Basket with Bread, Ale, Beere, Fish, Flesh, &c. or any other like thing or things, upon paine of forfeiture or losing for every such his or their first offence 3. s. 4. d. for the second 6. s. 8. d. for the third x. s. and for every other offence after such third time, to forfeit x. s. and to

suffer two dayes and two nights imprisonment, without Baile or Mainprise. The one moiety of all which paines and penalties shall be to Christs Hospitall within Newgate, and the other halfe to him that will sue for the same in any Court of Record within the City, by Bill, originall plaint, or Information, to be commenced or sued in the name of the Chamberlaine of the said City for the time being; wherein none Essoine or wager of Law for the Defendant, shall be admitted or allowed.



The Abstract of an Act of Common Councell, held September 19. in the third and fourth yeeres of *Philip and Mary*, for the removing of the Compter Prison out of *Breadstreet* into great *Woodstreet*. To bee inserted pag. 312. or pag. 395. Col. 1. after *Pitiful Prisoners.*

BY reason of divers hinderances, injuries, extremities and displeasures done unto the poore Prisoners in *Breadstreet Compter*, by the Keepers of the same, who hiring the house of the Goldsmiths Company, would not (many times) suffer the Sheriffes of *London* (who stand charged with the Prisoners) to use them so well as they had purposed: whereby the City hath beene slandered, Law and good orders broken, and poore Prisoners too much abused. Therefore was the Prison removed to a house belonging to the City, situate in great *Woodstreet*, where the Sheriffe and his Officers were to keepe their Courts, &c. as they had before used in *Breadstreet*. At which time it was also enacted, that the said Compter in *Woodstreet* should never hereafter for any cause whatsoever, be letten out to any other use or person, &c.

The



The Abstract of an Act of Common Councill, the last of February, the second and third of Philip and Mary, concerning *Bridewell*. To be inserted Page 436. Col. 2. after By *Queene Mary*.

For as much as King Edward the sixth had given his house of *Bridewell* unto the City, partly for the setting of idle & lewd people to work, and partly for the lodging and harbouring of the poore, sicke, weake, and fore people of the City, and of poore wayfaring people repairing to the same; and had for this last purpose, given the bedding and furniture of the *Savoy* to that purpose. Therefore in consideration that very great charges would be required to the fitting of the said house, and the buying of Toolles and bedding, the money was ordered to be gotten up among the rich people of the Companies of *London*, &c.



Leystow by *Baynards Castle* removed. To be inserted page 405.

At a Common Councill, August 7. the third and fourth of Philip and Mary, it was agreed at the request of the Earle of *Pembroke*, that the Cities *Leystow* adjoyning to his Lordships house, and being noysome to the same, should be removed. Vpon condition, that hee should give the City, towards the making of a new *Leystow* in another place, 3000. foot of hard stone, to make the Vault and Wharfe thereof, or else forty Markes in ready Money, to buy the same stone withall.



Something about *Ludgate*.

*L*udgate Prison, to pay Tithes, Clerkes wages, and Church duties, to Saint *Martins* Church

within *Ludgate*. Agreed upon by Common Councill, March 21. in the second yeere of *Queen Elizabeth*. Adde this to page 372. before these words, *The Monuments here*.



Something about *Broken wharfe*. To be inserted page 403.

At a Common Councill, July 23. the second of *Queene Elizabeth*, order was taken, that out of a certaine void space of ground at *Broken wharfe*, there should bee 33. foot inclosed and laid to the Cities *Brewhouse*; which was to have a substantiall pale about it, to keepe the Cities *Fewell*, and other goods, &c.



Of the opening of a Lane in *Downgate Ward*.

Whereas certaine private persons had wrongfully set up a doore at the end of Lane, in *Downgate ward*, and had converted it to their private use, it was ordered May 28. Anno fourth of *Elizabeth*, that the City Chamberlaine should take downe the doore, and leave the Lane common, like other streets in the City.



Something to be inserted page 217. Col. 2. after *Royal Exchange*.

Before the building of the *Exchange*, it was by divers Common Councils, about the 26. yeere of *Henry* the 8. consulted upon, whether there should bee a Bursle or convenient place of meeting, for Merchants to treat of their seat of Merchandize. The same yeere, the King sent his Letters to the City, for the making of a new Bursle at *Leaden Hall*. Whereupon it being put to hands, whether the new Bursle should be removed out

of

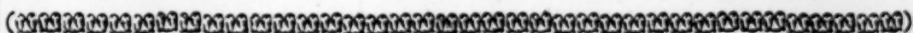
of *Lumbardestreet*: it was agreed, that it should not. So that the Merchants meeting continued there, till the Royall Exchange was builded.



Something of *Queenbith*. To be inserted page 402. Col. 2. after *Edward the third*.

THese were the impositions, and the occasions of them. This *Romeland*, being annoyed with Dung, Filth, &c. so as the Sellers of Corne and Vituall there, could not stand to sell their commodities as formerly they had done: it was ordered

by a Common Councell, *Anno* 41. of King *Edward* 3. That the place should forthwith be made cleane and paved. And that from thenceforth towards the perpetuall cleansing and reparation thereof, there should be taken for every quarter of Corne of what kinde soever, there sold or comming, a Farthing; for every quarter of Salt, a Farthing; for every Vessell called a Battell, bringing Rushes, foure pence; for every Vessell called a Shout, bringing Corne or Malt, two pence; for every Shippe bringing other Vituall, two pence; and of every person laying Soile there, two shillings; and the Seller of Rushes to pay for every boat of Rushes, foure pence.



Something concerning the Iurisdiction of the River of *Thames*. To be inserted page 26. Col. 2. after these words,
And the like Sessions kept there for the same purpose.

To my Honorable Friend Sir *HENRY MARTEN*, Knight,
Judge of the High Court of the Admiralty.

SIR, his Majesty understanding that there is a second Edition of *Stowes Survey* of the City of *London*, new put to sale, wherein there are some passages prejudiciall to his Majesties right in his Admiralty and Derogatory to the just power belonging thereunto. He doth therefore require you his Iudge in that High Court to examine the said Booke, and to cause the said passages inserted in prejudice of the Admirall Iurisdiction, and in support of any other pretence against the same to be left out, or else to prohibit the publishing and sale of the said Booke. And for so doing this signification of his Majesties pleasure may be your sufficient Warrant. So I rest

Garlicke Hith 21. December, 1633.

Your assured Friend to serve you
John Coke.

Further execution of the Letter above-mentioned could not bee made, for that it came after the impression was finished and published.

Henry Marten.

To the Master and Wardens of the Company of Stationers.

YOU may understand by the contents of the Letter above-mentioned, directed unto me what is required at my hands to performe. I am therefore to require you upon your receipt hereof, forthwith to cause the Booke to be brought unto you, and to take order that all the words together with the copy of the Letter, and my answer thereunto, as above made for this impression to be imprinted page 939. Col. *prima*, *verbatim* in all the said Bookes, as well sold as hereafter to be sold, before any further sale of the said Bookes bee made; and this shall be your Warrant in this behalfe.

Doct. Commons 24. December, 1633.

Henry Marten.

FINIS.

Henry M. Wilson.



The first Table

Containing all the Ancient and Memorable places, Charitable and Noble Acts of Citizens, and most Honourable and Worthy Monuments recorded in this Booke; Alphabetically digested:

Wherein the Figures referre to the Page, the Letters to the Columnne, and the

Asteriskes $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} + \\ * \\ \text{¶} \end{array} \right\}$ to the $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{top} \\ \text{middle} \\ \text{bottom} \end{array} \right\}$ of both Page and Columnne.

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FINIS.

